Assessment Test

Question Bank - Database Technologies

Q.1 Multiple Choice question

1) Which operator will be evaluated first in the following SELECT statement?

SELECT (2+3*4/2-5) from dual;

A. +
B. *
C. /
D. –

ANS- (b)

2) Which line of the following code has an error?

```
SELECT *
FROM EMP
Where comm. = NULL
Order by ename;
```

A. Select *
B. From emp
C. Where comm. = NULL
D. There is no error in this statement

ANS- (d)

3) Which two statements are true about NULL values?

A. You cannot search for a NULL value in column using the where clause
B. If a NULL value is returned in the subquery of if NULL is included in the list when using a NOT IN operator, no rows will be returned.
C. Only = and != operator can be used to search for NULL values in a column.
D. In an ascending order sort, NULL values appear at the bottom of the result set.
E. Concatenating a NULL value to a non-NULL string results in a NULL.

ANS- (b & d)

4) Which components are required to run iSQL*Plus from your PC? **(Choose all that apply.)**

A. SQL*Plus installed on the PC
B. Oracle Net on the PC.
C. HTTP Server.
D. iSQL*Plus Server.

ANS-(c & d)

5) When you use the DEFING variable command, what datatype is the variable?

A. VARCHAR2
B. CHAR
C. LONG
D. NUMBER
E. None of the above, you must specify the datatype along with the variable.

ANS- ()

6) Which function can return a non-NULL value if passed NULL arguments?

A. NULLIF
B. LENGTH
C. CONCAT
D. INSTR
E. TAN

ANS- ()

7) The following statements will raise an exception on which line?

```
Select dept_name, avg (all salary), count (*) “number of employees”
From EMP, dept
Where deptno=dept_no
And count (*) >5
Group by dept_name
Order by 2 desc;
```

A. Select dept_name, avg (all salary), count (*) “number of employees”
B. Where deptno=dept_no
C. And count (*) >5
D. Group by dept_name
E. Order by 2 desc;

ANS-(c)

8) Your HR department wants to recognize the most senior employees in each department. You need to produce a report with the following requirements:

Display each department ID
For each department, show the earliest hire date
Show how many employees from each department where hired on the earliest hiredate

Will all three requirements be met with the following SQL statement?

```
Select department_id
        , Min (hire_date)
        , Count (*)
Keep (dense_rank last order by hire_date asc)
From hr.employees
Group by department_id;
```

A. The statements meet all the three requirements.
B. The statement meets two of the three requirements.
C. The statement meets one of the three requirements.
D. The statement meets none of the three requirements.
E. The statement will raise an exception.

ANS- ()

9) Insert into (Select * from dept where deptno=10) Values (50,'MKT','Pune');
(Choose the best answer)

A. The INSERT statement is invalid; a valid table name is missing.
B. 50 is not a valid DEPTNO value, since the subquery limits DEPTNO to 10.
C. The statement will work without error.
D. A subquery and a VALUES clause cannot appear together.

ANS- ()

10) At a minimum, how many join conditions should there be to avoid a Cartesian join if there are three tables in the FROM clause?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. There is no minimum

ANS- (b)

11) Why does the following statements fail?

Create table Fruits&Vegetables
(NAME varchar (40));

A. The table should have more than one column defined.
B. NAME is a reserved word, which cannot be used as a column name.
C. The table name is invalid.
D. Column length cannot exceed 30 characters.

ANS-(c)

12) Which datatype stores data outside the Oracle database?

A. UROWID
B. BFILE
C. BLOB
D. NCLOB
E. EXTERNAL

ANS- ()

13) Which of the following statements are true (Choose all that apply)

A. Primary key constraints allow NULL values in the columns.
B. Unique key constraints allow NULL values in the columns.
C. Primary key constraints do not allow NULL values in the columns.
D. A nonunique index cannot be used to enforce a primary key constraint.

ANS- ()

14) Which operations cannot be performed using the ALTER TABLE statement?

A. Rename table.
B. Rename column.
C. Drop column.
D. Drop NOT NULL constraint.

ANS- (b)

15) Which of the following statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The TRUNCATE statement is used to selectively remove rows from table.
B. The TRUNCATE statement is used to remove all rows from a table.
C. Rows removed using the TRUNCATE command cannot by undone (rolled backed)
D. The TRUNCATE statement drops the constraints and triggers associated with the table.
E. The TRUNCATE statement invalidates all the constraints and triggers associated with the table.

ANS- (b & c)

16) Which data dictionary view holds information about the column in a view?

A. USER_VIEWS
B. USER_VIEW_COLUMNS
C. USER_TAB_COLUMNS
D. USER_ALL_COLUMNS

ANS-(c)

17) The primary key of the STATE table is STATE_CD. The primary key of the CITY table is STATE_CD and CITY_CD. The STATE_CD column of the CITY table is the foreign key to the STATE table. There are no other constraints on these two tables. Consider the following view definition.

```
CREATE or REPLACE VIEW state_city AS
SELECT a.state_cd, a.state_name, b.city_cd, b.city_name
FROM state a, city b
WHERE a.state_cd = b.state_cd;
```

Which of the following operations are permitted on the base tables of the view? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Insert a record into the CITY table.
B. Insert a record into the STATE table.
C. Update the STATE_CD column of the CITY table.
D. Update the CITY_CD column of the CITY table.
E. Update the CITY_NAME column of the CITY table.
F. Update the STATE_NAME column of the STATE table.

ANS- ()

18) In Oracle9*i*, outer join syntax can be specified using then LEFT JOIN or RIGHT JOIN keywords or by using the (+) operator. Suppose that you have the two tables PRODUCTS and ORDERS. You need to get the ORDER# and PRODUCT# fro all orders, when if there is no order placed for a particular product; that is, you want to get all of the rows from the PRODUCTS table. The PRODUCT# column is common to both tables. Which condition would return the desired result?

A. Where product.product# = orders.product#
B. Where product.product# (+) = orders.product#
C. Where product.product# = orders.product# (+)
D. Where product.product# (+) = orders.product# (+)

ANS-(c)

19) Oracle9*i* supports the ISO SQL99 standard for specifying joins in queries. Which keywords are used to specify a Cartesian join using this syntax?

A. NATURAL JOIN
B. CARTESIAN JOIN
C. OUTER JOIN
D. INNER JOIN
E. CROSS JOIN

ANS- (e)

20) Outer joins in Oracle9*i* can be specified using the syntax <table name> LEFT OUTER JOIN <table name>. Which keyword is optional?

A. JOIN
B. OUTER & INNER
C. JOIN AND OUTER
D. None

ANS- (b)

21) With regard to the following SQL statements, which of the following options is most correct?

```
SQL> Update EMP set salary = salary * 1.10 where class_code = 'A';
SQL> Savepoint ClassA_FloorAdusted;
SQL> Update EMP set salary = salary * 1.07 where class_code = 'B';
SQL> Savepoint ClassB_FloorAdusted;
SQL> Update EMP set salary = salary * 1.05 where class_code = 'C';
SQL> Savepoint ClassC_FloorAdusted;
SQL> Rollback to savepoint ClassB_FloorAdjusted;
SQL> Update taxes set max_tax = 76200 * 0.075 where tax_type = 'FICA';
SQL> Savepoint MaxTax;
SQL> Rollback to MaxTax;
SQL> Rollback to ClassA_floorAdjusted;
SQL> Commit;
```

A. No changes occur to the EMP table. But the TAXES table is changed.
B. Both the EMP and TAXES tables are changed.
C. Only EMP rows with CLASS_CODE equal to 'A' are changed.
D. Only EMP rows with CLASS_CODE equal to 'C' are changed.
E. No changes occur to either the EMP or the TAXES table.

ANS-(c)

22) You need to change employee in department 50 who have a job ID of 'ST_CLERK' to department 80 and to manager ID 145. Which option will best satisfy these requirements?

A. Update employee set department_id = 80 and manager_id = 145 where department_id = 50 an job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
B. Update employee set (department_id, manager_id) = (80, 145) where department_id = 50 an job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
C. Update employee set department_id = 80, manager_id = 145 where department_id = 50 an job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
D. You need to use two UPDATE statements: one for department_id and one for manager_id

ANS-(c)

23) What order does Oracle use in resolving a table or view referenced in a SQL statement?

A. Table/view within user's schema, public synonym, private synonym.
B. Table/view within user's schema, private synonym, public synonym.
C. Public synonym, table/view within user's schema, private synonym.
D. Private synonym, public synonym, table/view within user's schema.

ANS- (b)

24) Which statements will assign the next number from the sequence EMP_SEQ to the variable EMP_KEY?

A. Emp_key := emp_seq.nextval;
B. Emp_key := emp_seq.next_val;
C. Emp_key := emp_seq.nextvalue;
D. Emp_key := emp_seq.next_value;

ANS- (a)

25) Fetching past the last row of a cursor

A. Raises the NO_DATA_FOUND Exception
B. Raises the VALUE_ERROR Exception
C. Raises the CURSOR_NOT_FOUND Exception
D. Does not raise an exception

ANS- (a)

26) In the FOR UPDATE clause in cursors

A. Lock is not obtained on the rows fetched
B. All locks are released when COMMIT is issued
C. Locks for the rows processed before the COMMIT, are released
D. Locks are released when the cursor is closed

ANS- ()

27) If a User-defined Exception has the same name as a Predefined Exception

A. There is a compilation error
B. The User-defined Exception overrides the Predefined Exception
C. The Predefined Exception overrides the User-defined Exception
D. None of the above

ANS- ()

28) If a row is attempted to be fetched from an unallocated row in a PL/SQL table

A. A NULL value is returned
B. The VALUE_ERROR Exception is raised
C. The NO_DATA_FOUND Exception is raised
D. The value of the data returned cannot be predicted

ANS- ()

29) Given this procedure

```
Procedure dept_salary (v_bonus IN BOOLEAN, v_raise IN BOOLEAN,
v_issue_chk IN OUT BOOLEAN) IS
BEGIN
        v_issue_chk := v_bonus OR v_raise;
END;
```

If v_bonus = TRUE and v_raise = NULL, which value is assigned to v_issue_chk?

A. True
B. False
C. NULL
D. None

ANS- ()

30) You create a view with the following statement
CREATE VIEW COW_MILK_VW AS (Select cow_name, milk_type from COW_MILK);
What will happen when a user attempts to INSERT a new cow_name and milk_type via this view?

A. The INSERT will fail.
B. The INSERT will succeed or fail based on whether the user can see the record once added.
C. The INSERT will succeed
D. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data into the view.
E. The INSERT will succeed only if the user has the privilege to insert data into the table.

ANS- ()

31) Which of the following objects are dropped automatically when a table is dropped.

A. Procedure
B. Constraints
C. Views
D. Synonyms

ANS- ()

32) Consider the following four options from a single statement. Which of the following lines in the SELECT statement below contain an error.

A. SELECT DECODE (EMPID, 58385,'INACTIVE','ACTIVE') EMPID
B. FROM EMP
C. WHERE SUBSTR (LASTNAME, 1, 1) > TO_NUMBER ('S')
D. AND EMPID > 02000
E. ORDER BY EMPID DESC, LASTNAME ASC;

ANS-(c)

33) User 'Janko' would like to insert a row into the Emp table, which has 3 columns: empid, lastname, salary.

The user would like to enter data for empid 59694, lastname Harry, but no salary. Which statement would work best?

A. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694,'Harry', NULL);
B. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (59694,'Harry');
C. INSERT INTO EMP (empid, lastname, salary) VALUES (59694,'Harry');
D. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (Select 59694 from 'Harris');
E. INSERT INTO EMP (empid, lastname) VALUES (59694,'Harry');

ANS- (e)

34) Examine the trigger

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER upd_team_salary FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
        Update team
        Set salary = tot_salary + :new.salary Where ID = :new.team_id;
END;
```

Which statement must be added to make this trigger execute after updating the salary column of player table

A. After update on player
B. After salary update of player
C. After update [salary] on player
D. After update of salary on player

ANS- ()

35) For every new ballplayer added to the Player table, a record must be inserted into the Player_Bat_Stat table. You have written a trigger to accomplish this task. To which timing will this trigger be assigned?

A. After
B. Instead of
C. Statement
D. Pre-Insert

ANS- ()

36) Which of the following is one of the benefits of using procedures and functions

A. Procedures and functions increase the number of calls to the database.
B. Procedures and functions are reparsed for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.
C. Procedures and functions avoid reparsing for multiple users by exploiting shared SQL areas.
D. Testing of procedures and functions requires the database to the restarted to clear out shared SQL areas for future access.

ANS- ()

37) Overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by _____

A. ER diagram
B. Records
C. Relations
D. Hierarchy

ANS- ()

38) A table can have maximum _____ no. Of Long Raw datatype columns

A. One
B. No limit
C. 255
D. Depends on tablespace

ANS- (a)

39) A user is setting up a join operation between Emp and Dept tables. The query should return all the employees, who are assigned dept, as well as the employees, which are yet not assigned any dept.

A. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d;
B. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;
C. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno (+);
D. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.deptno (+)= d.deptno;

ANS- ()

40) You can enter new ball players to the PLAYER table from different Oracle form applications and from an application written in C. For each new ball player, a record must be inserted into the Player_Bat_Stat table.

Which action should you perform to accomplish this requirement?

A. Create an additional function
B. Create an additional procedure
C. Create a database trigger on player table
D. Create a database trigger on the Player_Bat_Stat table.

ANS- ()

41) Output from a table called PLAYS with two columns, PLAY_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which of the following SQL statements produced it?

PLAY_TABLE
"Midsummer Night's Dream", SHAKESPEARE
"Waiting For Godot", BECKETT
"The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS

A. Select PLAY_NAME|| AUTHOR from PLAYS;
B. Select PLAY_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;
C. Select PLAY_NAME||', ' || AUTHOR from PLAYS;
D. Select PLAY_NAME||', ' || AUTHOR play_table from PLAYS;

ANS- (d)

42) Which of the following statements contains an error?

A. Select * from EMP where EMPID = 493945;
B. Select EMPID from EMP where EMPID = 493945;
C. Select EMPID from EMP;
D. Select EMPID where EMPID = 56949 and LASTNAME = 'SMITH';

ANS- ()

43) Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses?

A. Ascending or descending order can be defined with the asc or desc keywords.
B. Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.
C. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.
D. Columns can be represented by numbers indicating their listed order in the select
E. Clause within order by.

ANS- (b)

44) A Cartesian product is

A. A group function
B. Produced as a result of a join select statement with no where clause
C. The result of fuzzy logic
D. A special feature of Oracle server

ANS- (b)

45) In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.
C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.
D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

ANS- ()

46) A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMP and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMP table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to department heads yet. Which SELECT statement is most appropriate for this user?

A. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d;
B. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;
C. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);
D. Select e.empid, d.head from EMP e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

ANS- ()

47) Developer ANJU executes the following statement:

CREATE TABLE animals AS SELECT * from MASTER.ANIMALS;
What is the effect of this statement?

A. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the MASTER schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by ANJU.
B. A table named ANJU will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
C. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
D. A table named MASTER will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANJU table owned by ANIMALS.

ANS- ()

48) Which line of the following statement will produce an error?

A. Create table GOODS
B. (GOODNO number,
C. GOOD_NAME varchar2 check (GOOD_NAME in (select NAME FROM AVAIL_GOODS)),
D. Constraint PK_GOODS_01
E. Primary key (GOODNO));
F. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS- ()

49) The following statement is issued against the Oracle database. Which line will produce an error?

A. Create view EMP_VIEW_01
B. As select E.EMPID, E.LASTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, A.ADDRESS
C. From EMPLOYEE E, EMPL_ADDRESS A
D. Where E.EMPID = A.EMPID
E. With check option;
F. This statement contains no errors.

ANS- ()

50) Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?

A. Record type declaration
B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements
C. Fetches records from cursor
D. Requires exit condition to be defined

ANS- ()

51) Which line in the following statement will produce an error?

A. Cursor action_cursor is
B. Select name, rate, action
C. Into action_record
D. From action_table;
E. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS- ()

52) In which areas of the PL/SQL block must code be placed in order to handle Oracle-defined exceptions?

A. Declaration section only
B. Declaration and executable sections only
C. Exception handler only
D. Declaration, executable, and exception handler sections

ANS- ()

53) You issue the following statement. What will be displayed if the EMPID selected is 60494?
SELECT DECODE (empid, 38475, 'Terminated', 60494, 'LOA', 'ACTIVE') FROM EMP;

A. 60494
B. LOA
C. Terminated
D. ACTIVE

ANS- ()

54) After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?

A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update
B. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated
C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated
D. A LONG value containing all data from the table

ANS- ()

55) A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following statements is true about this function?

A. The user-defined exception will never be raised.
B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.
C. The procedure will fail on compile.
D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.

ANS- ()

56) Which statement most accurately describes the result of not creating an exception handler for a raised exception?

A. The program will continue without raising the exception.
B. There will be a memory leak.
C. Control will pass to the PL/SQL block caller's exception handler.
D. The program will return a %NotFound error.

ANS- ()

57) Which three of the following are implicit cursor attributes?

A. %Found
B. %Too_many_rows
C. %NotFound
D. %Rowcount
E. %Rowtype

ANS- ()

58) If left out, which of the following would cause an infinite loop to occur in a simple loop?

A. Loop
B. End loop
C. If-then
D. Exit

ANS- ()

59) Which of the following is not a feature of a CURSOR FOR loop?

A. Record type declaration
B. Opening and parsing of SQL statements
C. Fetches records from cursor
D. Requires exit condition to be defined

ANS- ()

60) Developer JANET receives an error due to the following statement in the DECLARATION section: PI CONSTANT NUMBER;. The problem is because:

A. There is not enough memory in the program for the constant.
B. There is no value associated with the constant.
C. There is no datatype associated with the constant.
D. PI is a reserved word.

ANS- ()

61) The OTHERS exception handler is used to handle the OTHERS raised exception.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- ()

62) Which of the following statements are true about WHILE loops?

A. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.
B. Counter variables are required in while loops.
C. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.
D. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.

ANS- ()

63) Which line in the following statement will produce an error?

A. Cursor action_cursor is
B. Select name, rate, action
C. Into action_record
D. From action_table;
E. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS- ()

64) Which of the following statements is true about implicit cursors?

A. Implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named.
B. Developers should use implicit cursors with great care.
C. Implicit cursors are used in cursor for loops to handle data processing.
D. Implicit cursors are no longer a feature in Oracle.

ANS- ()

65) The command used to open a CURSOR FOR loop is

A. Open
B. Fetch
C. Parse
D. None, cursor for loops handle cursor opening implicitly.

ANS- ()

66) After executing an UPDATE statement, the developer codes a PL/SQL block to perform an operation based on SQL%ROWCOUNT. What data is returned by the SQL%ROWCOUNT operation?

A. A Boolean value representing the success or failure of the update
B. A numeric value representing the number of rows updated
C. A VARCHAR2 value identifying the name of the table updated
D. A LONG value containing all data from the table

ANS- ()

67) A developer would like to use referential datatype declaration on a variable. The variable name is EMPLOYEE_LASTNAME, and the corresponding table and column is EMPLOYEE, and LASTNAME, respectively. How would the developer define this variable using referential datatypes?

A. Use employee.lname%type.
B. Use employee.lname%rowtype.
C. Look up datatype for EMPLOYEE column on LASTNAME table and use that.
D. Declare it to be type LONG.

ANS- ()

68) In which areas of the PL/SQL block must code be placed in order to handle Oracle-defined exceptions?

A. Declaration section only
B. Declaration and executable sections only
C. Exception handler only
D. Declaration, executable, and exception handler sections

ANS- ()

69) An Oracle-defined exception is raised

A. By the PL/SQL raise statement
B. In the PL/SQL exception handler
C. Automatically by Oracle
D. By the user

ANS- ()

70) The RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR( ) procedure defines errors returned in which of the following numeric ranges?

A. -00000 and -99999
B. -01200 and -01299
C. -00030 and -00039
D. -20000 and -20999

ANS- ()

71) When developing a PL/SQL library, the developer defines variable NUM2 as IN OUT in the ADD_NUMS () function. Which of the following statements may happen as a result of this?

A. The add_nums () function will not compile.
B. Code running after add_nums () that uses the NUM2 variable may behave unpredictably because
C. NUM2's value was changed in add_nums ().
D. The add_nums () function will return errors to the user when run.
E. The add_nums () function will cause a memory leak.

ANS- ()

71) In which areas of a PL/SQL block must the developer place code for user-defined exceptions? (Choose three)

A. Command line PL/SQL block call
B. Variable declaration section
C. Executable section
D. Exception handler

ANS- ()

72) The @ command in SQL*Plus will do which of the following with a named PL/SQL block stored in a flat file?

A. Load the PL/SQL code into its processing buffer only.
B. Load PL/SQL code into its processing buffer and compile the code against the database only.
C. Load PL/SQL code into its processing buffer and compile the code on the client side only.
D. Load, compile, and run PL/SQL code against the Oracle database.

ANS- ()

73) A procedure declares a user-defined exception but does not raise it explicitly. Which of the following statements is true about this function?

A. The user-defined exception will never be raised.
B. The user-defined exception will be handled by a WHEN OTHERS exception handler.
C. The procedure will fail on compile.
D. The user-defined exception is defined incorrectly.

ANS- ()

74) Which of the following lines in the PL/SQL source code will return an error?

A. Create procedure estatus (
B. eid NUMBER, statchar CHAR) is begin
C. Select status into statchar from EMP where EMPID = eid; end;
D. There are no errors in this code block

ANS- ()

75) Which of the following trigger types will be impacted by constraining factors brought on by mutating tables?

A. Row triggers only
B. Statement triggers only
C. Both row and statement triggers
D. Neither row or statement triggers

ANS- ()

76) The developer issues the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer_fans_snacks_02 BEFORE DELETE ON
SOCCER_FANS
BEGIN
        DELETE FROM soccer_fans_snacks
        WHERE fan_id = :old.fan_id;
END;
```

Why will trigger creation fail?

A. The row trigger does not properly reference the old value in FAN_ID.
B. The statement trigger should have been defined as a row trigger.
C. The statement trigger fires after the delete statement is processed.
D. The row trigger does not properly define the associated table

ANS- ()

77) The developer issues the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer_fans_snacks_02 BEFORE DELETE ON
SOCCER_FANS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
        DELETE FROM soccer_fans_snacks
        WHERE fan_id = :old.fan_id;
END;
```

Which of the following statements best describes the trigger created?

A. An update trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement
B. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement
C. An insert trigger that fires after Oracle processes the triggering statement
D. A delete trigger that fires before Oracle processes the triggering statement

ANS- ()

78) To find information about trigger status, which of the following views are appropriate?

A. ALL_TRIGGERS
B. ALL_OBJECTS
C. ALL_TRIGGER_COLS
D. ALL_SOURCE

ANS- ()

79) UPDATE OR DELETE ON SOCCER_FAN_SNACKS. Which two of the following keywords may be useful in your trigger source code to distinguish what should run, and when?

A. Inserting
B. Updating
C. Deleting
D. Truncating

ANS- ()

80) The SOCCER_FANS table has a trigger associated with it that inserts data into SOCCER_FANS_SNACKS whenever rows are inserted into SOCCER_FANS. A foreign key constraint exists between FAN_ID on SOCCER_FANS and SOCCER_FANS_SNACKS. What happens when the trigger fires?

A. The trigger processes normally.
B. The trigger invalidates.
C. The trigger execution fails because of a mutating or constraining table.
D. The trigger execution succeeds because the trigger is a statement trigger.

ANS- ()

81) The developer issues the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER soccer_fans_snacks_02 BEFORE DELETE ON
SOCCER_FANS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
        DELETE FROM soccer_fans_snacks
        WHERE fan_id = :prechange.fan_id;
END;
```

Why does the trigger fail on creation?

A. The statement trigger improperly references the changed row data.
B. The row trigger does not define prechange as the referencing keyword for old column values.
C. Row triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.
D. Statement triggers cannot process before the triggering statement.

ANS- ()

82) Table SOCCER_FAN_SEAT contains two columns: FAN and SEAT_NUM.
A trigger is created in this table, whose triggering statement definition is AFTER UPDATE OF SEAT_NUM ON SOCCER_FAN_SEAT. You issue an UPDATE statement that changes column FAN only.

Which of the following best describes what happens next?

A. The trigger fires successfully.
B. b) The trigger fires unsuccessfully.
C. c) Nothing, the SEAT_NUM column was not updated.
D. d) The trigger invalidates

ANS- ()

83) The maximum length of varchar2 when used in PL/SQL block is

A. 16k
B. 32k
C. 4k
D. Either b or c

ANS- ()

84) Any value added to NULL gives

A. The value itself.
B. 0
C. NULL
D. Unpredictable in a table is

ANS- ()

85) The keys that can have NULL values are

A. Primary Key
B. Unique Key
C. Foreign Key
D. Both b and c

ANS- ()

86) A Decision Support System (DSS) consists of

A. More DML, less DQL
B. More DQL, less DML
C. Half DML, half DQL
D. Only DML

ANS- ()

87) The number of columns

A. Degree
B. Cardinality
C. Domain
D. Range in a table is known as its

ANS- (a)

88) The clause(s) that every Oracle SQL query must have is/are

A. Select
B. From
C. Where
D. Both (a) and (b)
E. (a), (b) and (c)

ANS- ()

89) The clause(s) that every SQL Server query must have is/are

A. Select
B. From
C. Where
D. Both (a) and (b)
E. (a),(b) and (c)

ANS- ()

90) The name of the implicit cursor used by Oracle is

A. DEFAULT
B. IMPLICIT
C. SQL
D. CURSOR

ANS- ()

91) The size of DATE data type in Oracle is

A. 7 bytes
B. 8 bytes
C. 4 bytes
D. 10 bytes

ANS- ()

92) An Oracle PL/SQL block

A. Interpreted
B. Compiled is always
C. Interpreted and then compiled
D. Either (a) or (b)

ANS- ()

93) The maximum number of triggers (of different types)

A. 12
B. 13
C. >12
D. >13

ANS- ()

94) System event triggers are always

A. Row level
B. Table level
C. Schema level
D. Either (b) or (c)

ANS- ()

95) Triggers can be written for

A. Insert, delete, update
B. Create, alter, drop
C. Login, logout
D. Both (a) and (b)
E. , (b) and (c)

ANS- ()

96) Rollback and Commit affect

A. Only DML statements
B. Only DDL statements
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. All statements executed in SQL*PLUS

ANS- (a)

97) The NOWAIT option works for

A. Implicit cursors only
B. Explicit cursors only
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. Neither (a) or (b)

ANS- (a)

98) The query associated with a cursor is executed in

A. Declare phase
B. Open phase
C. Fetch phase
D. Close phase

ANS- ()

99) The INSTEAD OF trigger works at

A. Row level
B. Table level
C. Schema level
D. Database level

ANS- ()

100) The stored subprogram(s) available in Oracle is/are

A. Procedures
B. Functions
C. Packages
D. Both (a) and (b)
E. (a), (b) and (c)

ANS- ()

101) The default parameter type

A. IN
B. OUT
C. INOUT
D. There is no default type

ANS- ()

102) GRANT and REVOKE are

A. DDL statements
B. DML statements
C. DCL statements
D. None of these in stored procedures is

ANS- ()

103) Oracle 8i can be best described as

A. Object-based DBMS
B. Object-oriented DBMS
C. Object-relational DBMS
D. Relational DBMS

ANS- ()

104) An Oracle 8i database can store

A. Text
B. Audio/Video
C. Images
D. All the above

ANS- ()

105) The host string used to connect to the Oracle server (for eg. ORCL) is called as

A. System identifier
B. Net service name
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. Database name

ANS-(c)

106) INITCAP ('oracle') returns

A. oracle
B. ORACLE
C. ORACLe
D. None of these

ANS- (d)

107) The value of INSTR ('CALIFORNIA','A', 1,2) is

A. 2
B. 1
C. 10
D. 9

ANS-(c)

108) The SQL query to retrieve current time in Oracle is

A. Select SysTime from dual
B. Select SysDate from dual
C. Select TO_CHAR (SysDate,'HH: MI: SS') from dual
D. Select TO_CHAR (SysDate,'HH:MM: SS') from dual
E. Both (c) and (d)

ANS-(c)

109) The correct syntax of DECODE statement is

A. DECODE (if1, then1, if2, then2,... ... ., else)
B. DECODE (if1, then1, else1, if2, then2, else2... ... .,)
C. DECODE (value, if1, then1, else1, if2, then2, else2... ... .,)
D. None of these

ANS- (d)

110) Consider the following where clause WHERE A.no = B.no (+)
The above outer join lists

A. All matching & non-matching rows of table B
B. All matching & non-matching rows of table A
C. All non-matching rows of table B
D. All non-matching rows of table A

ANS- (b)

111) TRUNCATE TABLE statement

A. Drops a table temporarily
B. Removes all rows of a table
C. Removes specified number of rows from a table
D. Removes all constraints from a table

ANS- (b)

112) The file that contains the Oracle server address, its port number and resolves the Oracle's net service name (for e.g. ORCL) is

A. listener.ora
B. tnsnames.ora
C. init.ora
D. sqlnet.ora

ANS- (b)

113) When both the Oracle name server as well as tnsnames.ora file is used simultaneously, the priority between the two is resolved by

A. listener.ora
B. tnsnames.ora
C. init.ora
D. sqlnet.ora

ANS- (d)

114) Consider a table OLD with few rows. The statement

CREATE TABLE new AS SELECT * FROM OLD WHERE 1=2

A. Copies all the rows from OLD to NEW
B. Creates a dummy NEW table
C. Creates an empty NEW table with column definitions same as OLD
D. Creates a table NEW that acts as a synonym for OLD

ANS-(c)

115) Oracle 8i runs on

A. Windows NT
B. UNIX
C. Solaris
D. (a) And (b)
E. (a), (b) and (c)

ANS- (e)

116) The owner of all data dictionary tables in Oracle is

A. SYSTEM
B. SYS
C. INTERNAL
D. Users

ANS- (b)

117) The standard port number at which the Oracle server listens for client requests is

A. 3128
B. 8080
C. 7071
D. None of these

ANS- (d)

118) The address of the Oracle name server is contained in

A. listener.ora
B. tnsnames.ora
C. Init.ora
D. sqlnet.ora

ANS- (d)

119) Which of the following is not a RDBMS

A. MS Access
B. Oracle 8i
C. MS SQL Server
D. Informix

ANS- (a)

120) The character used for concatenating strings in Oracle is

A. &&
B. +
C. |
D. None of these

ANS- (d)

121) The datafiles in Oracle, in which the user tables and other objects are stored, resides at

A. Client side
B. Server side
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. Depends on the configuration

ANS- (b)

122) The number of users that can be handled by Oracle 8i server is approximately

A. 5000
B. 10000
C. 1000
D. 100000

ANS- (b)

123) A precompiler converts

A. PL/SQL code into executable machine code
B. Embedded SQL statements into native library calls
C. A program written in a 3GL into a PL/SQL code
D. A PL/SQL code into a 3GL code

ANS- (b)

124) In a query with a GROUP BY clause, the columns in the SELECT clause

A. Must be aggregate functions only
B. Must also appear in the GROUP BY clause
C. Must also appear in the GROUP BY and HAVING clauses
D. Both (a) and (b)
E. Can be selected arbitrarily

ANS- (d)

125) OCI stands for

A. Open Call Interface
B. Oracle Call Interface
C. Oracle Communication Interface
D. Oracle Connection Interface

ANS- (b)

126) The name of the only column in the DUAL table is

A. X
B. C
C. DUMMY
D. None of these

ANS- (c)

127) TNS in the file tnsnames.ora stands for

A. Transparent Network Substrate
B. Transport Network Substrate
C. Transparent Network System
D. Transparent Network Server

ANS- (a)

128) Comments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using

A. -
B. /* */
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. #

ANS- (c)

129) The CHAR and NCHAR data types

A. Have no difference
B. Belong to two different character sets
C. Have different storage requirements
D. Have different storage requirements and retrieval time

ANS- (b)

130) Consider a table TAB with a single row NAME CHARRIS Then, the query

SELECT SUBSTR (Name, -3) FROM TAB gives

A. RIS
B. CHA
C. ARRIS
D. ARR

ANS- (a)

131) The wild card character % used in strings means

A. Any number of characters
B. One or more characters
C. At least one character
D. At least one alphabet

ANS- (a)

132) You issue the following query:

SELECT salary “Employee Salary” from employee;

How will the column heading appear in the result?

A. EMPLOYEE SALARY
B. EMPLOYEE_SALARY
C. Employee Salary
D. employee_salary

ANS- (c)

133) You perform the following two queries:

1. SELECT empno enumber, ename FROM emp order by 1;
2. SELECT empno, ename FROM emp order by empno ASC;

Which of the following is true?

A. Statement 1 & 2 will produce the same result.
B. Statement 1 will execute; statement 2 will return error.
C. Statement 2 will execute; statement 1 will return error.
D. Statement 1 & 2 both will execute but produce different results.

ANS- (a)

134) You issue the following SELECT statement on the EMP table.

SELECT (200 + ((salary * 0.1) / 2)) FORM EMP;

What will happen to the result if all of the parentheses are removed?

A. No difference, because the answer will always be NULL.
B. No difference, because the result will be same.
C. The result will be higher.
D. The result will be lower.

ANS- (b)

135) In the following SELECT statement, which component is a literal? (choose all the apply.)

SELECT 'Employee Name: ' || ename from EMP where deptno = 10;

A. 10
B. ename
C. Employee Name:
D. ||

ANS- (a & c)

136) When you try to save 34567.2255 into a column defined as NUMBER (7,2) what value is actually saved?

A. 34567.00
B. 34567.23
C. 34567.22
D. 3456.22

ANS- (b)

137) What is the default display length of the DATE datatype column?

A. 8
B. 9
C. 19
D. 6

ANS- (b)

138) What will happen if you query the EMP table?

SELECT empno, DISTINCT ename, Sal from EMP;

A. EMPNO, unique values of ENAME and then SAL are displayed.
B. EMPNO, unique values of the two columns, ENAME and SAL are displayed.
C. Distinct is not a valid keyword in SQL.
D. No values will be displayed because the statement will return an error.

ANS- (d)

139) Which clause in a query limits the row selected?

A. ORDER BY
B. WHERE
C. SELECT
D. FROM

ANS- (b)

140) When you issue the following query, which value will be displayed in the first row?

Select empno, from EMP where deptno=10 order by ename DESC;

A. MILLER
B. 7934
C. 7876
D. No rows will be returned because ename cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause

ANS- (b)

141) How many rows will the following query returns?

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ename BETWEEN ‘A’ and ‘C’

A. 4
B. 2
C. A character column cannot be used in the BETWEEN operator
D. 3

ANS- (d)

142) When you issue the following query, which line has an error?

```
SELECT empno, “Enumber”, ename “EmpName”
FROM EMP
WHERE deptno = 10
AND “Enumber” = 7788
ORDER By “Enumber”;
```

A. 1
B. 5
C. 4
D. No error, the statement will finish successfully.

ANS- (c)

143) When you issue the following query;

```
SELECT empno, ename
From EMP
Where empno=7788 or empno = 7876;
```

Which other operator can replace the OR condition in the WHERE clause?

A. IN
B. BETWEEN .. AND ..
C. LIKE
D. <=
E. >=

ANS- (a)

144) The following are clauses of the SELECT statement:

WHERE
FROM
ORDER BY

In which order should they appear in a query?

A. 1, 3, 2
B. 2, 1, 3
C. 2, 3, 1
D. The order of these clauses does not matter.

ANS- (b)

145) Which statement searches for PRODUCT_ID values that begin with DI_ from the ORDERS table?

A. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE PRODUCT_ID = 'DI%';
B. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE PRODUCT_ID LIKE 'DI_' ESCAPE '\';
C. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE PRODUCT_ID LIKE 'DI_%' ESCAPE '\';
D. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE PRODUCT_ID LIKE 'DI_' ESCAPE '\'
E. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE PRODUCT_ID LIKE 'DI_%' ESCAPE '\'

ANS-(c)

146) COUNTRY_NAME and REGION_ID are valid column names in the COUNTRIES table. Which one of the following statements will execute without an error?

A.
```
SELECT country_name, region_id,
CASE region_id = 1 THEN 'Europe',
        Region_id = 2 THEN 'America',
        Region_id = 3 THEN 'Asia',
ELSE 'Other' END Continent
FROM Countries;
```

B.
```
SELECT country_name, region_id,
CASE (region_id WHEN 1 then 'Europe',
                WHEN 2 then ' America',
                WHEN 3 then 'Asia',
ELSE 'Other') Continent
FROM countries;
```

C.
```
SELECT country_name, region_id,
CASE region_id WHEN 1 then 'Europe',
                WHEN 2 then ' America',
                WHEN 3 then 'Asia',
ELSE 'Other' END Continent
FROM countries;
```

D.
```
SELECT country_name, region_id,
CASE region_id WHEN 1 then 'Europe',
                WHEN 2 then ' America',
                WHEN 3 then 'Asia',
ELSE 'Other' Continent
FROM countries;
```

ANS- (c)

147) Which special character is used to query all the columns from the table without listing each column by name?

A. %
B. &
C. @
D. *

ANS- (d)

148) Which SQL statement will query the EMPLOYEES table for FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME AND SALARY of all employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 40 in the alphabetical order of last name?

A. Select frist_name, last_name salary from employees ORDER By last_name where department_id = 40;
B. Select first_name, last_name, salary from employees ORDER BY last_name ASC where department_id = 40;
C. Select first_name last_name salary from employees where department_id = 40 ORDER BY last_name ASC;
D. Select first_name, last_name, salary from employees where department_id = 40 ORDER BY last_name;
E. Select first_name, last_name, salary from TABLE employees where department_id IS 40 ORDER BY last_name ASC;

ANS- (d)

149) When doing pattern matching using the LIKE operator, which character is used as the default escape character by Oracle?

A. |
B. /
C. \
D. There is no default escape character in Oracle9*i*

ANS- (d)

150) Column alias name cannot be used in which clause?

A. SELECT clause
B. WHERE clause
C. ORDER BY clause
D. None of the above

ANS- (b)

151) What is wrong with the following statements submitted is SQL*Plus?

```
DEFINE V_DEPTNO = 20
SELECT last_name, salary
From employee
Where department_id  = V_DEPTNO;
```

A. Nothing is wrong. The query lists the employee name and salary of the employee who belong to department 20.
B. The DEFINE statement declaration is wrong.
C. The substitution variable is not preceded with the & char.
D. The substitution variable in the WHERE clause should be V_DEPTNO instead of V_DeptpNo.

ANS-(c)

152) Which command is SQL*Plus is used to save the query output to a file?

A. PRINT
B. SAVE
C. REPLACE
D. SPOOL

ANS- (d)

153) How would you execute a SQL statement in the SQL buffer of SQL*Plus? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Enter a slash (/).
B. Enter an ampersand (&).
C. Enter a semicolon (;).
D. Press Ctrl + D (^D).

ANS- (a)

154) You issue the SQL*Plus command SPOOL ON. Which task is accomplished?

A. The next screen output from the SQL*Plus session is saved into a file named afiedt.buf.
B. The next screen output from the SQL*Plus session is saved into a file named ON.lst.
C. The next screen output from the SQL*Plus session is sent to the printer.
D. Nothing happens; a filename is missing from the command.

ANS- (b)

155) Which SQL*Plus command always overwrites a file?

A. SPOOL
B. RUN
C. REPLACE
D. SAVE

ANS- (a)

156) Which command is used to display a title on every page of the report?

A. TOPTITLE
B. TITIL
C. TTITLE
D. REPTITIL

ANS- (c)

157) Choose two command that are not valid in iSQL*Plus.

A. PASSWORD
B. TTITLE
C. CONNECT
D. EXIT

ANS- (a & d)

158) Which character is used to indicate that the command is continued on the next line in SQL*Plus?

A. -
B. /
C. \
D. >

ANS- (a)

159) You have the following SQL in SQL buffer of SQL*Plus:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAME = FIRST_NAME
ORDER BY LAST_NAME
```

You perform the following SQL*Plus command on the buffer:

```
3
C/NAME/NAMES/
```

Which SQL command will be in the buffer?

A.
```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAMES
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAMES = FIRST_NAMES
ORDER BY LAST_NAMES
```

B.
```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAMES = FIRST_NAME
ORDER BY LAST_NAME
```

C.
```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAMES
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAMES = FIRST_NAMES
ORDER BY LAST_NAME
```

D.
```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAMES
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAME = FIRST_NAME
ORDER BY LAST_NAME
```

Ans- (b)

160) Which of the following is the correct syntax to define a variable?

A. DEFINE variable = value
B. DEFINE variable datatype := value
C. DEFINE &variable
D. DEFINE variable value
E. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

161) Which SET option turns off the display of the old and new SQL statements line when variables are used?

A. ECHO OFF
B. HEADING OFF
C. VERIFY OFF
D. FEEDBACE OFF
E. DEFINE OFF

AND- ()

162) Which of the following is not a valid option with the SAVE command?

A. CREATE
B. REPLACE
C. APPEND
D. INSERT

ANS- (d)

163) You execute the following lines of code is SQL:

```
SQL>  SELECT department_id, first_name, salary
      From employee
      Where first_name LIKE 'S%'
      Order by department_id, first_name

SQL>  COLUMN department_id FORMAT A20
SQL>  C/department_id/employee_id
```

Which of the following best described the code?

A. The department_id in the COLUMN command is replaced with employee_id.
B. The department_id in the COLUMN command is cleared (deleted).
C. The department_id in the fourth line of the SELECT statement is replaced with employee_id.
D. All the department_id occurrences in the SELECT statement are replaced with employee_id.

ANS- (c)

164) Which of the following is not a valid method for including comments?

A. Prefix comments with --.
B. Being comment line with REMARK.
C. Begin comment line with #.
D. Include comments between /* and */.

ANS- (c)

165) Consider the following SQL:

SELECT department_id, last_name, salary FROM employee ORDER By department_id, last_name;

Which SQL*Plus command(s) will display the total salary for each department and suppress listing of duplicate department ID's?

A. COMPUTE SUM OF SALARY ON DEPARTMENT_ID
BREAK ON DEPARTMENT_ID
B. BREAK ON DEPARTMENT_ID NODUPLICATES
COMUTE SUM ON SALARY FOR DEPARTMENT_ID
C. BREAK ON DEPARTMENT_ID NODUPLICATES -
SUM OF SALARY
D. None of the above. SQL*plus cannot be used to total column values.

ANS- (a)

166) When using iSQL*Plus, how do you write the query results to a file?

A. Use the SPOOL command to specify an output filename.
B. Use the Output drop-down button and select File.
C. Perform option A and B
D. Perform either option A or B

ANS-(b)

167) What will happen when you click the Execute button with the following SQL in iSQL*Plus?

SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name from employees where department_id = &deptid;

A. Nothing will happen, because the statement is missing a;.
B. An error is produced, because substitution variables are not allowed in iSQL*Plus.
C. A new window will be opened to accept the value for DEPTID.
D. The cursor moves to the string input area to accept value for DEPTID.

ANS-(c)

168) Which two statements regarding substitution variables are true?

A. &*variable* is defined by SQL*Plus, and its values will be available for the duration of the session.
B. &&*variable* is defined by SQL*Plus, and its values will be available for the duration of the session.
C. &n (where n is a any integer) variable are defined be SQL*Plus when values are passed in as arguments to the script, and their values will be available for the duration of the session.
D. &&*variable* is defined be SQL*Plus, and its values will be available only for every reference to that variable in the current SQL.

ANS- (b & c)

169) The contents of the script file MYSQL.sql are as follows:

SET PAGES 55 LINES 80 FEEDBACK OFF

SELECT last_name, first_name from employees where employee_id = &empid;

What will happen when you issue the START MYSQL 101 command?

A. 101 will be substituted for the variable EMPID.
B. You will be prompted to enter a value for EMID.
C. An error will be returned because EMPID is not preceded by &&.

ANS- (b)

170) You execute the following SQL, and supply a value as shown.

SELECT * from EMP where ename = &name;

Enter value for name: **John**
What will be the result?

A. All the column values from the EMP table are displayed for the record with ENAME as John
B. An error is returned, because Name is reserved word in SQL*Plus, so it cannot be used as a variable.
C. An error is returned, because John is a character literal and must be enclosed in quotation marks.
D. The input value John will be converted to uppercase, and values from EMP table are displayed for the record with ENAME as John.

ANS- (b)

171) You want to display each project's starts date as the day, week, number, and year. Which statement will give output like the following?

Tuesday Week 23, 2002

A. Select proj_id, to_char (start_date, 'DOW Week WOY YYYY') from projects;
B. Select proj_id, to_char (start_date, 'Day' ||' Week' ||' WOY, YYYY') from projects;
C. Select proj_id, to_char (start_date,'Day' "Week" WW, YYYY') from projects;
D. Select proj_id, to_char (start_date, 'Day Week#, YYYY') from projects;
E. You can't calculate week number with Oracle.

ANS- (c)

172) What will the following statements return?

SELECT last_name, first_name, Start_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date < trunc (SYSDATE) –5;

A. Employee hired within the past 5 years.
B. Employee hired within the past 5 days.
C. Employee hired more than 5 years ago.
D. Employee hired more than 5 days ago.

ANS-(d)

173) Which assertion about the following statements is most true?

SELECT name, region_code || phone_number from customers;
SELECT name, CONCAT (region_code, phone_number) from customers;

A. If the Region_Code is NULL, the first statement will not include that customer's Phone_Number
B. If the Region_Code is NULL, the second statements will include that customer's Phone_Number
C. Both statements will return the same data.
D. The second statement will raise an exception if the Region_Code is NULL for any customers.

ANS- (c)

174) Which single-row function could you use to return a specific portion of a character string?

A. INSTR
B. SUBSTR
C. LPAD
D. LEAST

ANS- (a)

175) Which function(s) accept arguments of any datatype? (Choose all that apply.)

A. SUBSTR
B. NVL
C. ROUND
D. DECODE
E. SIGN

ANS- (b & d)

176) What will be returned by SING (ABS (NVL (-32, 0)))?

A. 1
B. 32
C. -1
D. 0
E. NULL

ANS- (a)

177) One of your database users asked you to provide a command that will show her the NLS_DATA_FORMAT that is currently set in her session.

Which command would you recommend?

A. Select sys_context ('USERENV', 'NLS_DATA_FORMAT') from dual;
B. Select sys_context ('NLS_DATA_FORMAT') from dual;
C. Select sys_context ('NLS_DATA_FORMAT', 'USERENV') from dual;
D. Select NLS_DATA_FORMAT from dual;

ANS- (a)

178) Which two functions could you use to strip leading characters from a character string?

A. LTRIM
B. SUBSTR
C. RTRIM
D. INSTR
E. MOD

AND- (a and b)

179) You have been asked to randomly assign 25 percent of the employee to a new training program. Employee numbers are assigned as consecutive number to the employee. Which statement below will print the employee number and name of every fourth employee?

A. SELECT MOD (empno, 4), ename from employees where mod (empno, 4) = 0;
B. SELECT empno, ename from employees where mod (empno, 4) = .25;
C. SELECT MOD (empno, 4) ename from employees where mod (empno, 4) = 0;
D. SELECT empno, ename from employees where mod (empno, 4) = 0;

ANS- (d)

180) Which function will convert the ASCII code 97 to its equivalent letter a?

A. ASC (97)
B. ASCIISTR (97)
C. ASCII (97)
D. CHR (97)

ANS- (d)

181) Which date components does the CURRENT_TINESTAMP function display?

A. Session date, session time, and session time zone offset.
B. Session date, session time.
C. Session date, session time and session time zone offset.
D. Session time zone offset.

ANS- (a)

182) Which function could be used to return the IP address for the machine where the client session connected from?

A. COOKIE
B. NETINFO
C. SYS_CONTEXT
D. SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH

ANS- (c)

183) In Oracle, what do trigonometric functions operate on?

A. Degrees.
B. Radians.
C. Gradients.
D. The default is radians, but degrees or gradients can be specified.

ANS- (a)

184) What will the following SQL statement return?

Select Coalesce (NULL,' Oracle','Certified') from dual;

A. NULL
B. Oracle
C. Certified
D. Oracle Certified

ANS- (b)

185) Which expression will always return the date one year later than the current date?

A. SYSDATE + 365
B. SYSDATE + TO_YMINTERVAL ('01-00')
C. CURRENT_DATE + 1
D. NEW_TIME (CURRENT_DATE, 1, 'YEAR')

ANS- (b)

186) Which function will return a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE datatype?

A. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
B. LOCALTIMESTAMP
C. CURRENT_DATE
D. SYSDATE

ANS- (a)

187) Which statement would change all occurrences of the string 'IBM' to the string 'SUN' in the DESCRIPTION column of the VENDOR table?

A. Select translate (description, 'IBM', 'SUN') from vendor;
B. Select convert (description, 'IBM', 'SUN') from vendor;
C. Select extract (description, 'IBM', 'SUN') from vendor;
D. Select replace (description, 'IBM', 'SUN') from vendor;

ANS- (d)

188) Which function implements If ….. THEN ….. ELSE logic?

A. INITCAP ()
B. RELACE ()
C. DECODE ()
D. IFELSE ()

ANS-(c)

189) Which function should be used to assign rankings to rows, giving duplicate ranking for ties, and not skip any ranks after ties?

A. DENSE_RANK
B. SPARSE_RANK
C. RANK
D. ROWNUM

ANS- (a)

190) Which statement will generate the most rows?

A. Select order_mode, sales_rep_id, sum (order_total) from oe.orders group by ROLLUP (order_mode, sales_rep_id);
B. Select order_mode, sales_rep_id, sum (order_total) from oe.orders group by CUBE (order_mode, sales_rep_id);
C. Select order_mode, sales_rep_id, sum (order_total) from oe.orders group by order_mode, sales_rep_id;
D. They will all generate the same number of rows.

ANS- ()

191) Which of the following group functions can return a NULL?

A. MIN
B. MAX
C. VARIANCE
D. VAR_SAMP

ANS- ()

192) Which of the function below requires a GROUP BY clause in the SQL statement?

A. CUBE
B. GROUPING
C. GROUP_ID
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

ANS- (d)

193) Which of the following function is not an Oracle group function?

A. REGR_SXY
B. CORR
C. SKEW
D. COVAR_POP
E. All of the above functions are valid.

ANS-(c)

194) What is the GROUING function used for?

A. The GROUPING function is identical to the GROUP BY function, but executes faster.
B. The GROUPING function is used to eliminate NULL values prior to aggregation
C. The GROUPING function identifies superaggergate rows.
D. The GROUPING function is deprecated in Oracle9*i* and should not be used.

ANS-(c)

195) How will the result of the following two statements differ?

```
SQL>  SELECT MAX(longitude), MAX(latitude) from zip_state_city;
SQL>  SELECT MAX(longitude), MAX(latitude) from zip_state_city GROUP BY state;
```

A. Statement 1 will fail because it is missing a GROUP BY clause.
B. Statement 2 will return one row, and statement 1 may return more than one row.
C. Statement 2 will display a longitude and latitude for each ZIP_STATE_CITY.
D. Statement 1 will display two values and Statement 2 will display two values for each state.

ANS- (d)

196) Which group function would you use to compute the mean and median values for a set of data?

A. MEAN and MEDIAN
B. AGV and PERCENTILE_CONT
C. MEAN and PERCENTILE_DISC
D. AVG and MEDIAN

ANS- (b)

197) Which assertion about the following queries is true?

```
SQL>  SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT mgr), MAX (DISTINCT salary) FROM EMP;
SQL>  SELECT COUNT (ALL mgr), MAX (ALL salary) FROM EMP;
```

A. They will always return the same numbers on columns 1 and 2.
B. They will return different numbers in column 1 but will always return the same number in column 2.
C. They may return different numbers in column 1 and may return different numbers in column 2.
D. They will always return the same number in column 1 byt may return different numbers in column 2.

ANS- (b)

198) Which line in the following statement will raise an exception?

```
SELECT deartment_id, COUNT (*)
, VAR_POP (DISTINCT salary)
, VAR_POP (salary)
FROM hr.employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

A. Line 1
B. Line 2
C. Line 3
D. Line 5
E. There is no error

ANS- (b)

199) What will the following SQL statement return?

SQL> SELECT MIN (cust_income_level) KEEP (dense_rank last order by cust_credit_limit) from sh.customers;

A. The smallest CUST_INCOME_LEVEL in the CUSTOMERS table.
B. The smallest CUST_INCOME_LEVEL and the highest CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT in the CUSTOMERS table.
C. The smallest CUST_INCOME_LEVEL for the maximum CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT.
D. The missing comma will raise a syntax error.

ANS-(c)

200) How will the result of the following two statements differ?

SQL> SELECT COUNT (*), SUM (salary) FROM hr.employees;
SQL> SELECT COUNT (salary), SUM (salary) FROM hr.employees;

A. Statement 1 will return one row, and statement 2 may return more than one row.
B. Both statements will fail because they are missing a GROUP BY clause.
C. Both statements will return the same results.
D. Statement 2 may return a smaller COUNT value than statement 1.

ANS- (d)

201) How will the result of the following two statements differ?

SQL> SELECT COUNT (cust_gender) FROM sh.customers;
SQL> SELECT regr_count (cust_marital_status, cust_gender) FROM sh.customers;

A. Statement 2 may return a smaller COUNT value than statement 1.
B. Both statements will return the same results.
C. Statement 1 will return one row, and statement 2 may return more than one row.
D. Both statements will fail because they are missing a GROUP BY clause

ANS- (a)

202) Which of the following is not a group by function?

A. AVG ()
B. COUNT ()
C. LEAST ()
D. STDDEV ()
E. CORR ()

ANS- ()

203) Why does the following SELECT statement fail?

SQL> SELECT colorname Colour, MAX (cost) FROM itemdetail WHERE UPER (colorname) LIKE '%WHITE%' GROU BY colour HAVING COUNT (*) > 20;

A. A GROUP BY clause cannot contain a column alias.
B. The condition COUNT (*) > 20 should be in the WHERE clause.
C. The GROUP BY clause must contain the group functions used in the SELECT list.
D. The HAVING clause can contain only the group functions used in the SELECT list.

ANS- (a)

204) What will the following SQL statement return?

SQL> SELECT MAX (prod_pack_size) from sh.products where min (prod_weight_class) = 5;

A. An exception will be raised.
B. The larger PROD_PACK_SIZE for containing PROD_WEIGHT_CLASS of 5 or higher.
C. The larger PROD_PACK_SIZE for containing PROD_WEIGHT_CLASS of 5
D. The larger PROD_PACK_SIZE in the sh.product table

ANS- (a)

205) Why will the following query raise on exception?

SQL> SELECT dept_no, agv (distinct salary), count (job) job_count from emp where mgr like 'J%' or abs (salary) >10 having count (job) > 5 order by 2 desc;

A. The HAVING clause cannot contain a GROUP function.
B. The GROUP By clause is missing.
C. ABS () is not an Oracle function.
D. The query will not raise an exception.

ANS- (b)

206) What will the GRP column in the following SQL return?

SQL> SELECT sales_rep_id, sum (order_total), grouping (sales_rep_id) grp from oe.orders group by cube (sales_rep_id)

A. The query will raise an exception.
B. The GRP column will be a cumulative count of sales_rep_id.
C. The GRP column will be a cumulative sum of order_total, grouped by sales_rep_id.
D. The GRP column will be a superaggregate identifier.

ANS- (d)

207) How many columns are retrieved from this query:
SQL> SELECT address1||','||address2||','||address2 "Address" FROM employee;

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 0

ANS- (a)

208) To produce a meaningful result set without any Cartesian products, what is the minimum number of conditions that should appear in the WHERE clause of a four-table join?

A. 8
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

ANS- (b)

209) Assuming today is Monday, 10 July 2000, what is returned by this statement:

SQL> SELECT to_char (NEXT_DAY (sysdate, 'MONDAY'), 'DD-MON-RR') FROM DUAL;

A. 10-JUL-00
B. 12-JUL-00
C. 11-JUL-00
D. 17-JUL-00

ANS- (d)

210) Which character is used to continue a statement in SQL*Plus?

A. *
B. /
C. -
D. @

ANS-(c)

211) When a user creates an object without a TABLESPACE clause, where will Oracle store the segment?

A. System tablespace
B. Users tablespace
C. Default tablespace for the user
D. Oracle will give an error

ANS-(c)

212) The primary key on table EMP is the EMPNO column. Which of the following statements will not use the associated index on EMPNO?

A. Select * from EMP where nvl (EMPNO, '00000') = '59384';
B. Select * from EMP where EMPNO = '59384';
C. Select EMPNO, LASTNAME from EMP where EMPNO = '59384';
D. Select 1 from EMP where EMPNO = '59834';

ANS- (a)

213) Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string?

A. INSTR
B. SUBSTRING
C. SUBSTR
D. POS

ANS-(c)

214) Which command will delete all data from a table and will not write to the rollback segment?

A. DROP
B. DELETE
C. CASCADE
D. TRUNCATE

ANS- (d)

215) Which of the following can be a valid column name?

A. Column
B. 1966_Invoices
C. Catch_#22
D. #Invoices

ANS-(c)

216) Which Oracle access method is the fastest way for Oracle to retrieve a single row?

A. Primary key access.
B. Access via unique index
C. Table access by ROWID
D. Full table scan

ANS-(c)

217) In this PL/SQL statement, which of the following lines will produce an error?

A. Cursor CAPITALS is select CITY, STATE
B. Into my_city, my_state
C. From CITIES
D. Where CAPITAL = 'Y';

ANS-(b)

218) In a PL/SQL block, a variable is declared as NUMBER without an initial value. What will its value be, when it is used in the executable section of the PL/SQL block?

A. NULL
B. 0
C. Results in a compilation error
D. An exception will be raised

ANS- (a)

219) PL/SQL raises an exception, in which TWO of the following cases:

A. When a SELECT statement returns one row.
B. When a SELECT statement returns more than one row.
C. When the datatypes of SELECT clause and INTO clause do not match.
D. When INTO statement is missing in the SELECT statement?

ANS- (b and c)

220) What is the result if two NULL values are compared to each other?

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. Undefined
D. NULL

ANS- (b)

221) Functions for error trapping are contained in which section of a PL/SQL block?

A. Header
B. Declarative
C. Executable
D. Exception

ANS- (d)

222) Which section of a PL/SQL block would most likely contain a RAISE statement?

A. Header
B. Declarative
C. Executable
D. Exception

ANS-(c & d)

223) Select the VALID trigger type(s)?

A. AFTER statement trigger
B. INSERT row trigger
C. DELETE row trigger
D. All of the above

ANS- (a)

224) Which section of a PL/SQL block would most likely contain a RETURN statement?

A. Header
B. Declarative
C. Executable
D. Exception

ANS-(c)

225) Select the non-valid PL/SQL Data Type(s)?

A. BOOLEAN
B. LONG
C. STRING
D. DATE

ANS-(c)

226) Which function below can best be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?

A. SQRT
B. DECODE
C. NEW_TIME
D. ROWIDTOCHAR

ANS- (b)

227) Which one of the following does not require a number parameter?

A. sinh
B. to_number
C. SQRT
D. round

ANS- (b)

228) The user issues the following statement. What will be displayed if the EMPID selected is 60494?

SQL> SELECT DECODE (empid, 38475, "Terminated", 60494, "Recruited","Not Recruited") FROM emp;

A. 60494
B. 38475
C. Terminated
D. Recruited

ANS- (d)

229) In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.
C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.
D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

ANS- (b)

230) Once defined, how long will a variable remain so in SQL*Plus?

A. Until the database is shut down
B. Until the instance is shut down
C. Until the statement completes
D. Until the session completes

ANS- (d)

231) The default character for specifying runtime variables in SELECT statements is

A. Ampersand
B. Colon
C. Hash
D. Astreik

ANS- (a)

232) A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMP and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMP table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to departments yet. Which SELECT statement is most appropriate for this user?

A. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;
B. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;
C. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);
D. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

ANS-(c)

233) For avoiding a Cartesian product of 4 tables, the minimum no: of Joins required after WHERE clause is:

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

ANS- (b)

234) Which one of the following uses of the HAVING clause is inappropriate?

A. To put returned data into sorted order
B. To exclude certain data based on known criteria
C. To include certain data based on unknown criteria
D. To include certain data based on known criteria

ANS- (a)

235) The “emp” table contains 14 rows. How many rows will the following query return?

SQL> Select * from Emp where rownum > 5;

A. 9
B. 10
C. 0
D. Error

ANS-(c)

236) Which line in the following SELECT statement will produce an error?

Line1: SELECT dept, AVG (salary)
Line2: FROM EMP
Line3: GROUP BY empid;

A. Line 1 and Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Only Line 1
D. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS-(c)

237) Which of the following integrity constraints automatically create an index when defined?

A. Foreign keys
B. Unique constraints and Primary Keys
C. NOT NULL constraints
D. Both a and b.

ANS-(b)

238) Which one of the following are parts of an entity relationship diagram?

A. Referential integrity constraints
B. Entities and Relationships
C. Triggers
D. Both a and b

ANS-(b)

239) The transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is called

A. Locks
B. Commits
C. Rollbacks
D. Savepoints

ANS-(a)

240) Any locks placed in a session can be released issuing which of the following statements

A. Commit
B. Rollback
C. Both a and b
D. By a savepoint

ANS- (c)

241) Which of the following statements are true about roles?

A. Roles can be granted to other roles and/or users.
B. Privileges can be granted to roles.
C. Roles can be granted to synonyms.
D. Both a and b.

ANS- (d)

242) The limit for the number of parameters for a PL/SQL procedure is

A. 256
B. No Limit at all
C. Depends on the type of parameters passed to the procedure
D. Depends on Positional Parameters passed.

ANS- (b)

243) The exact content and the storage representation of a column in database can be found out using the function

A. Translate
B. to_char
C. Dump
D. Substr

ANS-(c)

244) A view is a

A. A Table in the database belonging to different schema.
B. A query stored in the database in the form of an object.
C. A part of a table
D. All the above.

ANS- (b)

245) The key word used in sql for string searching is

A. LIKE
B. NVL
C. GROUP BY
D. HAVING

ANS- (a)

246) For referrential integrity to be maintained.

A. Every foreign key value must have a corresponding primary/unique key value
B. No Foreign key should have a corresponding primary key value.
C. There should be an index on the tables.
D. The tables should be in different schemas of the database.

ANS-(a)

247) A DDL statement in a PL/SQL can be issued in a PL/SQL block using the package

A. dbms_output
B. dbms_sql
C. UTL_FILE
D. dbms_job

ANS-(b)

248) Choose the result of the following sql statement.

SQL> SELECT hire_date FROM EMP where to_char (hire_date) > '01-FEB-00';

A. 01-APR-00
B. 01-OCT-00
C. 01-APR-99
D. 01-DEC-00

ANS-(b)

249) Purity level of a function can be checked using

A. PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT.
B. PRAGMA RESTRICT REFERENCES
C. DBMS_OUTPUT.
D. DBMS_SQL.

ANS- (b)

250) The _____ Statement is used to run the pl/sql block.

A. Get filename
B. Start filename
C. Run filename
D. None of the above

ANS- (b)

251) Difference between %TYPE and %ROWTYPE

A. %ROWTYPE used to declare the field and %TYPE used to declare the record
B. %ROWTYPE used to declare the record and %TYPE used to declare the field
C. BOTH ARE SAME
D. %ROWTYPE gives an error.

ANS- (b)

252) Which of the following is TRUE about a FUNCTION?

A. Can return a Value
B. Can be used in SQL statement
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

253) Which line of code has an error?

A. SELECT dname, ename
B. FROM EMP e, DEPT d
C. WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno
D. ORDER By 1,2

ANS- (c)

254) What will be the result of the following query?

SQL> SELECT c.cust_id, c.cust_name, o.ord_date, o.prod_id FROM customers c, orders o WHERE c.cust_id = o.cust_id (+);

A. List all the customers name in the CUSTOMERS table and the orders they made from the ORDERS table, even if the customer has not placed an order.
B. List only the name of customer from the CUSTOMERS table who have placed an order in the ORDER table.
C. List all orders from the ORDERS table, even if there is no valid customers record in the CUSTOMERS table.
D. For each record in the CUSTOMERS table, list the information from the ORDERS table.

ANS- (a)

255) When using ANSI join syntax, which clause is used to specify a join condition?

A. JOIN
B. USING
C. ON
D. WHERE

AND- (c)

256) Which two operators are not allowed when using an OUTER-JOIN operator in the query

A. OR
B. AND
C. IN
D. =

ANS- (a & c)

257) Which two operators are used to add more joining conditions in a multiple-table query?

A. NOT
B. OR
C. AND
D. Comma (,)

ANS- (b & c)

258) Consider the following query:

SQL> SELECT cnt_code FROM state WHERE st_name = (SELECT st_name FROM state WHERE st_code = 'TN');

Which of the following assertion best describes the results?

A. The query will return the CNT_CODE for the ST_CODE value 'TN'.
B. The query will fail and will not return any rows.
C. The query will display 1 and 91 as CNT_CODE values.
D. The query will fail because an alias name is not used.

ANS- (b)

259) Which line of the code below has an error?

```
SQL> SELECT department_id, count (*)
  2. FROM employee
  3. GROUP BY department_id
  4. HAVING COUNT (department_id) =
  5. (SELECT max (count (department_id))
  6. FROM employees
  7. GROUP BY department_id);
```

A. Line 3
B. Line 4
C. Line 5
D. Line 7
E. No error

ANS- (e)

260) Which query is a correlated subquery?

A. Select cty_name from city where st_code in (select st_code from state where st_name = 'TENNESSE' and city.cnt_code = stte.cnt_code);
B. Select cty_name from city where st_code in (select st_code from state where st_name = 'TENNESSE');
C. Select cty_name from city, state where city.st_code = state.cnt_code and st_name ='TENNESSE';
D. Select cty_name from city, state where city.st_code = state.cnt_code (+) and st_name ='TENNESSE';

ANS- ()

261) Which line in the following query contains an error?

SQL> SELECT deptno, ename, sal
1. FROM EMP e1
2. WHERE sal = (SELECT MAX (sal) FROM EMP
3. WHERE deptno = e1.deptno
4. ORDER BY deptno);

A. Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Line 4
D. Line 5

ANS- (d)

262) What will be the result of the following query?

SQL> INSERT INTO (SELECT cnt_code FROM country WHERE continent = 'ASIA') values 971, 'SAUDI ARABIA','ASIA');

A. One row will be inserted into COUNTRY table.
B. WITH CHECK OPTION is missing in the subquery.
C. The query will fail because the VALUES clause is invalid.
D. The WHERE clause cannot appear in the subqueries used in INSERT statements.

ANS- (c)

263) What will be the result of the following query?

SQL> Insert into "Emp" values (100, (select ename from emp where ename ='SCOTT'))

A. One row will be inserted into "Emp" table.
B. In-valid use of select statement in WHERE clause.
C. No row will be inserted.
D. Will through as exception.

ANS- (a)

264) In ANSI SQL a self-join can be represented by using which fo the following? (Choose the best answer.)

A. NATURAL JOIN clause.
B. CROSS JOIN clause.
C. JOIN .. USING clause.
D. JOIN .. ON clause.
E. All of the above.

ANS- (d)

265) Which query will show us the top-five highly paid employee in the company?

A. Select last_name, salary from employee where rownum <= 5 order by salary desc;
B. Select last_name, salary from (select * from employees where rownum <= 5 order by salary desc) where rownum <= 5;
C. Select * from (select last_name, salary from employees order by salary) where rownum <= 5;
D. Select * from (select last_name, salary from employee order by salary desc) where rownum <= 5;

ANS- (d)

266) Which of the following statements will not implicitly begin a transaction?

A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. DELETE
D. SELECT FOR UPDATE
E. None of the above, they all implicitly begin a transaction.

ANS- (e)

267) If Julio executes a LOCK TABLE IS SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE MODE statement, with which f the following statements will Marisa not wait for Julio's COMMIT or ROLLBACK?

A. INSERT
B. SELECT FOR UPDATE
C. LOCK TABLE IN SHARE MODE
D. LOCK TABLE IN EXCLUSIVE MODE
E. None of the above, all will wait.

ANS- (b)

268) Which of the following statements does not end a transaction?

A. LOCK TABLE IN EXCLUSIVE MODE
B. COMMIT
C. ALTER USER
D. CREATE INDEX

ANS- (a)

269) Choose the maximum number of tables into which rows can be inserted via a single INSERT statement.

A. 1
B. 2
C. No more than 16.
D. Unlimited.

ANS- (d)

270) Which of the following statements will begin a transaction using tranaction-level read consistency?

A. ALTER SESSION USE TRANSACTION CONSISTENCY;
B. BEGIN TRANSACTION USING TRANSACTION CONSISTENCY;
C. BEGIN SERIALIZABLE TRANSACTION;
D. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE;

ANS- ()

271) Which of the following statements will improve the performance of a full-table scan on the PROCESS_ORDER_Stage table?

A. DELETE FROM process_order_stages;
B. TRUNCATE TABLE process_order_stages;
C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx2 on process_order_stages (customer_id);
D. ALTER SESSION SET hash_area_size 16613376;

ANS- (b)

272) You have a DELETE statement that will generate a large amount of undo. One rollback segment, named RB_LARGE, is larger than the other. How would you force the use of this rollback segment for the DELETE operation?

A. ALTER SESSION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT rb_large;
B. SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT rb_large;
C. BEGIN WORK USING ROLLBACK SEGMENT rb_large;
D. You cannot force the use of a specific rollback segment.

ANS- (b)

273) Which of the following INSERT statement will raise an exception?

A. INSERT INTO departments (dept_id, dept_name, location_id) values (280, ‘Security’,1700);
B. INSERT INTO departments values (280, ‘Security’,1700);
C. INSERT INTO departments values (280, ‘Corporate’, 266,1700);
D. None of these statements will raise an exception

ANS- (b)

274) How many rows will be counted in the last SQL statement that follows?

```
SQL>  SELECT COUNT (*) FROM emp;

SQL>  INSERT INTO emp (emp_id) values (140)
SQL>  SAVEPOINT EMP140;
SQL>  INSERT INTO emp (emp_id) values (141)
SQL>  INSERT INTO emp (emp_id) values (142);
SQL>  INSERT INTO emp (emp_id) values (143);
SQL>  TRUNCATE TABLE EMP;
SQL>  INSERT INTO emp (emp_id) values(144);
SQL>  ROLLBACK;
SQL>  SELECT count (*) from emp;
```

A. 121
B. 1
C. 0
D. 143

ANS-(c)

275) Which of the following statements will raise an exception is a transaction that starts with SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY?

A. ALTER SYSTEM
B. SELECT
C. ALTER USER
D. SET ROLE

ANS-(c)

276) Which of the following statement will raise as exception?

A. LOCK TABLE SALES IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
B. LOCK TABLE SALES IN ROW SHARE EXCLUSIVE MODE;
C. LOCK TABLE SALES IN SHARE ROW EXCLUSIVE MODE;
D. LOCK TABLE SALES IN ROW EXCLUSIVE MODE;

ANS-(b)

277) Which line of code has an error?

```
1. CREATE TABLE FRUITS_VEGETABLES
2. (FRUIT_TYPE VARCHAR2,
3. FRUIT_NAME CHAR (20),
4. QUANTITY NUMBER);
```

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

ANS-(b)

277) What will the salary of employee Arsinoe be at the completion of the following SQL statement?

```
SQL> Update EMP set salary = 1000 where name = 'Arsione';
SQL> Savepoint point_a;
SQL> Update EMP set salary = salary * 1.1 where name = 'Arsione';
SQL> Savepoint point_b;
SQL> Update EMP set salary = salary * 1.1 where name = 'Berenike';
SQL> Savepoint point_c;
SQL> Rollback o savepoint point_b;
SQL> Commit;
SQL> Update EMP set salary = 1500 where name = 'Arsinoe';
SQL> Savepoint point_d
SQL> Rollback to point_d;
SQL> Commit;
```

A. 1000
B. 1100
C. 1111
D. 1500

AND- (d)

278) Which of the following INSERT statement will raise an exception?

A. INSERT INTO EMP SELECT * FROM NEW_EMP;
B. INSERT FIRST WHEN DEPT_NO IN (12, 14) THEN INSERT INTO EMP SELECT * FROM NEW_EMP;
C. INSERT FIRST WHEN DEPT_NO IN (12, 14) THEN INTO EMP SELECT * FROM NEW_EMP;
D. INSERT INTO ALL WHEN DEPT_NO IN (12, 14) THEN INTO EMP SELECT * FROM NEW_EMP;

ANS- (b)

279) Which statement successfully adds a new column ORDER_DATE to the table ORDERS?

A. Alter table orders add column order_date date;
B. Alter table orders add column order_date (date);
C. Alter table orders add order_date date;
D. Alter table orders new column column order_date type date;

ANS- (c)

280) What are the special characters allowed in a table name? (Choose two answers.)

A. &
B. #
C. @
D. $

ANS- (b & d)

281) Consider the following statement:

```
CREATE TABLE MY_TABLE (
1ST_COLUMN NUMBER,
2ND_COLUMN VARCHAR2 (20));
```

Which of the following best described this statement?

A. Table cannot be created without a defining a primary key. The table definition here is missing the primary key.
B. The reserved word column cannot be part of the column name.
C. The column names are invalid.
D. There is no maximum length specified for the first column definition.
E. There is no error in the statement.

ANS- (c)

282) Which dictionary view would you query to list only table you own?

A. ALL_TABLES
B. DBA_TABLES
C. USER_TABLES
D. USR_TABLES

ANS- (c)

283) The STATE table has six rows. You issue the following command:

Alter table state add update_dt date default sysdate;

Which of the following is correct?

A. A new column, update_dt, is added to the state table and its contents for the existing rows are NULL.
B. Since the table is not empty you cannot add a new column.
C. The DEFAULT value cannot be provided if the table has rows.
D. A new column update_dt is added to state table and is populated with the current system date and time.

ANS- (d)

284) What will be the result of the following query?

Select sysdate +1 from dual;

A. 31-AUG-05
B. 30-SEP-05
C. Will raise an error.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

285) What is the default length of a CHAR datatype column, if no length is specified in the table definition?

A. 256
B. 1000
C. 64
D. 1
E. You must always specify a length for CHAR solumn.

ANS- (d)

286) Which statement will remove the column update_dt from table state?

A. Alter table state drop column update_dt;
B. Alter table state remove column update_dt;
C. Drop column update_dt from state;
D. Alter table state set unused column update_dt;
E. You cannot drop a column from the table.

ANS- (a)

287) Which option is not available in Oracle when modifying tables?

A. Add new column.
B. Rename existing column.
C. Drop existing column.
D. All of the above.

ANS- (b)

288) Which one of the following statements will create a primary key for the CITY table with columns STATE_CD and CITY_CD?

A. Create primary key on CITY (STATE_CD, CITY_CD);
B. Create constraint pk_CITY primary key on CITY (STATE_CD, CITY_CD);
C. Alter table city add constraint pk_CITY primary key (STATE_CD, CITY_CD);
D. Alter table city add primary key (STATE_CD, CITY_CD);
E. Alter table city add primary key constraint pk_CITY on (STATE_CD, CITY_CD);

ANS- (c)

289) Which of the following check constraint will raise an error? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Constraint ck_gender CHECH (gender in ('M','F'))
B. Constraint ck_old_order CHECH (order_date > (sysdate –30))
C. Constraint ck_vendor CHECH (vendor_id IN (Select vendor_id FROM vendors))
D. Constraint ck_profit CHECK (gross_amt > net_amt)

ANS- (b & c)

290) What is the default precision for fractional seconds in a TIMESTAMP datatype column?

A. 0
B. 2
C. 6
D. 9

ANS-(c)

291) Which datatype stores the time zone information along with the date value?

A. TIMESTAMP
B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
C. TIMESTAMP WIH TIME ZONE
D. DATE
E. Both options B and C

ANS-(c)

292) To temporarily stop enforcing the foreign key constraint FK_Orders. Which of the following statement will satisfy your requirement?

A. Alter constraint FK_Orders disable;
B. Alter table orders disable foreign key FK_Orders;
C. Alter table orders disable constraint FK_Orders;
D. Alter table orders disable all constraints;

ANS-(c)

293) You are connected to the database as user JOHN. You need to rename a table name NORDERS to NEW_ORDERS, owned by SMITH.

Consider the following two statements:

SQL> Rename SMITH.NORDERS to NEW_ORDERS;
SQL> Alter table SMITH.NORDERS rename to NEW_ORDERS;

Which of the following is correct?

A. Statement 1 will work; statement 2 will not.
B. Statement 1 and 2 will work.
C. Statement 1 will not work; statement 2 will work.
D. Statement 1 and 2 will not work.

ANS-(c)

294) Which two declarations define the maximum length of CHAR datatype column in bytes?

A. CHAR (20)
B. CHAR (20) BYTE
C. CHAR (20 BYTE)
D. BYTE (20 CHAR)
E. CHAR BYTE (20)

ANS- (a & c)

295) A view created with which option makes sure that rows added to the base table through the view are accessible to the view?

A. WHERE
B. WITH READ ONLY
C. WITH CHECK OPTION
D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW

Ans-(c)

296) A view is created using the following code. What operations are permitted on the view?

Create view uas_states as select * from state where cnt_code = 1 with read only;

A. Select
B. Select, Update
C. Select, Delete
D. Select, Insert

ANS- (a)

297) How do you remove the view usa_states from the schema?

A. Alter view usa_states remove;
B. Drop view usa_states;
C. Drop view usa_states cascade;
D. Drop usa_states;

ANS- (b)

298) Which data dictionary view has information on the column in a view that are updatable?

A. USER_VIEWS
B. USER_UPDATABLE_COLUMNS
C. USER_COLUMNS
D. USER_COLUMNS_UPDATABLE

ANS- (b)

299) Which option in view creation creates a view even if there are syntax error?

A. Create force view
B. Create or replace view
C. Create or replace view force
D. Create view ignore errors

ANS- (a)

300) In join view on how many base tables can you perform a DML operation (Update/Insert/Delete) is a single step?

A. One.
B. The number of base tables in the view definition.
C. The number of base tables minus one.
D. None

ANS- (a)

301) The following code is used to define a view. The EMP table does not have a primary key or any other constraints.

Create view myview as select distinct ename, salary from EMP where dept_id = 10;

Which operations are allowed on the view?

A. Select, Insert, Update, Delete
B. Select, Update
C. Select, Insert, Delete
D. Select
E. Select, Update, Delete

ANS- (d)

302) Which of the two statements are used to modify a view definitions?

A. Alter view
B. Create or replace view
C. Replace view
D. Create force view
E. Create or replace force view

ANS- (b and e)

303) Which type of constraints can be created on a views?

A. Check, NOT NULL.
B. Primary key, foreign key, unique key.
C. Check, NOT NULL, primary key, foreign key, unique key.
D. No constraints can be created on a view.

ANS- (b)

304) Which is a valid status of a constraint created on a view?

A. Disable validate
B. Disable novalidate
C. Enable novalidate
D. All of the above

ANS- (b)

305) Which clause in the SELECT statement is not supported in a view definition subquery?

A. Group by
B. Having
C. Cube
D. For update of
E. Order by

ANS- (d)

306) Which query will show the top-five highest paid employees?

A. Select * from (Select emp_name, salary from employees order by salary asc) where rownum <= 5;
B. Select emp_name, salary from (Select * from employees order by salary desc) where rownum < 5;
C. Select * from (Select emp_name, salary from employees order by salary desc) where rownum <= 5;
D. Select emp_name, salary (Select * from employees order by salary desc) where rownum = 5;

ANS- (b & c)

307) A view is defined using the following SQL.

Create view emp_in_dept10 as select * from employee where dept_id = 'HR';

Which Insert statement will succeed through the view?

A. Insert into emp_in_dept10 values (1000, 'JOHN', 1500, 'HR');
B. Insert into emp_in_dept10 values (1001, NULL, 1700, 'AM');
C. Insert into emp_in_dept10 values (1002, 'BILL', 2500, 'AC');
D. All of the above.

ANS-(d)

308) To be able to modify a join view, the view definition should not contain which of the following in the to-level query? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Distinct operator
B. Order by clause
C. Aggregate functions such as SUM, AVG, and Count
D. Where clause
E. Group by clause
F. ROWNUM pseudo-column

ANS- (a, c, e & f)

309) What is an inline view?

A. A subquery appearing in the WHERE clause.
B. A subquery appearing in the FROM clause.
C. A view created using the same column name of the base table.
D. A view created with an ORDER BY clause.

ANS- (b)

310) Which or the following two statements are true?

A. A view can be created before creating the base table.
B. A view cannot be created before creating the base table.
C. A view will become invalid if the base table's column referred to in the view is altered.
D. A view will become invalid if any column in the base table is altered.

ANS- (a & d)

311) Which pseudo-column (with an inline view) can be used to get the top-n rows from tables?

A. ROWID
B. ROW_ID
C. ROWNUM
D. ROW_NUM

ANS-(c)

312) Which statement will create a sequence that starts with 0 and gets smaller one whole number at a time?

A. Create sequence desc_seq start with 0 increment by –1 maxvalue 1;
B. Create sequence desc_seq increment by –1;
C. Create sequence desc_seq start with 0 increment by –1;
D. Sequence can only increase.

ANS- (a)

313) When you drop a table then?

A. Only Table is removed.
B. Tables and indexes are removed.
C. Tables, indexes and constraints are removed.
D. Tables, indexes, constraints and privileges are removed.

ANS- (d)

314) Wich statement is most correct in describing what happens to a synonym when the underlying object is dropped?

A. The synonym’s status is changed to INVALID.
B. You can’t drop the object if a synonym exists unless the CASCADE clause is used in the DROP statement.
C. The synonym is automatically dropped with the object.
D. Nothing happens to the synonym.

ANS- (d)

315) Which of the following statements will raise an exception?

A. Alter sequence emp_seq nextval 23050;
B. Alter sequence emp_seq nocycle;
C. Alter sequence emp_seq increment by –5;
D. Alter sequence emp_seq maxvalue 10000;

ANS- (a)

316) A developer reports that she is receiving the following error:

Select key_seq.currval from dual;

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-08002: sequence KEY_SEQ.CURRVAL is not yet defined

Which of the following statements does the developer need to run to fix this condition?

A. Create sequence key_seq;
B. Create synonym key_seq;
C. Select key_seq.nextval from dual;
D. Grant create sequence to public;

ANS- (c)

317) Which statement will display the last number generated from the EMP_SEQ sequence?

A. Select emp_seq.curr_val from dual;
B. Select emp_seq.currval from dual;
C. Select emp_seq.lastval from dual;
D. Select last_number from all_sequences where sequence_name = 'EMP_SEQ';

ANS- (b)

318) The following statement are executed:

SQL> Create sequence my_seq;
SQL> Select my_seq.nextval from dual;
SQL> Select my_seq.nextval from dual;
SQL> Rollback;
SQL> Select my_seq.nextval from dual;

What will be selected when the last statement is executed?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

ANS- (d)

319) Which of the following calls to the stored function my_sine () will raise an exception?

A. Theta := my_sine (45);
B. If (my_sine (45) > .3) then
C. Declare
   Theta number default my_sine (45);
   Begin…..
D. my_sine (45);

ANS- (d)

320) Which dictionary views would give you information about the total size of a tablespace? (Choose two.)

A. DBA_TABLESPACES
B. DBA_TEMP_FILES
C. DBA_DATA_FILES
D. DBA_FREE_SPACE

ANS- (b & c)

321) The following statements are executed:

```
SQL>  Select * from emp where deptno in (select deptno from dept)
SQL>  Select * from emp where deptno =any (select deptno from dept)
```

A. The output of both the statements will be the same.
B. The output of statement 1 will be different than statement 2.
C. The output of both the statements will be the same.
D. Both statements will raise an error.

ANS-(c)

322) The following statements are executed:

```
SQL>  Update "yDate" set (dt#1,dt#2) = sysdate, sysdate;
SQL>  Update "yDate" set (dt#1,dt#2) = (select sysdate, sysdate from dual);
```

A. Statement 2 is valid statement.
B. Statement 1 and 2 both are valid.
C. Statement 1 is valid statement.
D. Statement 1 and 2 both will raise an error.

ANS- (a)

323) The following statement is executed:

```
SQL>  Create table Temp (Name varchar2 (20 byte));
```

A. Will raise an exception, because Name is a reserve word.
B. The SQL command will execute properly.
C. Invalid datatype.
D. Oracle does not create temp file.

ANS- (b)

324) The following statement is executed:

Which statement will execute without raising an error?

A. Select * from emp order by comm nulls first;
B. Select * from emp nulls first;
C. Select * from emp group by comm nulls first;
D. Select * from emp order by comm null first;

ANS- (a)

325) The following statement is executed

What will be the output?

SQL> Select max (ename), min (ename) from EMP;

A. WARD and ADAMS.
B. ADAMS and WARD.
C. 87 and 65.
D. Will raise as error.

ANS- (a)

326) Giving which statement will show the following formatted output?

04-SEP-05 11.28.14.000001 AM +05:30

A. Select current_timestamp from dual;
B. Select systimestamp from dual;
C. Select sysdate from dual;
D. Statement 1 and 2 both will show the given formatted output.

ANS- (d)

327) The privileges given on a table can be viewed using _____ data dictionary?

A. User_role_privs
B. User_sys_privs
C. User_tab_privs
D. Dba_role_privs

ANS-(c)

328) Grant select on "xDate" to Scott; is a valid statement?

A. True
B. False
C. Will raise an error.

ANS- (a)

329) Which line of the following code has an error?

```
Select EMP.*
From EMP
Where hiredate = sysdate;
```

A. Select *.emp
B. From EMP
C. Where hiredate = sysdate;
D. No errors

ANS-(c)

330) Which line of the following code has an error?

```
Select emp.* from EMP
Where to_char (hiredate) = to_char (sysdate)
Order by SAL;
```

A. Select emp.* from EMP
B. Where to_char (hiredate) = to_char (sysdate)
C. Order by SAL;
D. The statement will execute without error.

ANS- (d)

331) Which SQL statement has an error? (Choose all apply.)

A.
```
Select *
/* this is the comment*/
From EMP;
```

B.
```
Select *
--this is the comment
From EMP;
```

C.
```
Select *
Rem this is the comment
From EMP;
```

D.
```
Select *
// is comment
From EMP;
```

ANS-(c & d)

332) Which SQL statement has an error?

A. Select * from EMP where deptno ^= 10;
B. Select * from EMP where deptno not = 10;
C. Select * from EMP where deptno <> 10;
D. Select * from EMP where deptno != 10;

ANS- (b)

333) What will be output of the following SQL statement?

SQL> Select * from EMP where sal = (select max (sal) from EMP) OR sal = (select min (sal) from EMP)

A. One cannot use subquery in where clause.
B. Will return only one record whose salary is maximum.
C. Will return only one record whose salary is minimum.
D. Will return the information whose salary is maximum and maximum.
E. Will raise an error.

ANS- (d)

334) Which of the following statements is used to enable PRIMARY KEY constraint on the Emp_ID column of the Employees table?

A. UPDATE TABLE Employees
MODIFY CONSTRAINT
Emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY (Emp_ID);
B. ALTER TABLE Employees
ENABLE CONSTRAINT
Emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY (Emp_ID);
C. ALTER TABLE Employees
ENABLE PRIMARY KEY;
D. ENABLE CONSTRAINT
Emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY (Emp_ID);

ANS- (c)

335) Which of the following are valid trigger events?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. (Choose all that apply.)

A. BEFORE INSERT
B. AFTER CREATE
C. BEFORE LOGON
D. AFTER STARTUP
E. AFTER DELETE

ANS- ()

336) Student wants to create a sequence for primary columns of a table. He wants the sequence to start at 2000, increment by 400, and generate a maximum value of 20000. He does not want the sequence to repeat numbers after reaching the maximum value. Which of the following statements will Student use to create the sequence?

A. CREATE SEQUENCE New_Sequence
START WITH 200
INCREMENT BY 400
MAXVALUE 20000
NOCYCLE;
B. CREATE SEQUENCE New_Sequence
START WITH 2000
INCREMENT BY 400
MAXVALUE 20000
CYCLE;
C. CREATE SEQUENCE New_Sequence
INCREMENT BY 400
MAXVALUE 20000
NOCYCLE;
D. CREATE SEQUENCE New_Sequence
START WITH 2000
MAXVALUE 20000
NOCYCLE;

ANS-(c)

337) Student creates a view by using the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW My_View AS
SELECT Emp_Name
FROM Employees;
```

Later, he/she decides to restrict My_View to select only records having salary less than 10000 by using the WHERE clause. Which of the following statements will Student use to accomplish this task?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW My_View AS
   SELECT Emp_Name
   FROM Employees
   WHERE Salary < 10000;
B. REPLACE VIEW My_View AS
   SELECT Emp_Name
   FROM Employees
   WHERE Salary < 10000;
C. ALTER VIEW My_View AS
   SELECT Emp_Name
   FROM Employees
   WHERE Salary < 10000;
D. REPLACE VIEW My_View WITH
   SELECT Emp_Name
   FROM Employees
   WHERE Salary < 10000;

ANS- (a)

338) What is the relationship between foreign key and primary key?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. A foreign key and primary key create a link between two entities.
B. There is no relationship between a primary key and a foreign key.
C. A foreign key constraint works in conjunction with a primary key constraint to enforce referential integrity among related entities.
D. A foreign key ties attribute(s) of an entity to the primary key of another entity, for the purpose of creating a dependency

ANS-()

339) Which of the following can be a valid column name?

A. Column
B. 1966_Invoices
C. Catch_#22
D. #Invoices
E. None of the above

ANS-(c)

340) Which command will delete all data from a table and will not write to the rollback segment?

A. DROP
B. CASCADE
C. DELETE
D. TRUNCATE

ANS-(d)

341) When a user creates an object without a TABLESPACE clause, where will Oracle store the segment?

A. System tablespace
B. Users tablespace
C. Default tablespace for the user
D. Oracle will give an error
E. Undefined

ANS-(a)

342) What will be the output of the given statement?

Insert into EMP1 Select * from EMP where deptno NOT IN (Select deptno from EMP1)

A. Will append all the records from EMP table to EMP1 table.
B. Will append only those records, which are not present in EMP1 table.
C. Statement is invalid, one cannot give SELECT in INSERT clause.
D. Will raise an error.

ANS- (b)

343) You are performing a single-row subquery. Which of the following are classified by Oracle as single-row comparison operators? (Choose all that apply.)

A. >
B. IN
C. < >
D. =
E. ANY
F. ALL

ANS- (a, c, d)

344) Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to reuse the variable value each time without being prompted?

A. SELECT COURSEID, STUDID, &&GRADE FROM GRADEBOOK;
B. SELECT COURSEID, STUDID, *GRADE FROM GRADEBOOK;
C. SELECT COURSEID, STUDID, $GRADE FROM GRADEBOOK;
D. SELECT COURSEID, STUDID, &GRADE FROM GRADEBOOK;

ANS-(a)

345) Which Oracle9i group functions are NOT used on DATE data types? (Choose all that apply.)

A. STDDEV
B. AVG
C. MIN
D. MAX
E. SUM
F. VARIANCE

ANS-(a, b, e, & f)

346) What kind of environment is iSQL*Plus in Oracle9i?

A. Execution
B. Net Management
C. Select
D. Enterprise Management

347) Examine the queries below carefully. Which one will return only the first 100 rows in the EMP table?

A. SELECT TOP 100 EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE STATE = 'FL';
B. SELECT FIRST 100 EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE STATE= 'FL';
C. SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ROWID <= 100;
D. SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM <= 100;

ANS-(c)

348) You are working with the EMP table, and want to list each employee's annual salary in the format:

Employee's annual salary is 45000.

What is the correct way to add the employee's annual salary to the string "Employee's annual salary is"?

A. 'Employee"s annual salary is ' || to_char (sal * 12)
B. 'Employee"s annual salary is ' + to_char (sal * 12)
C. 'Employee"s annual salary is ' || convert (char (10), sal * 12)
D. 'Employee"s annual salary is ' + convert (char (10), sal * 12)

ANS- (a)

349) Which of the following choices is the correct definition for a table in a normalized relational database?

A. A table is the basic storage structure for a relational database.
B. A table is used to represent information on a data model diagram.
C. A table is a physical storage structure for a collection of entities and attributes
D. A table is used to represent information on an ERD diagram.

ANS- (a)

350) The functions that follow are all valid Oracle8i functions. Which one is NOT a valid group function?

A. GROUPING ()
B. MAX ()
C. SUM ()
D. CEIL ()

ANS-(d)

351) What will be the output of the given statements?

SQL> Select unique job from EMP;
SQL> Select distinct job from EMP;

A. Output of statement 1 and statement 2 will be different.
B. Unique is not a valid command in select statement.
C. Output of statement 1 and statement 2 will be same.
D. Statement 1 will raise an error.

ANS-(c)

352) What statement will you give to display all the duplicate record's?

A. Select * from emp1 where rowid > (select min (rowid) from emp1 b where b.empno = emp1.empno);
B. Select * from emp1 intersect select * from emp1;
C. Select a.* from emp1 a, emp1 b where a.rowid > any b.rowid;
D. It is not possible to view the duplicate records.

ANS- (a)

353) Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

Which three statements inserts 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', '');

ANS-(c, e & f)

354) 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 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;

ANS-(d)

355) 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 > 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));

ANS-(c, d & e)

356) 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.

ANS-(a, b)

357) 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;

ANS-(b)

358) 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 VARCNAR2 (35) NOT NULL
SALARY NUMBER (9, 2) NOT NULL
COMMISION_PCT NUMBER (4, 2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns 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;

ANS-(c)

359) Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?

A. ALTER TABLE table_name ENABLE constraint_name;
B. ALTER TABLE table_name STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_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;

ANS-(c)

360) 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)

ANS-(c, e)

361) The EMPLOYEE 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;

ANS- (d)

362) 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);

ANS- (d)

363) 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 line 1.
B. The statement produces an error at line 3.
C. The statement produces an error at line 6.
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 then the maximum salary paid 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.

ANS- (e)

364) 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

ANS- (a, c & d)

365) Which SQL statement defines the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPTNO column of the EMP table?

A. CREATE TABLE EMP (Empno NUMBER (4), Ename VARCNAR2 (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 VARCNAR2 (35), Deptno NUMBER (7, 2) CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));
C. CREATE TABLE EMP (Empno NUMBER (4) Ename VARCHAR2 (35), Deptno NUMBER (7, 2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno) FOREIGN KEY (deptno));
D. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4), Ename VARCNAR2 (35), Deptno NUMBER (7, 2) FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT EMP deptno fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

ANS- (b)

366) Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept
(Deptno NUMBER (2),
Dname VARCNAR2 (14),
Loc VARCNAR2 (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 occupies 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.

ANS- (a)

367) 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
C. USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE
D. USER_COL_PRIVS

ANS- (d)

368) The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SALARY NUMBER (6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER (6)

You need to display the employees who have not been assigned to any department. You write the SELECT statement:

SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMP WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = NULL;

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.

ANS-(c)

369) 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.

ANS-(a)

370) 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.

ANS-(c)

371) 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.

ANS-(a)

372) You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:

1. Purchased before January 21, 2001
2. Price is less then $500 or greater than $900

You want to sort the results by their data 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 < '21-JAN-2001' ORDER BY purchase date DESC;
D. SELECT book_title FROM books WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 900) AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001' ORDER BY purchase date DESC;

ANS- (d)

373) 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 students (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);
E. ALTER TABLE student grades ADD NAME student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students (student_id);

ANS-(c)

374) 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 tables.

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 employee e, departments d WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
D. MODIFY 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;
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 CREATE VIEW command with a new column list to modify a view.

ANS- (e)

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

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

ANS- (b & e)

376) Which three SELECT statements displays 2000 in the format “$2,000.00”? (Choose all apply.)

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;

ANS- (b, c & d)

377) 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
B. Where employee_id =180) WHERE employee_id =180;
C. UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT last_name||first_name FROM employees)
D. WHERE employee_id =180;
E. 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);
F. UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT last name|| first_name FROM employees WHERE employee_id= (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees)) WHERE employee_id =180;

ANS- (a)

378) Which statement shows the department ID, minimum salary, and maximum salary paid in that department, only of the minimum salary is less then 5000 and the 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) > 15000;
D. SELECT dept_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
E. HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) < 15000;
F. SELECT dept_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, salary
G. HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000;

ANS- (e)

379) Examine the structure if the EMPLOYEES table:

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 user to insert rows through the view. Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP_VU view, allows the user 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
C. FROM employees WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120);
D. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS SELECT department_id, SUM (sal) TOTALSAL FROM employees WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120) GROUP BY department_id;
E. CREATE VIEW emp_Vu AS SELECT employee_id, emp_name, job_id, DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;

ANS- (b)

380) 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 MIN (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 BETWEEN ’01-JAN-2000’ and ’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’;

ANS- (d)

381) 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.

ANS-(c & d)

382) Examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

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 3000
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 "Manager" 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 "manager" FROM employees e, employees m WHERE e.mgr_id = m.employee_id AND e.salary > 4000;
E. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary, m.mgr_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager" FROM employees e, employees m WHERE e.employee_id = m.employee_id AND e.salary > 4000;

ANS-(c)

383) In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT 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

ANS- (e)

384) 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? (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, order_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;

ANS-(c & e)

385) 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 queries FROM clause.
C. A SQL query statement can 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 operator is used for comparison.

ANS- (b, and d)

386) 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.

ANS-(c)

387) What is necessary for your query on an existing view to execute successfully?

A. The underlying tables must have data.
B. You need SELECT privileges on the view.
C. The underlying tables must be in the same schema.
D. You need SELECT privileges only on the underlying tables.

ANS- (b)

388) 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;

ANS-(c)

390) Evaluate this DELETE statement:

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

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 IT_ADMIN 5000
106 Smith 40 110 AD.ASST 3000
108 Jennifer 30 110 HR_DIR 6500
110 Bob 40 EK_DIR 8000
120 Revi 20 110 SA_DIR 6500

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.

ANS-(c)

391) 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 statement.

ANS- (a)

392) 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, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

ANS-(c)

393) 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 postal_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;

ANS-(c)

394) Which SELECT statement will the result ‘ello world’ from the string ‘Hello World’?

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

ANS-(e)

395) 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 all 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.

ANS- (c)

396) From SQL*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT * from orders;

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

A. Updating
B. Viewing
C. Deleting
D. Inserting
E. Truncating

ANS- (b & d)

397) 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 * FROM 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);
E. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20) NO UPDATE;

ANS-(c)

398) 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 students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date 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_date 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-JAN-99' 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) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL';

ANS- (d)

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

A. INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character.
B. NVL2 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 heading of trailing characters (or both) from a character string.
F. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression of they are not equal.
G. NULLIF compares twp expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.

ANS- (a, d, e & g)

400) The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

Which two statements find the number of customers? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT TOTAL (*) FROM customers;
B. SELECT COUNT (*) FROM customers;
C. SELECT TOTAL (customer_id) FROM customers;
D. SELECT COUNT (customer_id) FROM customers;
E. SELECT COUNT (customers) FROM customers;
F. SELECT TOTAL (customer_name) FROM customers;

ANS- (b and d)

401) Which two tasks can your perform by using 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

ANS-(c and e)

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

A. The sort is in ascending by 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.

ANS- (a & e)

403) Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

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

ANS- (b, c & d)

404) 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:

```
SQL>  CREATE table new_emp (employee_id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2 (30));
SQL>  INSERT INTO new_emp SELECT employee_id, last_name from employees;
SQL>  Savepoint s1;
SQL>  UPDATE new_emp set name = UPPER (name);
SQL>  Savepoint s2;
SQL>  Delete from new_emp;
SQL>  Rollback to s2;
SQL>  Delete from new_emp where employee_id =180;
SQL>  UPDATE new_emp set name = 'James';
SQL>  Rollback to s2;
SQL>  UPDATE new_emp set name = 'James' WHERE employee_id =180;
SQL>  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.

ANS- (a)

405) Which two are attributes of /SQL*Plus? (Choose two)

A. /SQL*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.
B. /SQL*Plus commands are accesses from a browser.
C. /SQL*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.
D. /SQL*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.
E. /SQL*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.

ANS-(c and d)

406) 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

ANS- (b)

407) Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater then 5000?

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

ANS- (d)

408) 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 by using the “>” operator.
E. A single row subquery can use the IN operator.
F. A multiple row subquery can use the “=” operator.

ANS- (b, c & e)

409) Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL
EMP_NAME 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 specified for this commission percentage column, if any.
If no 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);

ANS-(c)

410) 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 then 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 REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

ANS- (b and c)

411) Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables? (Choose all apply.)

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-+, _, *, and #.
E. Must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _, $, and #.

ANS- (b, c and e)

412) Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

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

ANS- (d)

413) 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%’;

ANS- (a)

414) Examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS
ORD_ID ORD_DATE CUST_ID ORD_TOTAÖ
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
109 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 Lind 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
   75
   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.

ANS- (d)

415) 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 create.)

How do you obtain the definition of the view?

A. Use the DESCRIBE command in 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.

ANS- (d)

416) 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. Selection, intersection, join
D. Intersection, projection, join
E. Difference, projection, product

ANS-(a)

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

A. TRIM
B. REPLACE
C. TRUNC
D. TO_DATE
E. MOD
F. CASE

ANS- (a and b)

418) Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three.)

A. Constraints provide data independence.
B. Constraints 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.

ANS-(c, d & e)

419) 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 a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query.

ANS- (d)

420) 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

ANS-(c)

421) What is true about joining tables 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.

ANS- (e)

422) 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’;

ANS-(b)

423) Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

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

ANS- (b)

424) Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from 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 (SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (SUBSTR (SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

ANS- (a)

425) Which is an /SQL*Plus command?

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

ANS-(d)

426) What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

A. Removes the table
B. Removes all rows from a table
C. Shortens the table to 10 rows
D. Removes all columns from a table
E. Removes foreign keys from a table

ANS- (b)

427) 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 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.

ANS- (d)

428) 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;

ANS- (d)

429) 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 for all employees.
D. You want to rank the top three sales representatives who have sold the maximum number of products.

ANS- (d)

430) Which constraint can be defines only at the column level?

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

ANS- (b)

431) 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.

ANS- (e)

432) Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?

A. &
B. ACCEPT
C. PROMPT
D. &&

ANS- (d)

433) Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

A. DELETE employees;
B. DESCRIBE employees;
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
E. ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
F. Select MAX (sal) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 20;

ANS-(c & e)

434) 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);

What 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 at 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.

ANS- (b)

435) The DBA issues this SQL command:

CREATE USER Scott IDENTIFIES 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.

ANS- (a)

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

CUST_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL
CUST_NAME VARCHAR2 (100)
CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (150)
CUST_PHONE VARCHAR2 (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;

ANS- (d)

437) 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.

ANS- (e)

438) 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 schema.
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 of it is based on tables that you created.

ANS-(c)

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

A. Constraint names must start with SYS_C.
B. All constraints must be defines 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.

ANS-(c & d)

440) Which statement will give the column alias? (Choose all apply.)

A. Select empno “Employee No”, ename “Employee Name” from EMP;
B. Select empno AS “Employee No”, ename AS “Employee Name” from EMP;
C. Select empno IS “Employee No”, ename IS “Employee Name” from EMP;
D. Select empno Employee No, ename Employee Name from EMP;

ANS- (a & c)

441) Which data dictionary is user to see the TABLE NAME and its TABLESPACE NAME?

A. USER_TABLESPACE
B. USER_TABLES
C. USER_TAB
D. TAB

ANS- (b)

442) Which data dictionary is user to see the constraints given on the columns?

A. USER_CONS_COLUMNS
B. USER_COLUMN_CONSTRAINTS
C. COLUMN_CONSTRAINTS
D. COL_CONSTRAINTS

ANS- (a)

443) Select the appropriate statement to changes password.

A. Alter user Scott identified by Lion;
B. Alter user Scott SET Password=Tiger;
C. Alter password set PWD=’Lion’
D. Alter user set PWD=’Lion’

ANS- (a)

444) What will be the output of for following statement?

SQL> Select * from emp1 where rowid > (select min (rowid) from emp1 b where b.empno = emp1.empno)

A. It will display only one record whose rowid in the smallest.
B. It will display all duplicate records.
C. It will display all the records.
D. It will raise an error.

ANS- (b)

445) The user wants to select range of records between x and y then what SELECT statement he will give.

A. Select * from emp1 where rownum >=20 and rownum<=40;
B. Select * from emp1 where rowid in (select rowid from emp1 where rownum <=40 Minus select rowid from emp1 where rownum <20);
C. Select * from emp1 where rownum between 20 and 40;
D. Select * from emp1 where rownum in (select rownum from emp1 where rownum >=20 and rownum<=40);

ANS- (b)

446) Management wants to drop the tablespace named 'Table1', which has 10 records. You plan to drop the tablespace by using this SQL statement:

DROP TABLESPACE TABLE1;

What is true about your DROP statement?

A. It will drop the tablespace but it will not drop the objects within it.
B. It will drop the tablespace along with the objects within it.
C. One cannot drop the tablespace.
D. Will raise an error.

ANS- (d)

447) The user wants to display the rows whose rowid is minimum and maximum.

A. Select * from emp1 where rowid = (select min (rowid) from emp1) or rowid = (select max (rowid) from emp1);
B. Select * from emp1 where rowid in (select min (rowid), max (rowid) from emp1);
C. Select * from emp1 where (rowid, rowid) in (select min (rowid), max (rowid) from emp1);
D. Select * from emp1 where (rowid, rowid) =any (select min (rowid), max (rowid) from emp1);

ANS- (a)

448) What will be the output on both the statements?

```
SQL>  Select * from emp1 where sal > any ((select 2000 from dual), (select 3000 from dual));
SQL>  Select deptno, sal from emp1 where sal > ANY (2000, 3000);
```

A. Output of statement one will be different than statement two.
B. Statement one will raise an error.
C. Output of statement one and statement two will be the same;
D. Both the statement will raise an error.

ANS-(c)

449) Examine the data from the EMP1 tables?

ENAME	JOB	SAL
clark	MANAGER	2450
king	PRESIDENT	5000
miller	CLERK	1300
SMITH	CLERK	800
Allen	SALESMAN	1600
Ward	SALESMAN	1250
JONES	MANAGER	2975
Martin	SALESMAN	1250
Blake	MANAGER	2850
SCOTT	ANALYST	3000
Turner	SALESMAN	1500
ADAMS	CLERK	1100

If we give the following statement then what will be the output?

```
SQL>  Select ename, job, sal from emp1 order by ename;
```

In which order the records will get arranged?

A. 1st all upper case, then lower case and then title case.
B. 1st all lower case, then upper and then title case.
C. 1st all upper case, then title case and then lower case.
D. 1st title case, then lower case and then upper case

ANS-(c)

450) The following statement is executed?

```
Insert into
NewEMP (empno, ename, deptno, dname)
values (20,'kaushal', 20,
(select dname from dept where deptno=20));
```

Which line has as error?

Line 1
Line 2
Line 4
No error.

ANS- (d)

451) What select statement will you give to display duplicate records?

Select * from emp1 where dbms_rowid.rowid_row_number (rowid) > (select min dbms_rowid.rowid_row_number (rowid)) from emp1 b where b.empno=emp1.empno);
Select * from emp1 where rowid > (select min (rowid) from emp1 b where b.empno=emp1.empno);
Select * from emp1 where rowid > min (rowid);
Select * from emp1 where rowid > (select min (rowid) from emp1);

ANS- (a & b)

452) How will you count the number of columns in a table?

A. Select count (column_name) from user_tab_columns where table_name='EMP';
B. Select count (*) from EMP;
C. Select count (emp) from EMP;
D. Select count (all fields) from EMP;

ANS- (a)

453) Select the statement to find TOP N Row?

A. Select ename, job, sal from (select ename, job, sal, rank () over (order by sal desc) as R1 from EMP order by sal desc) where R1>0;
B. Select ename, job, sal from (select ename, job, sal from EMP order by sal desc) where rownum <6;
C. Select ename, job, sal from EMP where rownum <6;
D. Select ename, job, sal from EMP where sal in (select top (sal, 6) from EMP);

ANS- (a and b)

454) If, following statements are executed.

SQL> Set define off
SQL> Define x=20
SQL> Select * from EMP where deptno=&x;

A. Error in Line 1.
B. Error in Line 2.
C. Error in Line 3.
D. Will, display all the records whose department number is 20.

ANS-(c)

455) If the user wants to delete the tablespace named ‘InfoOne’ along with its datafile then, which statement must be given?

Select the appropriate statement.

A. Drop tablespace InfoOne including datafile;
B. Drop tablespace InfoOne;
C. Drop tablespace InfoOne with datafile;
D. Drop tablespace infoOne including contents and datafile;

ANS- (d)

456) Which operation is permitted on a read-only tablespace?

A. Delete data from table.
B. Drop table.
C. Create new table.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

457) Which of the following statements is true regarding the SYSTEM tablespaces?

A. Can be made read-only.
B. Can be offline.
C. Data files can be renamed.
D. Data file cannot be resized.

ANS-(c)

458) Which component is not part of the ROWID?

A. Tablespace.
B. Data file number.
C. Object ID
D. Block ID.

ANS-(a)

459) What is the difference between a unique constraint and a primary key constraint?

A. A unique key constraint requires a unique index to enforce the constraint, whereas a primary key constraint can enforce uniqueness using a unique or non-unique index.
B. A primary key column can be NULL, but a unique key column cannot be NULL.
C. A primary key constraint can use an existing index, but a unique constraint always creates an index.
D. A unique constraint column can be NULL, but primary key column(s) cannot be NULL

ANS-(d)

460) Which of the following statements is true to view the current user login?

A. Select user_name from dual;
B. Select ora_login_user from dual;
C. Show user;
D. All of the above.

ANS-(d)

461) Which of the statements are valid statement?

A. Alter tablespace user_data offline normal;
B. Alter tablespace user_data offline temporary;
C. Alter tablespace user_data offline immediate;
D. Alter tablespace user_data offline for recover;
E. All of the above.

ANS-(e)

462) Which operation is permitted on read-only tablespace?

A. Delete date from table.
B. Drop table.
C. Create new table.
D. None of the above.

ANS-(b)

463) Which of the following statements is true regarding the SYSTEM tablespace?

A. Can be made read-only.
B. Can be offline.
C. Data files can be renamed.
D. Data files cannot be resized.

ANS-(c)

464) How would you drop a tablespace if the tablespace were not empty?

A. Rename all the objects in the tablespace and then drop the tablespace.
B. Remove the data files belonging to the tablespace from the disk.
C. User Alter database drop <tablespace name> cascade
D. Use Drop tablespace <tablespace name> including contents.

ANS- (d)

465) ROWNUM shows ROW NUMBER starting from?

A. 1
B. -1
C. 0
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

466) Which command is used to drop a constraint?

A. Alter table modify constraint
B. Drop constraint
C. Alter table drop constraint
D. Alter constraint drop

ANS-(c)

467) Which statement is not true?

A. A partition can be range-partitioned.
B. A subpartition can be range-partitioned.
C. A partition can be hash-partitioned.
D. A subpartition can be hash-partitioned.

ANS- (b)

468) What is the maximum number of profiles that can be assigned to a user?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 32
D. Unlimited

ANS- (a)

469) What happens when you create a new user and do not specify a profile?

A. Oracle prompts you for profile name.
B. No profile is assigned to the user.
C. The DEFAULT profile is assigned.
D. The SYSTEM profile is assigned.

ANS-(c)

470) Which dictionary view shows the password expiration date for a user?

A. DBA_PROFILES
B. DBA_USERS
C. DBA_PASSWORDS
D. V$SESSION

ANS- ()

471) Which dictionary view show the COLUMN_NAME on which the constraint is given?

A. user_cons_columns
B. user_constraints
C. user_column_constraints
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

472) What select will you give to add 10 minutes in SystemTime?

Current Date & Time: - 20-Sep-05 16:38:37
Added Date & Time: - 20-Sep-05 16:48:37

A. Select sysdate +10 from dual
B. Select systime +10 from dual
C. Select sysdate +10/1440 from dual;
D. Select to_char (sysdate,'mi') +10 as “MI” from dual

ANS-(c)

473) dbms_rowid.rowid_row_number (rowid) shows rowid number starting with?

A. 1
B. -1
C. 0
D. None of the above.

ANS-(c)

474) Which data dictionary will you user to see default National Language Support formats?

A. NLS_DEFAULT_PARAMETERS
B. NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS
C. NLS_DEFAULT_PARAMETERS
D. DEFAULT_NLS_PARAMETERS

ANS- (b)

475) What statement will you select to add 3 months is the system date?

A. Select to_char (sysdate,'MM') + 3 from dual;
B. Select add_months (sysdate, 3) from dual;
C. Select sysdate + 90 from dual;
D. All of the above

ANS- (d)

476) If the tablespace is READ-ONLY then which operations can be performed?

A. You can RENAME the table.
B. You can ADD, MODIFY columns.
C. You can DROP the table.
D. All of the above.
E. None of the above.

ANS- (d)

477) Which data dictionary view shows the database character set?

A. V$DATABASE
B. NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS
C. NLS_INSTANCE_PARAMETERS
D. NLS_SESSION_PARATETERS

ANS- (b)

478) Which of the statement will generate more rows?

A. Select job, deptno, sum (sal) from emp1 group by cube (job, deptno);
B. Select job, deptno, sum (sal) from emp1 group by rollup (job, deptno);
C. Select job, deptno, sum (sal) from emp1 group by job, deptno;
D. All of the above.

ANS- (a)

479) Table partitioning column may not be changed

A. Length
B. Data Type
C. Both a and b
D. Only a

ANS-(c)

480) Which data dictionary view shows the version of the database and installed components?

A. Product_compnent
B. V$version
C. Product_component_version
D. V$product_version

ANS- (b & c)

481) Which are the valid data types?

1. CHAR
2. VARCHAR
3. TIMESTAMP
4. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
5. Long

A. 1 & 2
B. 1, 2 & 5
C. 1, 2, 3 & 5
D. All of the above

ANS- (d)

482) SQL stands for

A. Structured Query Language.
B. Standard Query Language.
C. Sequential Query Language.
D. Smart Query Language.

ANS- (a)

483) What are the features of SQL

1. Non-procedural language
2. No usage of variables
3. No decision making
4. No looping or branching

A. Statement 1 and 3
B. Statement 1, 2 and 4
C. Statement 1, 3 and 4
D. All of the above.

ANS- (d)

484) Size of date datatype is?

A. 8 bytes
B. 7 bytes
C. 9 bytes
D. 12 bytes

ANS- (b)

485) Default port used by oracle is?

A. 1525
B. 1521
C. 1251
D. 5121

ANS- (b)

486) Protocol used by Oracle is?

A. TCP/IP
B. TCP
C. ITPC
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

487) Pattern matching characters are?

1. *
2. %
3. &
4. _

A. Statement 1 and 2
B. Statement 1 and 3
C. Statement 2 and 3
D. Statement 2 and 4

ANS- (d)

488) Which are the predicates in Oracle?

1. IN
2. OR
3. LIKE
4. BETWEEN

A. Statement 1 and 3
B. Statement 2, 3 and 4
C. Statement 1, 2 and 3
D. Statement 1, 3 and 4

ANS- (d)

489) The output of the given statements will be?

Select * from EMP where sal >1000 and sal <3000;
Select * from EMP where sal between 1000 and 3000

A. Output will be the same.
B. Output will be different.

ANS- (b)

490) Which are the DML commands?

1. Insert
2. Delete
3. Alter
4. Merge
   A. Statement 1
   B. Statement 1 and 2
   C. Statement 2 and 3
   D. Statement 1,2 and 4

ANS- (d)

491) Tables derived from the ERD

A. Are totally un-normalized
B. Are always in 1NF
C. Can be further de-normalized
D. May have multi-valued attributes

ANS- (b)

492) Select 'NORTH', CUSTOMER From CUST_DTLS Where REGION = 'N' Order By CUSTOMER Union Select 'EAST', CUSTOMER From CUST_DTLS Where REGION = 'E' Order By CUSTOMER

The above is

A. Not an error
B. Error - the string in single quotes 'NORTH' and 'SOUTH'
C. Error - the string should be in double quotes
D. Error - ORDER BY clause

ANS- (d)

493) A view is a

A. A Table in the database belonging to different schema.
B. A query stored in the database in the form of an object.
C. A part of a table
D. All the above.

ANS- (b)

494) The key word used in SQL for string searching is

A. LIKE
B. NVL
C. GROUP BY
D. HAVING

ANS- (a)

495) Choose the result of the following SQL statement.

SELECT hire_date FROM EMP where to_char (hire_date) > '01-FEB-00';

A. 01-APR-00
B. 01-OCT-00
C. 01-APR-99
D. 01-DEC-00

ANS- (b)

496) Which of the following is TRUE about a FUNCTION?

A. Can return a Value
B. Can be used in SQL statement
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

ANS-(c)

497) For referential integrity to be maintained.

A. Every foreign key value must have a corresponding primary/unique key value
B. No Foreign key should have a corresponding primary key value.
C. There should be an index on the tables.
D. The tables should be in different schemas of the database.

ANS- (a)

498) Which of the following statements are true about roles?

A. Roles can be granted to other roles and/or users.
B. Privileges can be granted to roles.
C. Roles can be granted to synonyms.
D. Both a and b.

ANS- (d)

499) Select the non-valid PL/SQL Data Type(s)?

A. BOOLEAN
B. LONG
C. STRING
D. DATE

ANS-(c)

500) If we execute the following statement then?

1. Select emp.* from EMP
2. Where sal > '1000' and sal < '3000'
3. Order by sal

A. Error on line 2
B.

501) Which function below can best be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?

A. SQRT
B. DECODE
C. NEW_TIME
D. ROWIDTOCHAR

ANS-(b)

502) Which one of the following does not require a number parameter?

A. sinh
B. to_number
C. SQRT
D. round

ANS-(b)

503) The user issues the following statement. What will be displayed if the EMPID selected is 60494?

SELECT DECODE (empid, 38475, "Terminated", 60494, "Recruited", "Not Recruited" FROM EMP;

A. 60494
B. 38475
C. Terminated
D. Recruited

ANS-(d)

504) The default character for specifying runtime variables in SELECT statements is

A. Ampersand
B. Colon
C. Hash
D. Astreik

ANS-(a)

505) For avoiding a Cartesian product of 4 tables, the minimum no: of Joins required after WHERE clause is:

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

ANS-(b)

506) The “emp” table contains 14 rows. How many rows will the following query return?
SQL> Select * from Emp where rownum > 5;

A. 9
B. 10
C. 0
D. Error

ANS-(c)

507) Which line in the following SELECT statement will produce an error?

Line1: SELECT dept, AVG (salary)
Line2: FROM EMP
Line3: GROUP BY empid;

A. Line 1 and Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Only Line 1
D. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS-(c)

508) Which of the following integrity constraints automatically create an index when defined?

A. Foreign keys
B. Unique constraints and Primary Keys
C. NOT NULL constraints
D. Both a and b.

ANS-(b)

509) Assuming today is Monday, 10 July 2000, what is returned by this statement:

SELECT to_char (NEXT_DAY (sysdate, 'MONDAY'), 'DD-MON-RR') FROM dual;

A. 10-JUL-00
B. 12-JUL-00
C. 11-JUL-00
D. 17-JUL-00

ANS-(d)

510) Which character is used to continue a statement in SQL*Plus?

A. *
B. /
C. -
D. @

ANS-(C)

511) Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string?

A. INSTR
B. SUBSTRING
C. SUBSTR
D. POS

ANS-(b)

512) Which command will delete all data from a table and will not write to the rollback segment?

A. DROP
B. DELETE
C. CASCADE
D. TRUNCATE

ANS-(d)

513) Which of the following can be a valid column name?

A. Column
B. 1966_Invoices
C. Catch_#22
D. #Invoices

ANS-(c)

514) Which Oracle access method is the fastest way for Oracle to retrieve a single row?

A. Primary key access.
B. Access via unique index
C. Table access by ROWID
D. Full table scan

ANS-(c)

515) In a PL/SQL block, a variable is declared as NUMBER without an initial value. What will its value be when it is used in the executable section of the PL/SQL block?

A. NULL
B. 0
C. Results in a compilation error
D. An exception will be raised

ANS-(a)

516) What is the result if two NULL values are compared to each other?

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. Undefined
D. NULL

ANS-(b)

517) Functions for error trapping are contained in which section of a PL/SQL block?

A. Header
B. Declarative
C. Executable
D. Exception

ANS-(d)

518) What happens when we execute the following SQL statement?

1. Select ename, hiredate,
2. Hiredate + '35' as "New Date"
3. From EMP
4. Order by "New Date";

A. It will raise an error in Line 2.
B. It will raise an error in Line 3.
C. It will raise an error in Line 1.
D. It will execute the statement properly.

ANS-(d)

519) What happens when we execute the following SQL statement?

Insert into dept select max (deptno) +10,'sales','pune' from dept

A. It is a valid statement.
B. It is an in-valid statement.

ANS-(a)

520) Select * from tab; will display

1. TABLES
2. VIEWS
3. SYNONYM
4. SEQUENCE

A. Line 1
B. Line 1 and 2
C. Line 1 and 3
D. Line 1, 2 and 3

ANS-(d)

521) The following statements are executed, then what will the result?

1. Create synonym E1 for EMP2;
2. Select * from tab;
3. Select * from E1;
4. Drop table EMP2;
5. Select * from E1;

A. Will raise an error at Line 4.
B. Will raise an error at Line 5
C. All the statements will work properly.

ANS-(b)

522) The following statements are executed, then what will the result?

1. Create view v2 as select * from emp2;
2. Drop table emp2;
3. Create or replace v2 as select * from dept;
4. Select * from v2;

A. Will raise an error at Line 1.
B. Will raise an error at Line 4.
C. Will raise an error at Line 2.
D. Will display the contents of dept table.

ANS-(d)

523) Rollback and Commit affect

A. Only DML statements
B. Only DDL statements
C. Both A and B
D. None

ANS-(a)

524) Which of the following objects are dropped automatically when a table is dropped.

A. Procedure
B. Constraints
C. Views
D. Synonyms

ANS-(b)

525) Find the ODD one out of the following?

A. OPEN
B. CLOSE
C. INSERT
D. FETCH

ANS-(c)

526) Which of the following is not correct about Cursor?

A. Cursor is a named Private SQL area
B. Cursor holds temporary results
C. Cursor is used for retrieving multiple rows
D. SQL uses implicit Cursors to retrieve rows

ANS- (b)

527) Which of the following is NOT VALID in PL/SQL?

A. Select ... into
B. Update
C. Create
D. Delete

ANS-(c)

528) What is the Result of the following 'VIK'||NULL||'RAM'?

A. Error
B. VIK RAM
C. VIKRAM
D. NULL

ANS-(c)

529) Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES
LAST_NAME DEPARTMENT_ID SALARY
Getz 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 department's 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);

ANS- (f)

530) 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','');

ANS-(c, e, & f)

531) 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 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 OPTON;
F. GRANT select, insert, modify ON student_grades TO ROLE manager WITH GRANT oTION;

ANS-(d)

532) 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 > 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));

ANS-(c, d, & e)

533) 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.

ANS-(b)

534) 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.

ANS- (a and b)

535) 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 VARCHARD2 (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;

ANS-(b)

536) 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 VARCNAR2 (35) NOT NULL
SALARY NUMBER (9,2) NOT NULL
COMMISION_PCT NUMBER (4,2)
Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns 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;

ANS-(c)

537) Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?
A. ALTER TABLE table_name ENABLE constraint_name;
B. ALTER TABLE table_name STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_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;

ANS-(c)

538) Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:
STD_ID NUMBER (4)
COURSE_ID VARCHARD2 (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)

ANS-(c and e)

539) The EMPLOYEE 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;

ANS- (d)

540) Examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS table.
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 place his orders?

A. SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total FROM orders, customers WHERE cust_name='Mating' 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 cust_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');

ANS- (b)

541) 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 line 1.
B. The statement produces an error at line 3.
C. The statement produces an error at line 6.
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 then the maximum salary paid 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.

ANS- (e)

542) Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

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	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

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),
MGR_ID NUMBER REFERENCES
employees (employee id),
JOB_ID VARCHAR2 (15),
SALARY NUMBER);
ON the EMPLOYEES,
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 specifies in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.

ANS- (b)

543) 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

ANS- (a, c & d)

544) Which SQL statement defines the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPTNO column of the EMP table?

A. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4), ename VARCNAR2 (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 VARCNAR2 (35), deptno NUMBER (7,2) CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));
C. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4) ename VARCHAR2 (35), deptno NUMBER (7,2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno) FOREIGN KEY (deptno));
D. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4), ename VARCNAR2 (35), deptno NUMBER (7,2) FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT emp deptno fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

ANS- (b)

545) Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept
(Deptno NUMBER (2),
Dname VARCNAR2 (14),
Loc VARCNAR2 (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 occupies 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.

ANS- (a)

546) 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
C. USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE
D. USER_COL_PRIVS

ANS- (d)

547) The EMP table contains these columns:
LAST NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SALARY NUMBER (6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER (6)
You need to display the employees who have not been assigned to any department.
You write the SELECT statement:

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMP WHERE
DEPARTMENT_ID = NULL;
```

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.

ANS- (c)

548) 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

ANS- (a)

549) 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.

ANS- (c)

550) 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. ORD_TOTAL
F. Composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

ANS- (a, & f)

551) Examine the structure if 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 statement 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 EXIST 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 INTO new_employees VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||'.'||e.last_name);

ANS- (a)

552) The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:
STUDENT_ID NUMBER (12)
SEMESTER_END DATE
GPA NUMBER (4,3)
The register has requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA), sorted 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;

ANS- (c)

553) 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? (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 40 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 WHERE order_total >= 100 and <= 2000;
E. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders WHERE order_total >= 100 and order_total <= 2000;

ANS- (c & e)

554) 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.

ANS- (d)

555) 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.

ANS- (e & f)

556) The number of cascading triggers is limited by which data base initialization parameter?

A. CASCADE_TRIGGER_CNT.
B. OPEN_CURSORS.
C. OPEN_TRIGGERS.
D. OPEN_DB_TRIGGERS.

ANS- (b)

557) Which type of package construct must be declared both within the package specification and package body?

A. All package variables.
B. Boolean variables.
C. Private procedures and functions.
D. Public procedures and functions.

ANS- (d)

558) Why do stored procedures and functions improve performance? (Chose two)

A. They reduce network round trips.
B. They postpone PL/SQL parsing until run time.
C. They allow the application to perform high speed processing locally.
D. They reduce the number of calls to the database and decrease network traffic by bundling commands.
E. They reduce the number of calls to the database and decrease network traffic by using the local PL/SQL engine.

ANS- (b & d)

559) When creating store procedures and functions which construct allows you to transfer values to and from the calling environment?

A. Local variables.
B. Formal arguments.
C. Boolean variables.
D. Substitution variables.

ANS- (b)

560) You need to remove database trigger BUSINESS_RULE. Which commands do you use to remove the trigger in the SQL*Plus environment?

A. DROP TRIGGER business_rule;
B. DELETE TRIGGER business_rule;
C. REMOVE TRIGGER business_rule;
D. ALTER TRIGGER business_rule;
E. DELETE FROM USER_TRIGGER WHERE TRIGGER_NAME= ‘BUSINESS_RULE’;

ANS- (a)

561) Which two tables are fused track object dependencies? (Choose two)

A. USER_DEPENDENSIES.
B. USER_IDEPTREE.
C. IDEPTREE.
D. USER_DEPTREE.
E. USER_DEPENDS.

ANS- (a & c)

562) The QUERY_PRODUCT procedure directly references the product table. There is a NEW_PRODUCT_VIEW view created based on the NOT NULL columns of the table. The ADD_PRODUCT procedure updates the table indirectly by the way of NEW_PRODUCT_VIEW view. Under which circumstances does the procedure ADD_PRODUCT get invalidated but automatically get complied when invoked?

A. When the NEW_PRODUCT_VIEW is dropped.
B. When rows of the product table are updated through SQI Plus.
C. When the internal logic of the QUERY_PRODUCT procedure is modified.
D. When a new column that can contain null values is added to the product table.
E. When a new procedure s created that updates rows in the product table directly.

ANS- (d)

563) You need to recompile several program units you have recently modified through a PL/SQL program. Which statement is true?

A. You cannot recompile program units using a PL/SQL program.
B. You can use the DBMS_DDL. REOMPILE package procedure to recompile the program units.
C. You can use the DBMS_ALTER. COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
D. You can use the DBMS_DDL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
E. You can use the DBMS_SQL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.

ANS- (d)

564) You need to recompile several program units you have recently modified through a PL/SQL program. Which statement is true?

A. You cannot recompile program units using a PL/SQL program.
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C. You can use the DBMS_ALTER. COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
D. You can use the DBMS_DDL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.
E. You can use the DBMS_SQL.ALTER_COMPILE packaged procedure to recompile the program units.

ANS- (d)

565) Which type of argument passes a value from a calling environment?

A. VARCHER2.
B. BOOLEAN.
C. OUT.
D. IN.

ANS- (d)

567) You need to create a trigger on the EMP table that monitors every row that is changed and places this information into the AUDIT_TABLE. Which type of trigger do you create?

A. Statement-level trigger on the EMP table.
B. For each row trigger on the EMP table.
C. Statement-level trigger on the AUDIT_TABLE table.
D. For each row statement level trigger on the EMP table.
E. For each row trigger on the AUDIT_TABLE table.

ANS- (b)

568) In order for you to create run a package MAINTAIN_DATA which privilege do you need?

A. EXECUTE privilege on the MAINTAIN_DATA package.
B. INVOKE privilege on the MAINTAIN_DATA package.
C. EXECUTE privilege on the program units in the MAINTAIN_DATA package.
D. Object privilege on all of the objects that the MAINTAIN_DATA package is accessing.
E. Execute privilege on the program units inside the MAINTAIN_DATA package and execute privilege on the MAINTAIN_DATA package.

ANS- (a)

569) You have created a script file EMP_PROC.SQL that holds the text to create a procedure PROCESS_EMP. You have compiled the procedure for SQL Plus environment by running the script file EMP_PROC.SQL. What happens if there are syntax errors in the procedure PROCESS_EMP?

A. The errors are stored in the EMP_PROC.ERR file.
B. The errors are displayed to the screen when the script file is run.
C. The errors are stored in the procedure_errors data dictionary view.
D. YOU need to issue the SHOWERRORS command in the SQL Plus environment to see the errors.
E. YOU need to issue the display errors command in the SQL Plus environment to see the errors.

ANS- (d)

570) Which statement about the local dependent object is TRUE?

A. They are on different nodes.
B. They are in a different database.
C. They are on the same node in the same database.
D. They are on the same node in a different database.

ANS- (c)

571) You need to create a stored procedure, which deletes rows from a table. The name of the table from which the rows are to be deleted is unknown until run time. Which method do you implement while creating such a procedure?

A. Use SQL command delete in the procedure to delete the rows.
B. Use DBMS_SQL packaged routines in the procedure to delete the rows.
C. Use DBMS_DML packaged routines in the procedure to delete the rows.
D. Use DBMSDELETE packaged routines in the procedure to delete the rows.
E. You cannot have a delete statement without providing a table name before compile time.

ANS- (b)

572) Under which situation do you create a server side procedure?

A. When the procedure contains no SQL statements.
B. When the procedure contains no PL/SQL commands.
C. When the procedure needs to be used by many client applications accessing several remote databases.
D. When the procedure needs to be used by many users accessing the same schema objects on a local database.

ANS- (d)

573) Examine this procedure

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER
(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHER2)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO PLAYER (ID, LAST_NAME).
VALUES (V_ID, V_LAST_NAME);
COMMIT;
END;
```

This procedure must invoke the UPD-STAT procedure and pass a parameter. Which statement will successfully invoke this procedure?

A. EXECUTE UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID);
B. UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID);
C. RUN UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID);
D. START UPD_BAT_STAT (V_ID);

ANS- (b)

574) The programmer view developed a procedure ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION left organization. You were assigned a task to modify this procedure. YOU want to find all the program units invoking the ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION procedure. How can you find this information?

A. Query the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view.
B. Query the USER_PROCEDURES data dictionary view.
C. Query the USER_DEPENDENCIES data dictionary views.
D. Set the SQL Plus environment variable trade code=true and run the ACCOUNT_TRANSACTION procedure.
E. Set the SQL Plus environment variable DEPENDENCIES=TRUE and run the Account_Transaction procedure.

ANS- (c)

575) Examine the code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_emp
AFTER UPDATE ON EMP
BEGIN
INSERT INTO audit_table (who, audited)
VALUES (USER, SYSDATE);
END;
```

You issue an update command on the EMP table that results in changing ten rows. How many rows are inserted into the AUDIT_TABLE?

A. 1
B. 10
C. None
D. Value equal to the number of rows in the emp table

ANS- (a)

576) All users currently have the INSERT privileges on the PLAYER table. You want only your users to insert into this table using the ADD_PLAYER procedure. Which two actions must you take? (Choose two)

A. GRANT SELECT ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
B. GRANT EXECUTE ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
C. GRANT INSERT ON PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
D. GRANT EXECUTE, INSERT ON ADD_PLAYER TO PUBLIC;
E. REVOKE INSERT ON PLAYER FROM PUBLIC;

ANS- (b & c)

577) Which Oracle supply package allows you to run jobs at use defined times?

A. DBMS_JOB
B. DBMS_RUN
C. DBMS_PIPE
D. DBMS_SQL

ANS- (a)

578) You need to drop a table from within a stored procedure. How do you implement this?

A. You cannot drop a table from a stored procedure.
B. Use the DROP command in the procedure to drop the table.
C. Use the DBMS_DDL packaged routines in the procedure to drop the table.
D. Use the DBMS_SQL packaged routines in the procedure to drop the table.
E. Use the DBMS_DROP packaged routines in the procedure to drop the table.

ANS- (d)

579) Which data dictionary views gives you the names and the source code of all the procedures that you have created?

A. USER_SOURCE
B. USER_OBJECTS
C. USER_PROCEDURES
D. USER_SUBPROGRAMS

ANS- (a)

580) Examine this trigger.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UPD_TEAM_SALARY
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON PLAYER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
UPDATE TEAM
SET TOT_SALARY = TOT_SALARY+ :NEW SALARY WHERE ID=: NEW:TEAM_ID;
```

You will be adding additional coat later but for now you want the current block to fire when updated the salary column. Which solution should you use to verify that the user is performing an update on the salary column?

A. ROW_UPDATE ('SALARY')
B. UPDATING ('SALARY')
C. CHANGING ('SALARY')
D. COLUMN_UPDATE ('SALARY')

ANS- (b)

581) When creating a function in a SQL Plus You receive this message "Warning: function created with compilation errors". Which command can you issue to see the actual error message?

A. SHOW FUNCTION_ERRORS
B. SHOW USER_ERRORS
C. SHOW ERRORS
D. SHOW ALL_ERRORS

ANS- (c)

582) Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

A. Packages can be nested.
B. You can pass parameters to packages.
C. A package is loaded into memory each time it is invoked.
D. The contents of package chills can be shared with many applications.
E. YOU can achieve information hiding by making package constructs private.

ANS- (d & e)

583) Which two program declarations are correct for stored program unit? (Choose two)

A. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TAX_AMT (B_ID NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
B. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE TAX_AMT (B_ID NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
C. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE TAX_AMT (B_ID NUMBER, B_AMOUNT OUT NUMBER)
D. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TAX_AMT (B_ID NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER (10,2)
E. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE TAX_AMT (B_ID NUMBER, B_AMOUNT OUT NUMBER (10,2))

ANS- (a & c)

584) The statement fails when executed

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CALC_TEAM_AVG
AFTER INSERT ON PLAYER
BEGIN.
INSERT INTO PLAYER_BAT_STAT (PLAYER_ID, SEASON_YEAR, AT_BAT, HITS)
VALUES (NEW. ID, 1997,0,0);
END;
```

To which type must you convert the trigger to correct the error?

A. ROW
B. STATEMENT
C. ORACLE FORM trigger
D. BEFORE

ANS- (a)

585) There is a customer table in the schema that has a public synonym and you are granted all object privileges on it. You have a process_customer that processes customer information that is in the public synonym customer table. You have just created a new table called customer within your schema. Which statement is true?

A. Creating the table has no effect and procedure process_customer still access data from public synonym customer table.
B. If the structure of your customer table is the same as the public synonym customer table then the procedure process_customer is invalidated and gives compilation errors.
C. The structure of your customer table is entirely different from the public synonym customer table, then the procedure process_customer successfully recompiles and accesses your customer table.
D. If the structure of your customer table is the same as the public synonym customer table then the procedure process_customer successfully recompiles when invoked and accesses your customer table.

ANS- (d)

586) When creating procedures, local variables should be placed after which key words?

A. IS
B. BEGIN
C. DECLARED
D. PROCEDURE

ANS- (a)

587) Examine the procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE INSERT TEAM
(V_ID in NUMBER, V_CITY in VARCHER2 DEFAULT 'AUSTIN' V_NAME in
VARCHER2)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO TEAM (id, city, name) VALUES (v_id, v_city, v_name);
COMMIT;
END;
```

Which two statements will successfully invoke this procedure in SQL Plus? (Choose two)

A. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM;
B. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (V_NAME=> ”LONG HORNS” V_CITY=> ”AUSTIN”;
C. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (3, “AUSTIN”, “LONG HORNS”)
D. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (V_ID := 3, V_NAME: =”LONG HORNS”, VCITY:=”AUSTIN”);
E. EXECUTE INSERT_TEAM (3”LONG HORNS”);

ANS- (c & d)

588) Which part of a database trigger determines the number of times the trigger body executes?

A. TRIGGER TYPE
B. TRIGGER BODY
C. TRIGGER EVENT
D. TRIGGER TIMING

ANS- (a)

589) Which two statements about packages are true? (Choose two)

A. Both specifications and body are required components of a package.
B. Package specification is optional but the package body is required.
C. A package specification is required but the package body is optional.
D. The specification and body of the package is stored together in a database.
E. The specification and body of the package are stored separately in the database.

ANS- (c & e)

590) You want to send a message to another session connected to the same instance. Which Oracle supplied package will you use to achieve this task?

A. DBMS_JOB
B. DBMS_PIPES
C. DBMS_OUTPUT
D. DBMS_MESSAGE
E. SEND_MESSAGE

ANS- (b)

591) Which system privileges must you have to manually recompile a stored procedure owned by another application developer?

A. ALTER PROCEDURE
B. ALTER ANY PROCEDURE
C. ALTER ALL PROCEDURE
D. COMPILE ANY PROCEDURE

ANS- (b)

592) Which of the statement is true?

A. Select max (count (deptno)), deptno from EMP;
B. Select max (count (deptno)) from EMP;
C. Select max (count (deptno)), deptno from EMP group by deptno;
D. Select max (count (ename)), deptno from EMP group by ename;

ANS- (b)

593) When creating procedures, arguments should be placed before which keyword?

A. IS
B. BEGIN
C. DECLARE
D. PROCEDURE

ANS- (a)

594) You have row level before update trigger on EMP table. The trigger contains a select statement on the EMP table to ensure that the new salary value falls within a minimum and maximum salary for a given job title. What happens when you try to update the salary value in the EMP table?

A. Trigger fire successfully.
B. Trigger fails because it needs to be a row level after update trigger.
C. A trigger fails because a select statement on the table being updated is not allowed.
D. The trigger fails because you cannot use minimum and maximum functions in a before update trigger table.

ANS- (c)

595) Examine the trigger heading

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER SALARY_CHECK
Before update (sal, job) on EMP
For each row

Under what conditions does this trigger fire?

A. When a row is inserted to EMP table.
B. When the value of the sal or job column in a row is updated in an EMP table.
C. When any column other than the sal or job columns in a row are updated in the EMP table.
D. Only when both values of sal or jobs column in a row are updated together in the EMP table.

ANS- (b)

596) Which code can you use to ensure that the salary is neither increased by more than 10% at a time nor is ever decreased?

A. ALTER TABLE EMP ADD constraint_ck_sal CALC (sal BETWEEN sal AND sal*1.1);
B. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal BEFORE UPDATE OF sal ON EMP
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.SAL<OLD.SAL OR NEW.SAL>OLD.SAL*1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20508, 'do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;
C. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal BEFORE UPDATE OF sal OR EMP
WHEN (NEW.SAL<OLD.SAL OR NEW.SAL>OLD.SAL*1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
D. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_sal AFTER UPDATE OF sal OR EMP
WHEN (NEW.SAL<OLD.SAL OR NEW.SAL>OLD.SAL*1.1)
BEGIN
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20508, 'Do not decrease salary nor increase by more than 10%');
END;

ANS- (b)

597) Examine this trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER UPD_PLAYER_STAT_TRIG AFTER INSERT ON
PLAYER FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
INSERT INTO PLAYER_BAT_STAT (PLAYER_ID,SEASON_YEAR,AT_BATS,HITS)
VALUES (player_id_seq.currval, 1997, 0, 0);
END;
```

After creating this trigger, you test it by inserting a row into the PAYER table. You receive this error message:
ORA-04091: table SCOTT.PLAYER is mutating, trigger/function may not see it.
How can you avoid getting this error?

A. Drop the foreign key contraint on the PLAYER_ID column of the PLAYER_BAT_STAT table.
B. Drop the primary key contraint on the PLAYER_ID column of the PLAYER_BAT_STAT table.
C. Drop the primary key constraint on the ID column of the PLAYER table.
D. The code of the trigger is invalid. Drop and recreate the trigger.

ANS- (a)

598) Given a function CALCTAX:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CALCTAX (sal-number return number)
IS
BEGIN
RETURN (sal*0.05);
END;
```

If you want to run above function from the SQL Plus prompt. Which statement is true?

A. You need to execute the command CALCTAX (1000);
B. You need to execute the command EXECUTE FUNCTION CALCTAX;
C. You need to create a SQL Plus environment variable X and issue the command: X:=CALCTAX (1000);
D. You need to create a SQL Plus environment variable X and issue the command execute :X:=CALCTAX;
E. You need to create a SQL Plus environment variable X and issue the command execute :X:=CALCTAX (1000);

ANS- (e)

599) You want to execute a procedure from SQL Plus. However you are not sure of the argument list for this procedure. Which command will display the argument list?

A. DESCRIBE.
B. SHOWLIST.
C. SHOW ARG_LIST.
D. SHOW PROCEDURE.

ANS- (a)

600) What happens during the executes phase with dynamic SQL for data manipulation language operations?

A. The rows are selected and ordered.
B. The validity of the SQL statement is established.
C. An area of memory is established to process the SQL statement.
D. The SQL statement is run and the number of rows processed is returned.
E. The area of memory established to process the SQL statement is released.

ANS- (d)

601) Examine this trigger:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER CHECK_TOT_SALARY
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OF SALARY ON PLAYER
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
V_TOT_SALS NUMBER (12, 2);
BEGIN
SELECT SUM (SALARY) INTO V_TOT_SAL FROM PLAYER WHER TEAM_ID =:
NEW.SALARY;
END;
```

Why does this trigger fail when inserting a row into player table?

A. You can't read data from a table that is being affected by the same trigger.
B. You can't use the sum function with row triggers.
C. You can't use the sum function with statement triggers.
D. You can't reference:NEW with row triggers.

ANS- (a)

602) Which allow a PL/SQL user define a function?

A. NEXTVAL.
B. HAVING clause of the SELECT COMMAND.
C. ALTER TABLE command.
D. FROM clause of the SELECT AN UPDATE COMMANDS.

ANS- (b)

603) You are examining the components of an Oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies an aspect of Oracle that resides on the disk of the machine hosting the Oracle database.

A. SGA
B. Datafile
C. Background process
D. Java pool

ANS- (b)

604) Your are interested in seeing Oracle running on your Windows-base host machine. In which of the following areas would you look.

A. Control Panel | Server Icon
B. Desktop
C. Windows Explorer
D. Start Menu

ANS- (a)

605) You are interested in seeing Oracle running on your UNIX machine. Which of the following command might you use?

A. ls
B. grep
C. ps
D. df

ANS- (c)

606) You develop a PL/SQL package for use with Oracle. Which of the following choices identifies where that code is stored.

A. As an executable file on the host system
B. As uncompiled code in the database
C. As compiled code in the database
D. As a flat file sent to the database when you want to run the program

ANS- (c)

607) You want to develop a PL/SQL package containing different procedures with the same name but different variable datatypes. What is the name of the PL/SQL feature that allows this?

A. Packaging
B. Overloading
C. Encapsulation
D. This functionality is not possible in PL/SQL.

ANS (B)

608) What is the name of the special loop that makes PL/SQL especially adept at processing large numbers of data records?

ANS <u>The cursor for loop</u>

609) You are determining which type of SQL statement to use in your oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies the type of statement you would use when trying to obtain data from the database?

A. Select
B. Update
C. Insert
D. Delete

ANS- (a)

610) Which of the following choices identifies a functional programming language?

A. C
B. Java
C. COBOL
D. SQL

ANS (D)

611) Identify a command that is part of SQL's data control language (DCL)

ANS <u>Grant, revoke</u>

612) Identify a command that is part of SQL's data manipulation language (DML)

ANS <u>Select, Update, delete, insert</u>

613) Identify a command that is part of SQL's data definition language (DDL)

ANS <u>create, alter, and drop</u>

614) You are identifying a table for use un your select clause that was not created by you. Which of the following choices identifies the reference that must be included in your select statement so that Oracle knows where to look for the information?

A. Alias
B. Schema
C. Expression
D. Session

ANS- (b)

615) Use the following code block to answer this question:

Select empno, ename, mgr from EMP;
Select empno, ename, nvl (mgr,'none') as mgr from EMP;

Which of the following choices describes what Oracle will return as the output in the MGR column for KING's record from this query?

A. Oracle returns NULL in the MGR column for KING's record
B. Oracle returns MGR in the MGR column for KING's record
C. Oracle returns NONE in the MGR column for KING's record
D. Oracle returns an error

ANS- (d)

616) You are concatenating information from two columns in an SQL query. Which of the following choices best identifies the special character required for this operation?

A. @
B. #
C. | |
D. /

ANS- (c)

617) Provide the name of the table containing no meaningful information that can be used to fulfill the table clause requirement for select statements when you perform arithmetic operations on fixed numeric expressions:_____

ANS (DUAL)

618) You may use the contents from the standard EMP table used in this discussion to answer the following questions. You are attempting to calculate 20% of the salary and commission for all employees of the company. Which of the following SQL statements would be appropriate for the task?

A. Select empno, ename, sal/20, comm/20 from emp;
B. Select empno, ename, sal*20, comm*20 from emp;
C. Select empno, ename, sal/0.20, comm/0.20 from emp;
D. Select empno, ename, sal*0.20, comm.*0.20 from emp;

ANS- (d)

619) You may use the contents of the following code block to answer this question:

Select * from dept.

You issue the following statement in Oracle: select distinct dname, loc from dept. Which of the following choices correctly describes the result Oracle will return.

A. Oracle returns the distinct combinations of values from DNAME and LOC.
B. Oracle returns only three distinct values from DNAME in DEPT table.
C. Oracle returns only distinct values from DEPTNO column.
D. Oracle returns the contents of all four records from the table.

ANS- (a)

620) You are modifying a text string on line 3 of your SQL*PLUS buffer. Which of the following choices best identifies the method you must use if the edit command is used?

A. Modify the code block using your favorite test editor.
B. First refer to the line number; then use the change command.
C. First delete the line using the del command; then refer to the line number
D. Load the SQL you intend to modify using the input command.

ANS- (a)

621) You would like to list the columns found in an Oracle table. Which of the following SQL*PLUS commands are useful for this purpose?

A. Get
B. Input
C. Describe
D. spool

ANS- (c)

622) This command displays the contents of your SQL*PLUS buffer _____.
ANS List

623) This is the name of the file Oracle stores the contents of your SQL*PLUS buffer in _____
ANS afiedt.buf

624) This term refers to a logical grouping of tables according to the user who created the tables
ANS Schema

625) When you want to perform an operation on two expressions, you can query this table
ANS DUAL

626) A command-line tool you will use frequently to access Oracle is called
ANS SQL*Plus

627) The function whose work is performed by placing two pipe characters (||) together is called
ANS concat ()

628) The Oracle component handling the actual obtainment of data you request is called
ANS RDBMS or Relational Database Management System

629) The command set you request data from Oracle with is called

ANS SQL

630) You are formulating queries is SQL*Plus. Which of the following statements correctly describes how to specify a column alias

A. Place the alias at the beginning of the statement to describe the table.
B. Place the alias after each column, separated by space, to describe the column.
C. Place the alias after each column, separated by comma, to describe the column.
D. Place the alias at the end of the statement to describe the table.

ANS- (b)

631) You wish to use a function in your column clause of a SQL statement. The NVL () function accomplishes which of the following tasks.

A. Assists in the distribution of output across multiple columns.
B. Enables you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values.
C. Enables you to specify alternate output for NULL column values.
D. Nullifies the value of the column output.

ANS- (c)

632) Output from a table called PLAYS with two column, PLAY_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which of the following SQL statement produced it.

PLAY_TABLE

"Midsummer Nights Dream", SHAKESPEARE
"Waiting For Godot", BECKETT
"The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS

A. Select PLAY_NAME || AUTHOR from PLAYS;
B. Select PLAY_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;
C. Select PLAY_NAME || ', ' || AUTHOR from PLAYS;
D. Select PLAY_NAME || ', ' || AUTHOR play_table from PLAYS;

ANS- (d)

633) You are configuring your SQL*Plus working environment. Issuing the define _editor = 'emacs' will produce which of the following outcomes.

A. The EMACS editor will become the SQL*Plus default text editor.
B. The EMACS editor will start running immediately.
C. The EMACS editor will on longer be used by SQL*Plus as the default text editor.
D. The EMACS editor will be deleted from the system.

ANS- (a)

634) You are using SQL*plus to execute some math functions. What is the appropriate table to use when performing arithmetic calculations on values defined within the select statement (not pulled from a table column)

A. EMP
B. The table containing the column values
C. DUAL
D. An Oracle-defined table

ANS-(c)

635) You wish to use SQL*Plus to connect to the Oracle database. Which of the following choices does not indicate a component you must specify when logging into Oracle.

A. The sqlplus keyword
B. The username
C. The password
D. The database name

ANS- (d)

636) Review the following output from a SQL*Plus session

Name	Null?	Type
SYMPTOM	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CAUSE		VARCHAR2 (10)
TREATEMENT		VARCHAR2 (9)

Which of the following keyword likely produced the output above.

A. describe
B. get
C. run
D. spool

ANS- (a)

637) Which of the choices below identifies the order by clause that produces the following output.

EMPNO	ENAME	MGR
7369	SMITH	7902
7566	JONES	7839
7782	CLARK	7839
7698	BLAKE	7839
7876	ADAMS	7788
7934	MILLER	7782
7499	ALLEN	7698

A. Order by empno asc
B. Order by ename desc
C. Order by hiredate asc
D. Order by mgr desc

ANS- (d)

638) You are sorting data in a table in your select statement in descending order. The column you are sorting on contains NULL records. Where will the NULL records appear?

A. At the beginning of the list.
B. At the end of the list.
C. In the middle of the list.
D. At the same location they are listed in the unordered table.

ANS- (a)

639) Identify the default sort order used by Oracle when no sort order is specified
ANS Ascending

640) The result from a SQL query are shown here

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO

641) Which of the following SQL statement could not have produced this output.

A. Select deptno, dname, loc from dept order by 2 asc, 1 asc, 3 desc;
B. Select deptno, dname, loc from dept order by 3 asc;
C. Select deptno, dname, loc from dept order by 2 asc;
D. Select deptno, dname, loc from dept order by 2 asc, 3 desc, 1 desc;

ANS- (c)

642) You are defining an SQL statement to retrun a limited number of rows based on specific criteria. Which of the following choices identifies the clause you will use to define the search criteria.

A. Select
B. From
C. Where
D. Order by

ANS- (c)

643) The principle that the search criteria available within SQl select statement operate on is
ANS <u>Comparison</u>

644) The operation used when you want to determine whether a NULL value appears in a column (two words) is
ANS <u>IS NULL</u>

645) You want to obtain data from the ORDERS table, which contains three columns: CUSTOMER, ORDER_DATE AND ORDER_AMT. which of the following choices identifies how you would formulate the where clause in a query against the ORDERS table when you want to see orders for customer LESLIE that exceed 2,700

A. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’;
B. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ and order_amt <2700;
C. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ or order_amt >2700;
D. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ and order_amt >2700;

ANS- (d)

646) The result of a math function is –97, and the information passed into that function was –97.342. Which of the following choices identifies the single-row function that could have produced this output

A. ABS ()
B. CEIL ()
C. MOD ()
D. SQRT ()

ANS- (b)

647) You want to determine the size in bytes of a particular column value. Which of the following single-row function might be useful for doing so.

A. Vsize ()
B. Trunc ()
C. Trim ()
D. Greatest ()

ANS- (a)

648) Which of the single-row function covered in this discussion operates in a way similar to an If-Then-else expression.

ANS decode ()

649) Use the following output to answer this question (assume that the information shown comes from the EMP table we've been using in the chapter)

ENAME
.....

SMITH-dog-
ALLENT-dog-
WARD-dog-d
JONES-dog-
MARTIN-dog
BLAKE-dog-
CLARK-dog-
SCOTT-dog-
KING-dog--d
TURNER-dog

Which of the following choices identifies the SQL statement that produced this output.

A. Select trim (trailing '-dog' from ename) as ename from EMP;
B. Select rpad (ename, 10, '-dog') as ename from EMP;
C. Select substr (ename, 1, 10) as ename from EMP;
D. Select lpad (ename, 10, '-dog') as ename from EMP;

ANS- (b)

650) Use the following code block to answer the question
SQL> Select _____ (-45) as output from DUAL;

OUTPUT

-45

Which of the following choices identifies a single-row function that could not have produced this output.

A. Abs ()
B. Ceil ()
C. Floor ()
D. Round ()

ANS- (a)

651) For a certain row in a table, a VARCHAR2 column contains the value SMITHY, padded to the right with seven spaces by the application. When then length () function processes that column value, what will be the value returned.

A. 5
B. 6
C. 12
D. 13

ANS- (d)

652) You issue the following statement is SQL*Plus

SQL> Select ceil (-97.342),
1. Floor (-97.342),
2. Round (-97.342,0),
3. Trunc (-97.342),
4. From DUAL;

Which of the following choices identifies the function that will not return –97 as the result.

A. Ceil ()
B. Floor ()
C. Round ()
D. Trunc ()

ANS- (b)

653) You issue the following statement is SQL*Plus

SQL> Select ceil (256.342),
1. Floor (256.342),
2. Round (256.342,0),
3. Trunc (256.342),
4. From DUAL;

Which of the following choices identifies the function that will not return –97 as the result.

A. Ceil ()
B. Floor ()
C. Round ()
D. Trunc ()

ANS- (a)

654) You issue the following query in Oracle
SQL> Select sysdate from DUAL;

SYSDATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 15 2001 10:35AM

Which format mask was used for generating this output?

A. DD, MONTH DAY RRRR HH: MI
B. DAY, MONTH DD YYYY HH: MIAM
C. DAY, MON DD RR HH: MIAM
D. MONTH, DAY DD YYYY HH24: MI

ANS- (b)

655) You issue the following query in Oracle
SQL> Select months_between ('15-MAR-83','15-MAR-97') from DUAL;

What will Oracle return?

A. 14
B. -14
C. 168
D. -168

ANS- (d)

656) Which command is used for adjusting your date format for the duration of your connection with Oracle (two words)?

ANS Altert Session

657) You want to use a format mask for date information in Oracle. In which of the following situation is this format mask not appropriate?

A. To_date ()
B. To_char ()
C. Alter Session set NLS_Date_Format
D. To_number ()

ANS- (d)

658) State the reason why using to_number () to convert a number text string into an actual number is unnecessary in the Oracle database (three words)

ANS Implicit datatype conversion

659) The order by clause lists output in this order by default _____

ANS Ascending

660) Finish the sentence: The where clause works on the premise of _____ one value to another

ANS Comparing

661) Two or more where clause criteria can be joined together using this keyword to force Oracle to return data only if both criteria are met: _____

ANS AND

662) This indicates that two values are compared to each other, yielding a TRUE or FALSE result: _____

ANS Boolean

663) This keyword is considered a reverse because it negates the Boolean result of the comparison it precedes: _____

ANS NOT

663) You are writing select statement in a SQL*Plus session against the Oracle database. Which of the following statements contains an error?

A. Select * from EMP where EMPNO=493945;
B. Select EMPNO from EMP where EMPNO=493945;
C. Select * from EMP;
D. Select EMPNO where EMPNO=493945 and ENAME='SMITH';

ANS- (d)

664) You are using single-row function in a select statement. Which function can best be categorized as similar in function to If-then-else statement?

A. Sqrt ()
B. Decode ()
C. New_time ()
D. Rowidtochar ()

ANS- (b)

665) You want using single-row function in your SQL*Plus statements. Which three of the following are number functions (Choose three of the four)

A. Sinh ()
B. To_number ()
C. Sqrt ()
D. Round ()

ANS- (a, c & d)

666) You are using SQL*Plus to retrieve data from an Oracle database. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

A. Select to_char (nvl (sqrt (59483),'0')) from DUAL;
B. Select to_char (nvl (sqrt (59483),'INVALID')) from DUAL;
C. Select (to_char (nvl (sqrt (59483),'0')) from DUAL;
D. Select to_char (nvl (sqrt (59483),'TRUE')) from DUAL;

ANS- (a)

667) You want to utilize an order by clause in your select statement. Which of the following keywords are used in order by clauses? (Choose two.)

A. Abs
B. Asc
C. Desc
D. Disc

ANS- (b & c)

668) You are formulating SQL statements in a SQL*Plus session. Which of the following statements are not true about order by clause?

A. The ascending of descending order can be defined with the asc or desc keyword.
B. Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.
C. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.
D. Columns can be represented by number indicating their listed order in the select clause within order by.

ANS- (b)

669) The following SQL statement was taken from a SQL*Plus session:

Select decode (EMPNO, 58385,'INVALID','ACTIVE') EMPNO
From EMP
Where substr (ENAME, 1,1) > to_number ('S')
And EMPNO > 02000
Order by EMPNO desc, Ename asc;

Which of the following lines in the select statement shown in the previous code block contain an error?

A. Select decode (EMPNO, 58385,'INVALID','ACTIVE') EMPNO
B. From EMP
C. Where substr (ENAME, 1,1) > to_number ('S')
D. And EMPNO > 02000
E. Order by EMPNO desc, Ename asc;
F. No error in this statement.

ANS- (c)

670) Two tables, PRODUCT and STTORAGE_BOX, exist in a database. Unique ID number, product name and the box a particular product is stored in, lists individual products in the table. Individual storage boxes (identified by number) listed in the other table can contain many products, but each box can be found in only one location. Which of the following statement will correctly display the product ID, name and box location of all widgets in this database?

A. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p, storage_box b where p.prod_id= b.prod_id and prod_name ='WIDGET';
B. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p, storage_box b where prod_name ='WIDGET';
C. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p, storage_box b where p.stor_box_num = b.stor_box_num and p.prod_name ='WIDGET';
D. Select prod_id, prod_name, box_loc from product, storage_box where stor_box_num = stor_box_num and prod_name ='WIDGET';

ANS- (c)

671) You want to join information from three tables as part of developing a report. The tables are EMP, DEPT and SALGRADE. Only records corresponding to employee, department location and salary range are required for employees in grades 10 and higher for the organization. How many comparison operations are required for this query.

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

ANS- (b)

672) You wish to join the contents of two tables, PRODUCT and STORAGE, to list the location of all boxes. PRODUCT has three columns, ID, NAME, and BOX#, STORAGE has two columns, BOX# and LOC. Which of the following choices will not give the desired result.

A. Select product.id, product.name, storage.loc from product, storage where product.box# = storage.box#;
B. Select product.id, product.name, storage.loc from product join storage on product.box# = storage.box#;
C. Select product.id, product.name, storage.loc from product natural join storage on product.box# = storage.box#;
D. Select product.id, product.name, storage.loc from product natural join storage;

ANS- (c)

673) What is the name of the result when a join statement lacks a where clause _____. What ANSI / ISO keywords can be used to obtain this type of result.

ANS Cartesian product OR cross-join

674) Identify the Oracle syntax symbol used for outer join operations:_____. Identify the equivalent ANSI / ISO outer join clause: _____

ANS [+] OR [left | right] outer join tablename on join_condition

675) You are defining an outer join statement. Which of the following choices is true concerning outer join statements.

A. Because outer join operations permit NULL values from one of the tables, you do not have to specify equality comparisons to join those tables.
B. In outer join statements on tables A and B, you specify the tight outer join when you want all of table A's rows, even when no corresponding record exists in table B.
C. In outer join statements on tables A and B, you specify the left outer join when you want all of table B's rows, even when no corresponding records exists in table A.
D. Even though outer join operations permit NULL values from one of the tables, you still need to specify equality comparisons to join those.

ANS- (d)

676) Two tables, PRODUCT and STORAGE_BOX, exist in a database. Unique ID number, product name, and the box a particular product is stored in list individual products in the table. Individual storage boxes (identified by number) listed in the other table can contain many products, but the box can be found in obly one location. Which of the following statement will correctly display the product ID, name, and box location of all widgets in this database that have or have not been assigned to a storage box?

A. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p left outer join storage_box b on p.stor_box_num = b.stor_box_num where p.prod_name = 'WIDGET' (+);
B. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p left outer join storage_box b on p.stor_box_num = b.stor_box_num where p.prod_name = 'WIDGET';
C. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p right outer join storage_box b where b.stor_box_num = p.stor_box_num (+) and p.prod_name = 'WIDGET';
D. Select p.prod_id, p.prod_name, b.box_loc from product p full outer join storage_box b on b.stor_box_num is NULL;

ANS- (b)

677) You issue the following command in Oracle.

SQL> Select e.ename, a.street_address, a.city, a.state, a.post_code
2. From emp e, addr a
3. Where e.empno = a.empno (+)
4. And a.state = 'TEXAS';

Which of the following choices show the ANSI / ISO equivalent statement.

A. Select e.ename, a.street_address, a.city, a.state, a.post_code from EMP e outer join addr a on e.empno = a.empno where a.state = 'TEXAS';
B. Select e.ename, a.street_address, a.city, a.state, a.post_code from EMP e left outer join addr a on e.empno = a.empno where a.state = 'TEXAS';
C. Select e.ename, a.street_address, a.city, a.state, a.post_code from EMP e right outer join addr a on e.empno = a.empno where a.state = 'TEXAS';
D. Select e.ename, a.street_address, a.city, a.state, a.post_code from emp e right outer join addr a where e.empno = a.empno (+) and a.state = 'TEXAS';

ANS- (c)

678) Examin the following output from SQL*Plus:

PRODUCT.ID	PRODUCT.NAME	BOX..LOCATION
578-X	WIDGET	IDAHO
		TENNESSEE
456-X	WIDGET	

Which of the following choices identify the type of query that likely produced this result.

A. Full outer join
B. Left outer join
C. Right outer join
D. Equijoin

ANS- (a)

679) Identify a general concern related to the use of self-joins on the Oracle database:

_____

ANS Performance

680) Identify a problem with self-joins resulting from malformed where clause (tow words):

_____

ANS Cartesian product

691) A table containing all 1, 232, 432 customer orders for the last year has a column, TOTAL, that lists the total amount spent by the customers on their orders. You issue the following command to obtain gross sales for the year:

Select sum (total) from customers. Which of the following choices identifies the number rows that will appear in the output

A. 1
B. 2
C. 500
D. 1, 232, 432

ANS- (a)

692) The standard EMP table we have worked with so far in the book contains 14 records corresponding to employee of the corporation. One of those records has a NULL value stored in the MGR column. You issue the following command on that table: **Select count (mgr) from EMP;.** Which of the following choices identifies the result Oracle will return?

A. 11
B. 12
C. 13
D. 14

ANS- (c)

693) Identify the type of value that group functions ignore by default: _____. Name the single-row function that can be used in conjunction with group function to force group function not to ignore that type of value: _____.

ANS NULL, nvl ()

694) You are developing a query on the PROFITS table that stores profit information by company region, product type, and quarterly time period. Which of the following SQL statements will display a cross-tabulation of output showing profits by region, product type, and time period?

A. Select region, prod_type, time, sum (profit) from profits group by region, prod_type, time;
B. Select region, prod_type, time from profits group by rollup (region, prod_type, time);
C. Select region, prod_type, time from profits group by cube (region, prod_type, time);
D. Select region, prod_type, time, sum (profits) from profits group by cube (region, prod_type, time);

ANS- (d)

695) Which of the following choices identifies a group by query that will not result in an error from Oracle when run against the database.

A. Select deptno, job, sum (sal) from EMP group by job, deptno;
B. Select sum (sal), deptno, job from EMP group by job, deptno;
C. Select deptno, job, sum (sal) from EMP;
D. Select deptno, sum (sal), job from EMP group by job, deptno;

ANS- (a)

696) Review the following SQL statement:
SQL> Select a.deptno, a.job, b.loc, sum (a.sal)
2. From EMP a, DEPT b
3. Where a.deptno = b.deptno
4. Group by a.deptno, a.job, b.loc
5. Order by sum (a.sal);

Which of the following choices identifies the column upon which the order of output from this query will be returned.

A. A.DEPTNO
B. A.JOB
C. B.LOC
D. Sum (A.SAL)

ANS- (d)

697) Without the OLAP functionality built into group by statement, you would need to develop multiple SQL queries whose output is joined by these types of statements (two words): _____

ANS union all

698) You are developing a query on the PROFITS tables that stores profit information by company region, product type, and quarterly time period. Which of the following choices identifies a query that will obtain the average profits greater than $100,000 by product type, region, and time period.

A. Select region, prod_type, period, avg (profit) from profits where avg (profit) > 1000000 group by region, prod_type, period;
B. Select region, prod_type, period, avg (profit) from profits where avg (profit) > 1000000 order by region, prod_type, period;
C. Select region, prod_type, period, avg (profit) from profits group by region, prod_type, period having avg (profit) > 1000000;
D. Select region, prod_type, period, avg (profit) from profits group by region, prod_type, period having avg (profit) < 1000000;

ANS- (c)

699) A having clause can act like this type of clause inside group by expressions: _____

ANS WHERE

700) This SQL command allows you to aggregate data using column functions (tow words): _____

ANS group by

701) This phrase describes the result of a join operation on two or more tables when the where clause is poorly defined: _____

ANS Cartesian product

702) This SQL keyword extends the functionality of a grouping expression to act as a where clause within a where clause: _____

ANS having

703) This type of constraint in Oracle is used for defining a relationship between two tables so that join operations can be executed:

ANS Foreign key

704) You want to specity a group expression in SQL*Plus. Which of the following in not a group function.

A. Avg ()
B. Sqrt ()
C. Sum ()
D. Max ()

ANS- (b)

705) You are selecting data from multiple tables in Oracle with the intent of merging the results together. In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true.

A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.
C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.
D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

ANS- (b)

706) A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMPLOYEE and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMPLOYEE table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to department heads yet. Which select statement is most appropriate for this user.

A. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, dept d;
B. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;
C. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);
D. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

ANS- (c)

707) You are developing group expressions in Oracle. Which of the following uses of the having clause are appropriate. (Choose three.)

A. To put returned data into sorted order.
B. To exclude certain data groups based on known criteria.
C. To include certain data groups based on unknown criteria
D. To include certain data groups based on known criteria.

ANS- (b, c & d)

708) You are developing table join statements in Oracle and wish to do so properly. Which of the following statements indicates the proper definition of a Cartesian product.

A. A group function
B. The result of a join select statement with no where clause.
C. The result of fuzzy logic.
D. A special feature of Oracle server.

ANS- (b)

709) You develop the following SQL statement containing a group expression. Which line in the following select statement, when removed from the statement, will correct the error?

1. Select deptno, avg (sal)
2. From EMP
3. Group by empno;

A. Select deptno, avg (sal)
B. From EMP
C. Group by empno;
D. There is no error in this statement; therefore no clauses should be removed.

ANS- (c)

710) The company has an employee expense application with two tables. One table, called EMP, contains all employee data. The other, called EXPENSE contains expense vouchers submitted by every employee in the company. Which of the following queries will obtain the employee ID and name fro those employees who have submitted expenses whose total value exceeds their salary.

A. Select e.empno, e.ename from emp e where e.sal < (select sum (x.vouch_amt) from expense x) and x.empno = e.empno;
B. Select e.empno, e.ename from emp e where e.sal < (select x.vouch_amt from expense x where x.empno = e.empno);
C. Select e.empno, e.ename from emp e where e.sal < (select sum (x.vouch_amt) from expense x where x.empno = e.empno);
D. Select e.empno, e.ename from emp e where e.sal < (select sum (x.vouch_amt) from expense x where x.empno = e.empno);

ANS- (c)

711) Take a look at the following statement:

SQL> Select ename
2. From EMP
3. Where empno in
4. (Select empno
5. From expense
6. Where vouch_amt > 1000);

Which of the following choices identifies a SQL statement that will produce the same output as the preceding, rewritten to use the exists operator.

A. Select e.ename from EMP e where exists (Select x.empno from expense x where x.vouch_amt > 10000) and x.empno = e.empno;
B. Select e.ename from EMP e where exists (Select x.empno from expense x where x.vouch_amt > 10000 and x.empno = e.empno);
C. Select e.ename from EMP e where x.empno = e.empno and exists (Select x.empno from expense x where x.vouch_amt > 10000);
D. Select e.ename from EMP e, expense x where e.empno = e.empno and x.vouch_amt > 10000 and exists (Select x.empno from expense x where x.vouch_amt > 10000);

ANS- (b)

712) In order to jump levels in nested subqueries; the availability of data from the parent query is often useful. Therefore, the variables from the parent query are said to be _____.

ANS <u>Global</u>

713) Use the following code block to answer the question:

SQL> Select deptno, job, avg (sal)
2. From EMP
3. Group by deptno, job
4. Having avg (sal) >
5. (Select sal
6. From EMP
7. Where ename = 'MARTIN');

Which of the following choices identifies the type of subquery used in the preceding statement.

A. A single-row subquery.
B. A multirow subquery.
C. A from clause subquery.
D. A multicolumn subquery.

ANS- (a)

714) The company's sales database has two tables. The first, PROFITS, stores the amount of profit made on products sold by the different corporate regions in different quarters. The second, REGIONS, stores the name of each department region, the headquarter location for that region, and the name of the region's vice president. Which of the following queries will obtain total profits on toys for regions headed by SMITHERS, FUJIMORI, and LAKKARAJU.

A. Select sum (profit) from profits where region in (select region from regions where reg_head in ('SMITHERS', 'FUJIMORI', 'LAKKARAJU')) and product = 'TOYS';
B. Select sum (profit) from profits where region in (select region from regions where reg_head in ('SMITHERS', 'FUJIMORI', 'LAKKARAJU') and product = 'TOYS');
C. Select sum (profit) from profits where region = (select region from regions where reg_head in ('SMITHERS', 'FUJIMORI', 'LAKKARAJU')) and product = 'TOYS';
D. Select sum (profit) from profits where region in (select region from regions where reg_head in ('SMITHERS', 'FUJIMORI', 'LAKKARAJU')) and product = 'TOYS';

ANS- (a)

715) Provide the name of the operator used for transforming single-row subqueries returning more than one row into a subquery capable of handling multiple rows returned to the main query:

_____

ANS IN

716) The following code block shows a query containing a subquery:
SQL> Select dname, avg (sal) as dept_avg
2. From EMP, DEPT
3. Where emp.deptno = dept.deptno
4. Group by dname having avg (sal) >
5. (Select avg (sal) * ¼
6. From EMP, DEPT
7. Where emp.deptno = dept.deptno)
8. Order by avg (sal);

Which of the following choices identifies a clause you might use to redefine this query to remove redundancy of group function execution in the subquery and in the main query.

A. Group by
B. Order by
C. With
D. Having

ANS- (c)

717) The database fro an international athletic competition consists of one table, ALHLETES, containing contestant name, age, and represented country. To determine the youngest athlete representing each country, which of the following queries could be used.

A. Select name, country, age from athletes where (country, age) in (select min (age), country from athletes group by country);
B. Select name, country, age from athletes where (country, age) in (select country, min (age) from athletes) group by country;
C. Select name, country, age from athletes where age in (select country, min (age) from athletes group by country);
D. Select name, country, age from athletes where (country, age) in (select country, min (age) from athletes group by country);

ANS- (d)

718) You are developing a multiple-column subquery on an Oracle database. Which of the following statements is true about SQL statements containing multiple-column sbuquery.

A. The parent query must use a single-column subquery.
B. The order of multiple columns being referenced in the where clause must match the column order in the column order in the subquery.
C. The parent query must use an inline view, or else the query must be rewritten.
D. The parent query must contain a group by expression in order to obtain the correct result.

ANS- (b)

719) Subqueries ignore this value by default: _____.

ANS NULL

720) Use the output in the code block to answer the following question:

```
SQL> Select e.deptno, e.ename, e.job, e.sal
  2. From EMP e
  3. Where e.sal =
  4. (Select max (e2.sal)
  5. From EMP e2
  6. Where nvl (e.deptno, 99) = nvl (e2.deptno, 99));
```

DEPTNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL
30	BLAKE	MANAGER	2850
10	CLARK	MANAGER	2450
20	SCOTT	ANALYST	3000
	KING	PRESIDENT	5000
20	FORD	ANALYST	3000

In order to display a value of 99 in the DEPTNO column in the preceding return set, which of the following SQL statements might be appropriate.

A. Select nvl (e.deptno, 99), e.ename, e.job, e.sal from EMP e where (e.deptno, e.sal) = (select max (e2.sal) from EMP e2 where nvl (e.deptno, 99) = nvl (e2.deptno, 99));
B. Select nvl (e.deptno, 99), e.ename, e.job, e.sal from EMP e where e.sal = (select max (e2.sal) from EMP e2 where nvl (e.deptno, 99) = nvl (e2.deptno, 99));
C. Select nvl (e.deptno, 99), e.ename, e.job, e.sal from EMP e where (e.deptno, e.sal = (select e2.deptno, max (e2.sal) from EMP e2 where nvl (e.deptno, 99) = nvl (e2.deptno, 99));
D. Select nvl (e.deptno, 99), e.ename, e.job, e.sal from EMP e where (e.deptno, e.sal) = (select e2.deptno, max (e2.sal) from EMP e2 where nvl (e.deptno, 99) = nvl (e2.deptno, 99) group by e2.deptno);

ANS- (b)

721) This is the name of the pseudo-column often utilized for obtaining information for top-N queries: _____.

ANS ROWNUM

722) Your company's sales database contains one table, PROFITS, which stores profits listed by product name, sales region, and quarterly time period. If you wanted to obtain a listing of the five best-selling products in company history, which of the following SQL statements would you use.

A. Select p.prod_name, p.profit from (Select prod_name, profit from profits order by profit desc) where rownum <=5;
B. Select p.prod_name, p.profit from (Select prod_name, sum (profit) from profits group by prod_name order by sum (profit) desc) subq where p.prod_name = subq.prod_name;
C. Select prod_name, profit from (Select prod_name, sum (profit) from profits group by prod_name order by sum (profit) desc) where rownum <=5;
D. Select prod_name, profit from (Select prod_name, sum (profit) from profits order by sum (profit) desc) where rownum <=5;

ANS- (c)

723) Transactions per rollback segment is derived from DBA
   A. Db_Block_Buffers
   B. Processes
   C. Shared_Pool_Size
   D. None of the above

ANS- (b)

724) ENQUEUE resources parameter information is derived from DBA
   A. Processes or DDL_LOCKS and DML_LOCKS
   B. LOG_BUFFER
   C. DB__BLOCK_SIZE..

ANS- (a)

725) LGWR process writes information into
   A. Database files
   B. Control files
   C. Redolog files
   D. All the above.

ANS- (c)

726) SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT is used to create user objects in a particular Tablespace
   A. True
   B. False

ANS <u>False</u>

727) Databases overall structure is maintained in a file called
   A. Redolog file
   B. Data file
   C. Control file
   D. All of the above.

ANS- (c)

728) These following parameters are optional in init.ora parameter file DB_BLOCK_SIZE, PROCESSES
   A. True
   B. False

ANS- (b)

729) Constraints cannot be exported through EXPORT command
   A. True
   B. False

ANS- (b)

730) It is very difficult to grant and manage common privileges needed by different groups of database users using the roles
   A. True
   B. False

ANS- (b)

731) What is difference between a DIALOG WINDOW and a DOCUMENT WINDOW regarding moving the window with respect to the application window

A. Both windows behave the same way as far as moving the window is concerned.
B. A document window can be moved outside the application window while a dialog window cannot be moved
C. A dialog window can be moved outside the application window while a document window cannot be moved

ANS- (c)

732) What is a trigger

A. A piece of logic written in PL/SQL
B. Executed at the arrival of a SQL*FORMS event
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

733) All datafiles related to a Tablespace are removed when the Tablespace is dropped

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

734) Size of Tablespace can be increased by

A. Increasing the size of one of the Datafiles
B. Adding one or more Datafiles
C. Cannot be increased
D. None of the above

ANS- (b)

735) Multiple Tablespaces can share a single datafile

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

736) A set of Dictionary tables are created

A. Once for the Entire Database
B. Every time a user is created
C. Every time a Tablespace is created
D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

737) Data dictionary can span across multiple Tablespaces

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

738) What is a DATABLOCK

A. Set of Extents
B. Set of Segments
C. Smallest Database storage unit
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

739) Can an Integrity Constraint be enforced on a table if some existing table data does not satisfy the constraint

A. Yes
B. No

ANS- (b)

740) A column defined as PRIMARY KEY can have NULL's

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

741) A Transaction ends

A. Only when it is Committed.
B. Only when it is Rolledback.
C. When it is Committed or Rolledback
D. None of the above.

ANS- (c)

742) A Database Procedure is stored in the Database

A. In compiled form
B. As source code
C. Both A & B
D. Not stored

ANS- (c)

743) A database trigger doesn’t apply to data loaded before the definition of the trigger

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

ANS- (a)

744) Which of the following does not affect the size of the SGA

A. Database buffer
B. Redolog buffer
C. Stored procedure
D. Shared pool

ANS- (c)

745) What does a COMMIT statement do to a CURSOR?

A. Open the Cursor
B. Fetch the Cursor
C. Close the Cursor
D. None of the above

ANS- (d)

746) Which of the following is TRUE

1. Host variables are declared anywhere in the program
2. Host variables are declared in the DECLARE section

A. Only 1 is TRUE
B. Only 2 is TRUE
C. Both 1 & 2 are TRUE
D. Both are FALSE

ANS- (b)

747) Which of the following is NOT VALID is PL/SQL

A. Bool Boolean;
B. NUM1, NUM2 number;
C. Deptname dept.dname%type;
D. Date1 date := sysdate

ANS- (b)

748)
```
Declare
   fvar number := null; svar number := 5
   Begin
         goto << fproc>>
         If fvar is null then
            << fproc>>
            svar := svar + 5
         end if;
    End;
```

What will be the value of svar after the execution?

A. Error
B. 10
C. 5
D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

749) Which of the following is not correct about an Exception?

A. Raised automatically / Explicitly in response to an ORACLE_ERROR
B. An exception will be raised when an error occurs in that block
C. Process terminates after completion of error sequence.
D. A Procedure or Sequence of statements may be processed.

ANS- (c)

750) Which of the following is not correct about User_Defined Exceptions?

A. Must be declared
B. Must be raised explicitly
C. Raised automatically in response to an Oracle error
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

751) A Stored Procedure is a

A. Sequence of SQL or PL/SQL statements to perform specific function
B. Stored in compiled form in the database
C. Can be called from all client environments
D. All of the above

ANS- (d)

752) Which of the following statement is false

A. Any procedure can raise an error and return an user message and error number
B. Error number ranging from 20000 to 20999 are reserved for user defined messages
C. Oracle checks Uniqueness of User defined errors
D. Raise_Application_error is used for raising an user-defined error.

ANS- (c)

753) Is it possible to open a cursor, which is in a Package in another procedure?

A. Yes
B. No

ANS- (a)

754) Is it possible to use Transactional control statements in Database Triggers ?

A. Yes
B. No

ANS- (b)

755) Is it possible to Enable or Disable a Database trigger ?

A. Yes
B. No

ANS- (a)

756) PL/SQL supports datatype(s)

A. Scalar datatype
B. Composite datatype
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

757) Find the ODD datatype out

A. VARCHAR2
B. RECORD
C. BOOLEAN
D. RAW

ANS- (b)

758) Which of the following is not correct about the "TABLE" datatype?
A. Can contain any no of columns
B. Simulates a One-dimensional array of unlimited size
C. Column datatype of any Scalar type
D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

759) Find the ODD one out of the following
A. OPEN
B. CLOSE
C. INSERT
D. FETCH

ANS- (c)

760) Which of the following is not correct about Cursor ?
A. Cursor is a named Private SQL area
B. Cursor holds temporary results
C. Cursor is used for retrieving multiple rows
D. SQL uses implicit Cursors to retrieve rows

ANS- (b)

761) Which of the following is NOT VALID in PL/SQL?
A. Select ... into
B. Update
C. Create
D. Delete

ANS- (c)

762) Declare
a number := 5; b number := null; c number := 10;
Begin
If a > b AND a < c then
a := c * a;
end if;
End;

What will be the value of 'a' after execution?
A. 50
B. NULL
C. 5
D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

763) Does the Database trigger will fire when the table is TRUNCATED?
A. Yes
B. No

ANS- (b)

764) SUBSTR (SQUARE ANS ALWAYS WORK HARD, 14, 6) will return
A. ALWAY
B. S ALWA

C. ALWAYS

ANS- (c)

765) REPLACE ('JACK AND JUE', 'J', 'BL') will return
- A. JACK AND BLUE
- B. BLACK AND JACK
- C. BLACK AND BLUE
- D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

766) TRANSLATE ('333SQD234','0123456789ABCDPQRST','0123456789') will return
- A. 333234
- B. 333333
- C. 234333
- D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

767)

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
A822	RAMASWAMY	3500
A812	NARAYAN	5000
A973	UMESH	2850
A500	BALAJI	5750

Use these data for the following Questions

Select SAL from EMP E1 where 3 > (Select count (*) from EMP E2 where E1.SAL > E2.SAL) will retrieve
- A. 3500,5000,2500
- B. 5000,2850
- C. 2850,5750
- D. 5000,5750

ANS- (a)

768) Is it possible to modify a Datatype of a column when column contains data?
- A. Yes
- B. No

ANS- (b)

769) Which of the following is not correct about a View ?
- A. To protect some of the columns of a table from other users
- B. Occupies data storage space
- C. To hide complexity of a query
- D. To hide complexity of a calculations

ANS- (b)

770) Which is not part of the Data Definition Language?
- A. CREATE
- B. ALTER
- C. ALTER SESSION

ANS- (c)

771) The Data Manipulation Language statements are
   A. INSERT
   B. UPDATE
   C. SELECT
   D. All of the above

ANS- (d)

772)

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
A822	RAMASWAMY	3500
A812	NARAYAN	5000
A973	UMESH	
A500	BALAJI	5750

Using the above data
Select count (sal) from EMP will retrieve
   A. 1
   B. 0
   C. 3
   D. None of the above

ANS- (c)

773) If an UNIQUE KEY constraint on DATE column is created, will it accept the rows that are inserted with SYSDATE?
   A. Will
   B. Won't

ANS- (b)

774) What are the different events in Triggers?
   A. Define, Create
   B. Drop, Comment
   C. Insert, Update, Delete
   D. All of the above

ANS- (c)

775) What SYSTEM VARIABLE is used to refer DATABASE TIME?
   A. $$dbtime$$
   B. $$time$$
   C. $$datetime$$
   D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

776) SYSTEM TABLESPACE can be made off-line
   A. Yes
   B. No

ANS- (b)

777) SMON process is used to write into LOG files
   A. TRUE
   B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

778) EXP command is used
   A. To take Backup of the Oracle Database
   B. To import data from the exported dump file
   C. To create Rollback segments
   D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

779) SNAPSHOTS cannot be refreshed automatically
   A. TRUE
   B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

780) Constraints cannot be exported through Export command?
   A. TRUE
   B. FALSE

ANS- (b)

781) The status of the Rollback segment can be viewed through
   A. DBA_SEGMENTS
   B. DBA_ROLES
   C. DBA_FREE_SPACES
   D. DBA_ROLLBACK_SEG

ANS- (d)

782) What file is read by ODBC to load drivers?
   A. ODBC.INI
   B. ODBC.DLL
   C. ODBCDRV.INI
   D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

783) You issue the following query in SQL*Plus session:

   SQL> Update EMP set ENAME= lpad (ENAME,'*', 10);
   Is the statement a valid statement?
   A. Yes
   B. No

ANS- (a)

784) This SQL*Plus command is useful for determining whether the "N rows selected" message will appear: _____.

ANS Feedback

785) This SQL*Plus command is useful for determining what extension SQL*Plus expects fro files containing SQL commands: _____.

ANS Suffix

786) Use of this command requires that you first run the plustrce.sql script: _____.

ANS Autotrace

787) This SQL*Plus command can be used for calculation sums of data on columns in the same way as a group function:_____.

ANS Compute

788) This SQL*Plus command can be used to enhance report readability by reducing the number of times a duplicate value appears in a sorted column: _____.

ANS Break

789) This SQL*Plus command can be used for placing a footer title on the bottom of a report page: _____.

ANS Btitle

790) This is the command for storing the contents of your SQL*Plus buffer as a command line: _____.

ANS Save

791) This is a command for loading a SQL command file into the operating buffer and executing it: _____.

ANS @

792) This is the name of the script that will run whenever you start SQL*Plus to configure your environment settings: _____.

ANS Login.sql

793) Once a variable is defined, how long will it remain defined in SQL*Plus?

A. Until the database is shut down.
B. Until the instance is shut down.
C. Until the statement completes.
D. Until the session completes.

ANS- (d)

794) You want to change the prompt Oracle use to obtain input from a user. Which of the following choices are used for this purpose? (Choose two).

A. Change the prompt in the config.ora file.
B. Alter the prompt clause of the accept command.
C. Enter a new prompt in the login.sql file.
D. There is no way to change a prompt in Oracle.

ANS- (b & c)

795) What is the default character for specifying substitution variables in select statements?

A. Ampersand.
B. Ellipses.
C. Quotation marks.
D. Asterisk.

ANS- (a)

796) The default character that identifies runtime variables is changed by which of the following?

A. Modifying the initsid.ora file.
B. Modifying the login.sql file.
C. Issuing the define variable name command.
D. Issuing the set define command.

ANS- (d)

797) You issue the following query in SQL*Plus session:

SQL> Select name, age, country from contestant where (country, age) in (Select country, min (age) from contestant group by country);

Which of the following choices identifies both the type of query and the expected result from the Oracle database?

A. Single-row subquery, the youngest contestant from one country.
B. Multiple-row subquery, the youngest contestant from all country.
C. Multiple-column subquery, the youngest contestant from all country.
D. Multiple-row subquery; Oracle will return an error because = should replace **IN**.

ANS- (c)

798) User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table. The table has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. This user would like to enter data for EMPID 59694, LASTNAME Harris, but no salary. Which statement would work best?

A. Insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS', NULL);
B. Insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS');
C. Insert into EMPLOYEE (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY) values (59694,'HARRIS');
D. Insert into EMPLOYEE (Select 59694 from 'HARRIS');

ANS- (a)

799) Omitting the where clause from a delete statement has which of the following effects?

A. The delete statement will fail because there are no records to delete.
B. The delete statement will prompt the user to enter criteria for the deletion.
C. The delete statement will fail because of a syntax error.
D. The delete statement will remove all records from the table.

ANS- (d)

800) You issue the following command is SQL*Plus: describe PROFITS. Which of the following choices identifies information that will not be shown in the result listed by this command?

A. Columns in the table.
B. Foreign keys from this table to other tables.
C. Datatypes of columns in the table.
D. The primary key of the table.

ANS- (b)

801) You issue the following command in SQL*Plus: describe PROFITS. Potential primary key information given in the output of the describe command will be listed under which of the following headings in the output?

A. NAME
B. NULL?
C. TYPE
D. None of the above

ANS- (b)

802) This is the keyword you can enter as an abbreviation for the describe command: _____.

ANS DESC

803) You are defining database tables in Oracle. Which of the following choices identifies a table name that is not valid for use?

A. TEST_NUMBER
B. P$$#_LOC
C. 1_COPY_OF_EMP
D. FLOP_TEST_#3

ANS- (c)

804) You are creating table in the Oracle database. Which of the following statements identifies a table-creation statement that is not valid?

A. Create table cats (c_name varchar2 (10), c_weight number, c_owner varchar2 (10));
B. Create table my_cats as select * from cats where owner = 'ME';
C. Create global temporary table temp_cats (c_name varchar2 (10), c_weight number, c_owner varchar2 (10));
D. Create table temp_over_5_lbs as select c_name, c_weight from cats where c_weight > 5;

ANS- (d)

805) Your attempt to create a table in Oracle results in the following error: **ORA-00955-name is already used by existing object.** Which of the following choices does not identify an appropriate correction for this situation?

A. Create the object as a different user.
B. Drop the existing object with the same name.
C. Change the column names in the object begin created.
D. Rename the existing object.

ANS- (c)

806) In Oracle, all temporary tables are available to all users, implying the need for this keyword: _____.

ANS Global

807) The PROFITS column inside the SALES table is declared as NUMBER (10,2). Which of the following values cannot be stored in that column?

A. 5392845.324
B. 871039453.1
C. 75439289.34

D. 60079829.25

ANS- (b)

808) Employee KING was hired on November 17, 1981. You issue the following query on your Oracle database: select vsize (hiredate) from EMP where ename = 'KING'; which of the following choices identifies the value returned?

A. 4
B. 7
C. 9
D. 17

ANS- (b)

809) You define the PRODUCT_NAME column in your SALES table to be CHAR (40). Later, you add one row to this table with the value "CAT_TOYS" for PRODUCT_NAME. You then issue the following command: Select vsize (product_name) from sales. Which of the following choices best identifies the value returned?

A. 8
B. 12
C. 40
D. 4,000

ANS- (c)

810) Data in LONG RAW columns over 4kb in size is stored _____.

ANS Inline

811) You want to reduce the size of a non-NULL NUMBER (10) column to NUMBER (6). Which of the following steps must be completed after the appropriate alter table command is issued?

A. Copy column records to a temporary storage location.
B. Set the NUMBER column to NULL for all rows.
C. Create a temporary location for NUMBER data.
D. Copy column records from the temporary location back to the main table.

ANS- (d)

812) You just issued the following statement: Alter table sales drop column profit;. Which of the following choices identifies when the column will actually be removed from Oracle?

A. Immediately following statement execution.
B. After the alter table drop unused column command is issued.
C. After the alter table set unused column command is issued.
D. After the alter table modify command is issued.

ANS- (a)

813) You want to increase the size of a non-NULL varchar2 (5) column to varchar2 (10). Which of the following steps must be accomplished after executing the appropriate alter tale command?

A. Set the VARCHAR2 column to NULL for all rows.
B. Create a temporary location for varchar2 data.
C. Copy the column records from the temporary location back to the main table.
D. Nothing. The statement is executed automarically.

ANS- (d)

814) You want to increase the size of the PRODUCT_TYPE column, declared as a VARCHAR (5) column, to VARCHAR2(10) in the SALES table. Which of the following commands is useful for this purpose?
   A. Alter table sales add (product_type varchar2 (10));
   B. Alter table sales modify product_type varchar2 (10);
   C. Alter table sales set unused column product_type varchar2 (10);
   D. Alter table sales drop column product_type;

ANS- (b)

815) You want to change the name of an existing database table. Which of the following choices does not identify a practical method for doing so?
   A. Use the create table as select statement; then drop the original table.
   B. Use the rename command.
   C. Drop the table; then re-create it with its new name.
   D. Use the alter table rename command.

ANS- (c)

816) This is the name of the database object containing all comment information on tables: _____.

ANS USER_TAB_COMMENTS

817) You drop a table in an Oracle database that is the parent table in a parent-child data relationship. Which of the following objects will not be dropped when you drop the parent table?
   A. Associated constraints.
   B. The child column.
   C. Associated triggers.
   D. Associated indexes.

ANS- (b)

818) This type of constraint enforces uniqueness on column values and prevents NULL data from being entered for the column.

ANS Primary Key

819) This type of constraint indicates a parent-child relationship between this child table and another table: _____.

ANS Foreign key

820) This type of constraint enforced that values entered for the column meet some predefined static criteria: _____.

ANS Check

821) The PROFITS table is your database has a primary key on the PRODUCT_NAME and SALE_PERIOD column. Which of the following statements could not have been used to define this primary key?
   A. Create table profits (product_name varchar2 (10), sale_period varchar2 (10), profit number, constraint pk_profits_01 primary key (product_name, sale_period));
   B. Alter table profits add constraint pk_profits_01 primary key (product_name, sale_period) deferrable initially immediate;

C. Alter table profits add (constraint pk_profits_01 primary key (product_name, sale_period));
D. Create table profits (product_name varchar2 (10) primary key, sale_period varhcar2 (10) primary key, profit number);

ANS- (d)

822) You are defining check constraints on your SALES table, which contains two column, PRODUCT_TYPE and UNIT_SALES. Which of the following choices identify a properly check constraint? (Choose two.)

A. Alter table sales add constraint ck_sales_01 check (product_type in ('TOYS','HOT DIGS','PALM PILOTS'));
B. Alter table sales add constraint ck_sales_01 check (product_type in (select product_type from valid_products));
C. Alter table sales modify (product_type varchar2 (30) check (product_type in ('TOYS','HOT DIGS','PALM PILOTS')));
D. Alter table sales add (product_name varchar2 (30) check (product_name <>'AK-47'));

ANS- (a & d)

823) Use the following code block to answer the question

```
SQL> create table prices
  1. (Product_name varhcar2 (30),
  2. Price number (10,4));
Table Created.
SQL> alter table prices add constraint pk_prices_01
  1. Primary key (product_name));
Table Created.

SQL> insert into price values ('DOGGY', 499.99);
1 row created.
SQL> Alter table price disable constraint pk_price_01;
Table altered.
SQL> insert into price values ('DOGGY', 499.99);
1 row created.
SQL> Alter table price enabled novalidate pk_price_01;
Table altered.
```

What happens next?

A. Existing entries are checked for violations, PK_PRICES_01 is enabled, and Oracle checks subsequent entries for violations immediately.
B. Existing entries are checked for violations, PK_PRICES_01 is not enabled, and Oracle does not checks subsequent entries for violations immediately.
C. Existing entries are not checked for violations, PK_PRICES_01 is enabled, and Oracle checks subsequent entries for violations immediately.
D. Existing entries are checked for violations, PK_PRICES_01 is not enabled, and Oracle checks subsequent entries for violations immediately.

ANS- (b)

824) Your attempt to disable a constraint yields the following error: **ORA-02297: cannot disable constraint – dependencies exist.** Which of the following type of constraints is likely causing interference with your disablement of this one?

A. Check constraint.
B. Not NULL constraint.
C. Foreign key constraint.
D. Unique constraint.

ANS- (c)

825) You are disabling a not NULL constraint on the UNIT_PRICE column in the SALES table. Which of the following choices identifies the correct statement for performing this action?

A. Alter table sales modify (unit_price null);
B. Alter table sales modify (unit_price not null);
C. Alter table sales add (unit_price null);
D. Alter table sales add (unit_price not null);

ANS- (a)

826) This constraint is useful for verifying data entered for a column against a static list of values identified as part of the table definition: ____

ANS CHECK

827) This definition of the object can be made available to every user on the system. However, its contents are visible only to the session that added the information to this object: _____

ANS Global temporary table

828) This datatype is used for identifying each row uniquely in the table: _____.

ANS ROWID

829) This keyword for constraint enablement specifies that Oracle not check to see whether the data conforms to the constraint until the user commits the transaction: _____.

ANS NOVALIDATE

830) This database object in Oracle, created when the primary key is defined, is dropped when the table is dropped: _____.

ANS INDEX

831) Which of the following integrity constraints automatically create an index when defined? (Choose two.)

A. Foreign keys.
B. Unique constraints.
C. Not NULL constraints.
D. Primary keys.

ANS- (b & d)

832) Developer ANJU executes the following statement: Create table ANIMALS as select * from MASTER.ANIMALS;. What is the effect of this statement?

A. A table name ANIMALS will be created in the MASTER schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by ANJU.
B. A table name ANJU will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.

C. A table named ANIMALS will be created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
D. A table named MASTER will be created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANJU table owned by ANIMALS.

ANS- (c)

833) No relationship officially exists between two tables. Which of the following choices is the strongest indicator that a parent / child relationship exists between these tables?
A. The two tables in the database are named VOUCHER and VOUCHER_ITEM, respectively.
B. The two tables in the database are named EMPLOYEE and PRODUCTS, respectively.
C. The two tables in the database were created on the same day.
D. The two tables in the database contain none of the same columns.

ANS- (a)

834) Which of the following are valid database datatype in Oracle? (Choose three.)
A. CHAR
B. VARCHAR2
C. BOOLEAN
D. NUMBER
E. NUMERIC
F. ROWNUM

ANS- (a, b & d)

835) Which line of the following statements produces an error?

A. Create table GOODS
B. (GOODNO number,
C. GOOD_NAME varhcar2 (20) check (GOOD_NAME in (select NAME from AVAIL_GOODS)),
D. Constraint PK_GOODS_01
E. Primary key (GOODNO));
F. There are no errors in this statement.

ANS- (c)

836) You are adding columns to a table in Oracle. Which of the following choices indicates what you would do the increase the number of columns accepting NULL values in a table?
A. Use the alter table statement.
B. Ensure that all column values are NULL for all rows.
C. First, increase the size of adjacent column datatype and then add the column.
D. Add the column, populate the column, and then add the not NULL constraint.

ANS- (a)

837) A user issues the statement select count (*) from employee. The query takes an inordinately long time and returns a count of zero. What is the most-effective solution to this problem?

A. Upgrade the hardware.

B. Truncate the table.
C. Upgrade the version of Oracle.
D. Delete the high-water mark.

ANS- (b)

838) You are creating some tables in your database as part of the logical data model. Which of the following constraints has an index associated with it that is generated automatically by Oracle?
A. Unique
B. Foreign key
C. CHECK
D. Not NULL

ANS- (a)

839) Each of the following statements is true about referential integrity, except one. Which is it?
A. The referencing column in the child table must correspond with a primary key in the parent.
B. All values in the referenced column in the parent table must be present in the referencing column in the child.
C. The datatype of the referenced column in the parent table must be identical to the referencing column in the child.
D. All values in the referencing column in the child table must be in present in the referenced column in the parent.

ANS- (b)

840) You are managing constraints on a table in Oracle. Which of the following choices correctly identifies the limitations on check constraints?
A. Value must be obtained from a lookup table.
B. Values must be part of a fixed set defined by create or alter table.
C. Values must include reserved words, such as SYSDATE and USER.
D. The column cannot contain a NULL value.

ANS- (b)

841) You are adding data to the PRODUCTS table in an Oracle database. This table contains three columns: PRODUCT_NAME, PRODUCT_TYPE, AND PRICE. Which of the following choices does not identify a well-formed insert statement on this table?
A. Insert into products (product_name, product_type, price) (‘BARNEY DOLL’,’TOYS’, 49.99)
B. Insert into products (product_name, product_type, price) values (‘BARNEY DOLL’,’TOYS’, 49.99)
C. Insert into products values (‘BARNEY DOLL’,’TOYS’, 49.99)
D. Insert into products (select product_name, product_type, price from master_products);

ANS- (a)

842) Examine the following statement:

SQL> Insert into SALES values (‘BARNEY DOLL’,’31-MAR-93’, 29483854.39);

Which of the following choices identifies a statement you cannot use to verify whether the correct information is placed into the correct columns?

A. Select * from sales;
B. Select column_name, column_id from all_tab_columns where table_name = 'SALES';
C. Describe sales;
D. Select column_name, column_position from all_ind_columns where table_name = 'SALES';

ANS- (d)

843) The absence of values clause in an INSERT statement indicates that the INSERT statement contains a _____.

ANS Subquery

844) This keyword enables us to tell Oracle explicitly to populate a column with its default values: _____.

ANS Default

845) You are updating data in an Oracle table. Which of the following statements best describe how you may use the where clause in an update statement?

A. You may user whatever expressions are appropriate, except for single-row functions.
B. You may user whatever expressions are appropriate, except for subqueries.
C. You may user whatever expressions are appropriate, except for in expressions.
D. You may user whatever expressions are appropriate, with no limitations.

ANS- (d)

846) You are updating data in Oracle table. Which of the following choices identifies the keyword that column you would like to update the values of?

A. Update
B. Set
C. Where
D. Order by

ANS- (b)

847) This is the clause in a delete statement that identifies which rows to remove: _____.

ANS WHERE

848) You would like to delete data in the PROFITS column of the SALES table for all rows where PRODUCT_TYPE is set to 'TOYS'. Which of the following choices identifies how to accomplish this task?

A. Delete from sales where product_type = 'TOYS';
B. Delete profits from sales where product_type = 'TOYS',
C. Update sales set profits =NULL where product_type = 'TOYS';
D. Delete from sales;

ANS- (c)

849) Review the following code block:

```
SQL> merge into EMP e1
2. Using EMP e2 on (e2.ename = 'SMITHERS')
3. When matched then update set e1.sal = e1.sal * 1.1
4. When not matched then insert (e2.empno, e1.ename, 1.sal)
5. Values (7999, 'SMITHERS', 800);
```

Which of the following choices identify a line in the preceding merge command that will cause Oracle to return error?

A. Merge into EMP e1
B. Using EMP e2 on (e2.ename = 'SMITHERS')
C. When matched then update set e1.sal = e1.sal * 1.1
D. When not matched then insert (e1.empno, e1.ename, e1.sal)
E. Values (7999, 'SMITHERS', 800);

ANS- (b)

850) You want to use the merge command in Oracle. Which of the following statements are not true concerning merge commands?

A. A merge command can operate effectively on as few as one table.
B. A merge command must include reference to at least two distinct tables.
C. A merge command must contain properly defined join conditions or else a Cartesian product is formed.
D. A merge command must contain filter conditions in order to determine if the row is or is not present in the table.

ANS- (b)

851) You are done with your transaction and would like to issue another. Which of the following statements can only appear at the very beginning of the transaction and sets up many characteristics about the transaction?

A. Set transaction
B. Rollback
C. Savepoint
D. Commit

ANS- (a)

852) You are engaged in transaction processing on your Oracle database. Which command can you use to define logical breakpoint within the transaction?

A. Set transaction
B. Rollback
C. Savepoint
D. Commit

ANS- (c)

853) This is the database component that prevents other users from changing data that you are in the process of changing: _____.

ANS <u>Lock</u>

854) This transaction-processing identifies a logical break within the transaction, not an end to the current transaction:_____.

ANS <u>Savepoint</u>

855) This five-word command specifies that the transaction should execute every DML statement serially and in isolation, as defined in SQL92: _____.

ANS <u>Set transaction isolation level serializable</u>

856) Two tables exist, EXPENSES and EXPENSE_ITEMS, for handling employee expense disbursements. Rows for expense #2701 for employee SMITHERS, which has 5 expense items, where added to the EXPENSES and EXPENSE_ITEMS tables a week ago. SMITHERS received reimbursement for #2701 yesterday. The expense disbursements manager now wants to get rid of the data. An except from his SQL*Plus session appears in the following block:

SQL> Delete from expenses where expense_id = 2701;
What happens next?

A. Oracle returns an error and does not remove the record.
B. Oracle returns an error but removes the record from the EXPENSES table anyway.
C. Oracle returns an error but removes the record anyway.
D. Oracle removes the record from EXPENSES without warning or error.

ANS- (a)

857) You are adding new records to the PROFITS table. The excerpt from your SQL*Plus session can be found in the following code block:
SQL> describe profits

NAME	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
PRODUCT_ID		NUMBER (10)
QTR_END_DATE		DATE
SALESPERSON		VARCHAR2 (10)
PROFIT		NUMBER

SQL> Insert into profits
1. Values ('TURNER','12345,'1-MAR-01','BARNEY' TOY', 54938);

What happens next?

Oracle returns a datatype mismatch error and does not add the record.
Oracle returns an invalid number error and does not add the record.
Oracle returns a warning but adds the record anyway.
Oracle adds the record to the table without warning of error.

ANS- (d)

858) SCOTT creates a view on the EMP table using the following code block:

SQL> Create or replace view emp_view as
2. (Select empno, ename, job, mgr, hiredate,
3. Decode (ename, user, sal, 'KING', sal, 0) as sal,
4. Decode (ename, user, comm, 'KING', sal, 0) as comm.,
5. Deptno from emp);

View created

Which of the following DML statements will successfully make a change to data in the EMP table?

A. Insert into emp_view values (2345, 'SMITHERS','MANAGER',7839, 4500, 0, 10);
B. Update emp_view set job= 'CLERK', comm = 0 where ename = 'TURNER';
C. Delete from emp_view where ename = 'SMITH';
D. Update emp_view set comm = comm * 1.3 where ename = 'TURNER';

ANS- (c)

859) Use the view shown in the preceding code block to answer this question. User SCOTT logs into Oracle and issues the following query:

```
SQL> Select ename, sal from emp_view
  2. Where job =  'ANALYST';

ENAME                SAL
.....
SCOTT               3000
FORD                   0
```

Later, TURNER logs into Oracle and issues the same query. What will be the result listed for SCOTT in TURNER's output?

A. 0
B. 1500
C. 3000
D. 6000

ANS- (a)

860) User SCOTT creates a view using the statement in the following code block:

```
SQL> Create or replace view mu_view as
  2. (Select user as orcl_user, rowed as row_id, empno
  3. Form EMP
  4. Where ename = user)
  5. Order by empno;
View created.
```

Then SCOTT issuer the following DML statement: Insert into my_view values ('JASON','werqwetrqwer', 3421);. Which of the following choices correctly identifies how Oracle will respond and why?

A. Oracle will return an error because you cannot perform DML on view created with an order by clause.
B. Oracle will return an error because no data can be added on a column defined using user.
C. Oracle will return an error because no data can be added on a column defined using ROWID pseudocolumn.
D. Oracle will insert the new row into the underlying table because the statement contains no errors.

ANS- (b)

861) Use the code defined for creating MY_VIEW in the previous question to answer this question. You issue the following statement in Oracle: Delete from my_view where orcl_user = 'SCOTT';. How many rows are removed from the EMP table?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2

D. 14

ANS- (b)

862) Use the code in the following block to answer this question:

SQL Create or replace view emp_view as
2. (Select empno, ename, job, deptno
3. From EMP
4. Where job= 'MANAGER')
5. With check option;

View created.

SQL> Select * from emp_view;

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	DEPPTNO
7566	JONES	MANAGER	20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	10

Which of the following data changes will not be accepted by Oracle on this view?

A. Update EMP set job= 'ANALUST' where job = 'MANAGER' and empno = 7566;
B. Update EMP set ename = 'BARNEY' where job = 'MANAGER' and ename = 'JONES';
C. Update EMP set empno = 7999 where job = 'MANAGER' and deptno = 10;
D. Update EMP set deptno = 30 where job = 'MANAGER' and empno = 7782;

ANS- (a)

863) Use the contents of the following code block to answer this question:

SQL> Create or replace view emp_view as
2. (Select empno, ename, job, deptno
3. From EMP
4. Where job = 'MANAGER')
5. With check option;

View created.

SQL>Select constraint_name constraint_type from user_constraints;

CONSTRAINT_NAME	C
SYS_C00905	P
SYS_C00903	C
SYS_COO921	C
SYS_C009929	V

Which of the following constraints is the viewability created in support of EMP_VIEW?

A. SYS_C00905
B. SYS_C00903
C. SYS_C00929
D. SYS_C00921

ANS- (c)

864) Use the following code block to answer this question

SQL> Create re replace view emp_view as
2. (Select empno, ename, job, deptno
3. From EMP
4. Where job = 'MANAGER')
5. With read only;

View created.

Which of the following data-change statements will Oracle accept to make changes to the underlying table?

A. Insert into emp_view values (2134, 'SMITHERS', 'MANAGER', 10);
B. Update emp_view set ename = 'JOHNSON' where empno = 7844;
C. Delete from emp_view where ename = 'KING';
D. None of the above.

ANS- (d)

865) You are developing complex views in Oracle. Which of the following choice identifies an item that may not be included in the query defining the view if you intend to allow users to update key-preserved tables joined in the view?

A. Avg ()
B. Decode ()
C. Nvl ()
D. To_chr ()

ANS- (a)

866) Key-preserved tables share this in common with the output of complex views they underlie:_____.

ANS <u>Primary key</u>

867) You have just replaced a base table for a view that was dropped inadvertently. Which two of the following statements cannot be used to update the status of the view in one step? (Choose two.)

A. Create view
B. Create of replace view
C. Alter view
D. Drop view

ANS- (b)

868) What is the term that describes the relationship between a view and its base table (two words.)

ANS <u>Object dependency</u>

869) You would like to identify the status of views in your database. Which of the following dictionary views would you use?

A. USER_VIEWS
B. USER_TAB_COLUMNS
C. USE_OBJECTS
D. USER_TABLES

ANS- (c)

870) This is the database object comprised of PL/SQL code stored in the database that performs some programmatic task: _____.
ANS Package, (Procedure of function is also acceptable).

871) This is the database object designed to enforce validity rules on data added to the database that does not use Pl/SQL code: _____.
ANS Constraints

872) This is a database object that generates number in orders: _____.
ANS Sequence

873) This sequence pseudocolumn contains the most recently generated value the sequence has derived: _____.
ANS NEXTVAL

874) This sequence pseudocolumn contains the last value the sequence has derived: _____.
ANS CURRVAL

875) You want to create an index that will improve performance on salary reviews. The query needs to determine what an employee's salary would be if the employee were a 12 percent raise. Which of the following create index commands would handles this situation?
A. Create index my_idx_1 on employee (salary * 1.12);
B. Create unique index my_idx_1 on employee (salary);
C. Create bitmap index my_idx_1 on employee (salary);
D. Create index my_idx_1 on employee (salary) reverse;

ANS- (a)

876) Your table, which contains name and telephone number information for the states of California, New York, and Texas, need an index on the LASTNAME column. In order to improve performance, which of the following indexes would be most appropriate?

A. Create unique index my_idx_1 on people_phone (lastname);
B. Create index my_idx_1 on people_phone (lastname);
C. Create bitmap index my_idx_1 on people_phone (lastname);
D. Create index my_idx_1 on people_phone (lastname) reverse;

ANS- (b)

877) You are creating an index for the USS_GOVT_SS table in the U.S. Government Social Security application on the SS_NUM column. Which of the following choices best identifies the statement you use on this column?
A. Create index my_idx_1 on US_govt_SS (ss_num);
B. Create bitmap index my_idx_1 on US_govt_SS (ss_num);
C. Create unique index my_idx_1 on US_govt_SS (ss_num);
D. Create index my_idx_1 on US_govt_SS (ss_num) reverse;

ANS- (c)

878) This word describes the uniqueness of values in an indexed column: _____.
ANS Cardinality

879) This type of synonym is accessible by every user in the Oracle database (two words): ____.
ANS Public synonym

880) This type of synonym is accessible only by the user in the Oracle database who created the synonym (two words): _____.

ANS Private synonym

881) User DAVIS would like to access table PROFITS, which is owned by user WATTERSON, without prefixing the schema owner. Assuming the privilege issue is worked out, which of the following choices do not resolve the schema transparency issue? (Choose two.)

A. Create synonym profits for watterson.profits; (issued by WATTERSON)
B. Create public synonym for watterson.profits; (issued by WATTERSON);
C. Create synonym profits for watterson.profits; (issued by DAVIS)
D. Create synonym profits for watterson.profits; (issued by DAVIS)

ANS- (a & d)

882) Schema transparency can be created in an Oracle database through the use of this type of database object: _____.

ANS Synonym

883) Obtaining a sequence's value without actually changing that value is done by referencing this Oracle pseudocolumn: _____.

ANS CURRVAL

884) A view containing data fro two or more tables where the user can actually modify values in the underlying tables is called what? _____.

ANS Updateable join view

885) Type of database index is used for applying a repeatable programmatic operation to all values in a column: _____.

ANS Function-based index

886) This type of constraint automatically creates an underlying index in your database: _____.

ANS Primary key (unique constraint also acceptable)

887) This clause enables a view to enforce the rule that if the view itself cannot see the data change, the data change is not allowed: _____.

ANS With check option

888) Obtaining a new values from a sequence is accomplished by querying this Oracle pseudocolumn: _____.

ANS NEXTVAL

889) Dropping a table has which of the following effects on a non-unique index created for the table?

A. No effect.
B. The index will be dropping.
C. The index will be rendered invalid.
D. The index will contain NULL values.

ANS- (b)

890) Which of the following statement s about indexes is true?

A. Column with low cardinality are handled well by B-tree index.
B. Column with low cardinality are handled poorly by bitmap indexes.
C. Column with high cardinality are handled well by B-tree indexes.

ANS- (c)

891) Which of the following choices represents the step you would take to add the number of columns selected by view?

A. Add more columns to the underlying table.
B. Issue the alter view statement.
C. Use a correlated subquery in conjunction with the view.
D. Drop and re-create the view with references to select more columns.

ANS- (d)

892) You are creating a sequence on the Oracle database. Which of the following choices is a valid parameter for sequence creation?

A. Identified by.
B. Using temporary tablespace.
C. Maxvalue
D. On delete cascade.

ANS- (c)

893) The following statement is issued against the Oracle database:

```
Create view EMP_VIEW_01
As Select E.EMPID, E.LASTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, A.ADDRESS
From EMPLOYEE E, EMPL_ADDRESS A
Where E.EMPID = A.EMPID
With check option;
```

Which line will produce an error?

A. Create view EMP_VIEW_01
B. As Select E.EMPID, E.LASTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME, A.ADDRESS
C. From EMPLOYEE E, EMPL_ADDRESS A
D. Where E.EMPID = A.EMPID
E. With check option;
F. This statement contains no error.

ANS- (f)

894) You are working with sequences in Oracle. After referencing NEXTVAL, the value in CURRVAL is changed to with in the following ways or to which of the following values?

A. In incremented by one.
B. Is now in PREVVAL
C. Is equal to NEXTVAL.
D. Is unchanged.

ANS- (c)

895) The EMP_SALARY table has two columns: EMP_USER and SALARY. EMP_USER is set to be the same as the Oracle username. To support user MARTHA, the salary administrator, you create a view with the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW EMP_SAL_VW
AS SELECT EMP_USER, SALARY
FROM EMP_SALARY
WHERE EMP_USER <> 'MARTHA';
```

MARTHA is supposed to be able to view and update anyone's salary in the company except her own through this view. Which of the following clauses do you need to add to your view-creation statement in order to implement this functionality?

A. With admin option.
B. With grant option.
C. With security option.
D. With check option.

ANS- (d)

896) The INVENTORY table has three columns: UPC_CODE, UNITS, and DELIV_DATE. The primary key is UPC_CODE. New records are added daily through a view. The view was created using the following code:

```
Create view day_inventory_vw
As select upc_code, units, delive_date
From inventory
Where deliv_date = sysdate
With check option;
```

What happens when you try to insert a record with duplicate upc_code?

A. The statement fails due to the with check option clause.
B. The statement will succeed.
C. The statement fails due to the primary key constraints.
D. The statement will insert everything except the date.

ANS- (c)

897) You are cleaning information out of an Oracle database. Which of the following statement will get rid of all views that use a table at the same time you eliminate the table from the database?

A. Drop view
B. Alter table
C. Drop index
D. Alter table drop constraint

ANS- (a)

898) You create a view with the following statement:

```
Create view baseball_team_vw
As select b.jersey_num, b.position, b.name
From baseball_temp b
Where b.name = user;
```

What will happen when user JONES attempts to select a listing for user SMITH?

A. The select statement will receive an error.
B. The select statement will succeed.
C. The select statement will receive the NO ROWS SELECTED message from Oracle.
D. The select statement will add data only to baseball_team.

ANS- (c)

899) User IMADBA wants to give user DAVS, a brand-new employee who started today, the ability to create tables in Oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies a step that doesn't need to take place before DAVIS can start creating tables?

A. Create user Davis identified by new_employee;
B. Grant create session to Davis;
C. Grant create table to Davis;
D. Grant create public synonym to Davis;

ANS- (d)

900) This is the privilege required for connecting to the Oracle database:_____.
ANS Create session

901) This is the privilege required for creating some public synonyms: _____.
ANS Create public synonym

902) This is the clause used in the alter user statement for changing a password:_____.
ANS Identified by

903) When this user has the privilege, everyone has the privilege: _____.
ANS Public

904) When revoking the references privilege after a user has built a foreign key constraint using that privilege, you must include this clause (Two words): _____.
ANS cascade constraints

905) You want to grant user TIMOTHY the ability to update data in the EMP table as well as the ability to administer that access for other. Which of the following commands would you issue?

A. Grant update to timothy;
B. Grant update on EMP to timothy;
C. Grant update on EMP to timothy with grant option;
D. Grant update on EMP to timothy with admin option;

ANS- (c)

906) User REED can administer the create session privilege. User REED grants the same create session privilege to MANN using the with admin option clause. MANN then grants the privilege to SHOW. REED discovers MANN issued the privilege to SNOW and revoke the privilege from MANN. Who can connect to Oracle?

A. REED only
B. SHOW and MANN only.
C. REED, MANN, and SNOW.
D. REED and SNOW only.

ANS- (d)

907) User SNOW owns table SALES, and she grants delete privileges to user REED using with grant option clause. REED then grants delete privileges on SALES to MANN. SNOW discovers MANN has the privilege and revokes it from REED. Which of the following users can delete data from the SALES table?

A. MANN only.
B. SNOW only.
C. SNOW and MANN only.
D. REED and MANN only.

ANS- (b)

908) User THOMAS has been granted the role SALES_ANALYZER, which gives her to access the SALES table for writing reports. However, when she tries to do so, she gets the following error:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist.

Which of the following statements can she issue in order to resolve the problem?

A. Alter user Thomas default role sales_analyzer;
B. Set role sales_analyzer;
C. Grant select on sales to sales_analyzer;
D. Grant sales_analyzer; to Thomas;

ANS- (b)

909) User FRANKLIN owns the PROFITS table and the SALES_ANALYZER role, which has already been granted to DAVIS. FRANKLIN grants select privileges on PROFITS to the SALES_ANALYZER role. At what point will that privilege be made available to DAVIS?

A. The next time DAVIS logs into Oracle.
B. The next time FRANKLIN grants the SALES_ANALYZER role to DAVIS.
C. The next time FRANKLIN grants the privilege to SALES_ANALYZER.
D. Immediately after the privilege is granted to SALES_ANALYZER.

ANS- (d)

910) You are defining default roles for a user. Under which of the following circumstances should a role not be made a default role for a user?

A. When the role has object privileges granted to it.
B. When the role has system privileges granted to it.
C. When the role has a password assigned to it.
D. When the role has other roles assigned to it.

ANS- (c)

911) This dictionary view can identify the roles available to you in your current connection to Oracle:_____.

ANS Session_roles.

912) This type of database object can act as on intermediary for consolidating privileges granted to user around job functions: _____.

ANS Role

913) This command is used for enabling a default role in Oracle: _____.

ANS Set role

914) This clause is used for defining a password for a user:_____.

ANS Identified by

915) This command is used for giving privileges to user: _____.

ANS Grant

916) This command is used for taking privileges away from user: _____.

ANS Revoke

917) You are granting privileges on your table to another user. Which object privilege enables the user to create his or her own table with a foreign key on a column in your table?

A. References
B. Index
C. Select
D. Delete

ANS- (c)

918) Which of the following statements are true about roles? (Choose three.)

A. Roles can be granted to other roles.
B. Privileges can be granted to roles.
C. Roles can be granted to user.
D. Roles can be granted to synonyms.

ANS- (a, b, & c)

919) You want to connect to the Oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies a method that will not be required in order for you to connect?

A. Granting create session privilege.
B. Granting the CONNECT role.
C. Issuing the create user statement.
D. Granting the create table privilege.

ANS- (d)

920) Which of the following statements opens a database in read-only mode?

A. ALTER DATABASE OPEN READ ONLY;
B. ALTER DATABASE OPEN READONLY;
C. ALTER DATABASE OPEN READ-ONLY;
D. ALTER DATABASE OPEN -R;
E. ALTER DATABASE READ ONLY OPEN

ANS- (a)

921) A user named JACOB is configured in Oracle so that he can create some tables. Then user ESAU is configured to insert some data into JACOB's tables with administrative ability. JACOB then revokes all insert privileges from ESAU. Which of the following choices identifies as event that will happen when the DBA revokes ESAU's insert privilege?

A. ESAU will be able to insert data into JACOB's tables.
B. ESAU's records added to JACOB's tables will be remove.
C. Any users ESAU granted insert access to JACOB's tables will no longer have those privileges.
D. Any users ESAU granted insert access to JACOB's tables will continue to have those privileges.

ANS- (c)

922) You are attempting to grant the create table privilege to user TABLEMAKER with administrative ability. Which of the following choices identifies the proper with clause you will use for this purpose?

A. With admin option
B. With grant option
C. With check option
D. With summary as

ANS- (a)

923) You are formulating a SQL statement to retrieve data from Oracle. Which of the following SQL statements is invalid?

A. Select NAME, JERSEY_No where Jersey_No = 6;
B. Select NAME, JERSEY_No from PLAYERS;
C. Select * from PLAYERS where JERSEY_No = 6;
D. Select JERSEY_NO from PLAYERS;

ANS- (a)

924) You are processing some data changes in your SQL*Plus session as part of one transaction. Which of the following choices does not typically indicate the end of a transaction?

A. Issuing an update statement
B. Issuing a commit statement.
C. Issuing a rollback statement
D. Ending your session.

ANS- (a)

925) You have just removed 1,700 rows from a table. In order to save the changes you've made to the database, which of the following statements is used?

A. Savepoint
B. Commit
C. Rollback
D. Set transaction

ANS- (b)

926) To identify the columns that are indexed exclusively as the result of their inclusion in a constraint, which of the following dictionary views is appropriate?

A. USER_INDEXES
B. USER_TAB_COLUMNS
C. USER_COLUMNS
D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS

ANS- (d)

927) You are creating some tables in your database as part of the logical data model. Which of the following constraints can only be created as column constraint (that is, not as a table constraint) either when you create or alter the table?

A. Unique
B. Foreign key
C. Check
D. Not NULL

ANS- (d)

928) You have a table with three associated indexes, two references to that table from other tables, and a view. You issue the drop table cascade constraints statement. Which of the following objects will still remain after the statement is issued?

A. The trigger
B. The indexes
C. The foreign keys in the other tables.
D. The view

ANS- (d)

929) You are using SQL operations in Oracle. All of the following DATE functions return a DATE datatype except one. Which one is it?

A. NEW_TIME
B. LAST_DAY
C. ADD_MONTHS
D. MONTHS_BETWEEN

ANS- (d)

930) You issue a select statement on the BANK_ACCT table containing the order by clause. Which of the following uses of the order by clause would produce an error?

A. Order by acctno DESC;
B. Order by 1;
C. Order by sqrt (1);
D. Order by acctno ASC;

ANS- (c)

931) You execute the query select 5 + 4 from DUAL;. You have never inserted data into the DUAL table before. Which of the following statements best describes the DUAL table?

A. Dictionary view containing two schema names.
B. Table with one column and one row used in various operations.
C. Dictionary view containing two index names.
D. Table with two columns and no rows used in various operations.

ANS- (b)

932) You issue the following statement:

Select decode (ACCTNO, 123456, 'CLOSED', 654321, 'SEIZED', 590395, 'TRANSFER', 'ACTIVE') from BANK_ACCT;

If the value for ACCTNO is 503952, what information will this statement display?

A. ACTIVE
B. TRANSFER
C. SEIZED
D. CLOSED

ANS- (a)

933) You are entering several dozen rows of data into the BANK_ACCT table. Which of the following statements enables you to execute the same statement again and again, entering different values for variables at statement runtime?

A. Insert into BANK_ACCT (ACCTNO, NAME) value (123456, 'SMITH');
B. Insert into BANK_ACCT (ACCTNO, NAME) value (VAR1, VAR2);
C. Insert into BANK_ACCT (ACCTNO, NAME) value (&VAR1, '&VAR2');
D. Insert into BANK_ACCT (select acctno, name from EMP_BANK_ACCTS);

ANS- (c)

934) You execute the following SQL statement: select ADD_MONTHS ('28-APR-97', 120) from DUAL. What will Oracle return?

A. 28-APR-03
B. 28-APR-07
C. 28-APR-13
D. 28-APR-17

ANS- (b)

935) On Monday, June 26, 2037, at 10:30 p.m., you issue the following statement against an Oracle database:

SQL> Alter session set NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DAY MONTH DD, YYYY: HH: MIAM';

Then you issue the following statement:

Select sysdate from DUAL;

What will Oracle return?

A. 26-JUN-37
B. June 26, 2037, 22:30
C. 26-JUN-2037
D. MONDAY JUNE 26, 2037: 10:30PM

ANS- (d)

936) You want to join the data from two tables, A and B, into one result set and display that set in your session. Tables A and B have a common column, called C in both tables. Which of the following choices correctly displays the where clause you should use if you want to see the data in table A where the value in column c equals 5, even when no corresponding value appears in table B?

A. Where A.C = 5 and A.C = B.C;
B. Where A.C = 5 and A.C = B.C (+);
C. Where A.C = 5 and A.C (+) = B.C (+);
D. Where A.C = 5;

ANS- (b)

937) Each of the following statements is true about associated column and datatypes except one. Which of the following statements is not true?

A. A column designed to hold data in a table must be declared with a datatype large enough to hold values for that column.
B. When creating computer primary key, the datatypes in all columns within the primary key must be the same datatype.
C. When creating referential integrity constraints between two tables, the datatype of the referenced column in he parent table must be identical to the referencing column in the child.
D. When creating record variables designed to hold a row's worth of data, each element's datatype in the record must be large enough to hold the associated column from table.

ANS- (b)

938) You have a group of values from a column in a table, and you would like to perform a group operation on them. Each of the following functions operates on data from all rows as a group except for which of the following choices?

A. Avg ()
B. Strt ()
C. Count ()
D. Stddev ()

ANS- (b)

939) You have a situation where you need to use the NVL () function. All the following statements about the NVL () function are true except one. Which is it?

A. NVL () returns the second value passed if the first value is NULL.
B. NVL () handles values of many different datatypes.
C. NVL () returns NULL if the first value is not equal to the second.
D. Both the returns passed for NVL () must be the same datatype.

ANS- (c)

940) You create a sequence with the following statement:
CREATE SEQUENCT MY_SEQ
START WITH 394
INCREMENT BY 12
NOMINVALUE
NOMAXVALUE
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE;

A user issues SQL statement to obtain NEXTVAL three times, and then issue SQL statements to obtain CURRVAL four times. What is the current value of the sequence?

A. 406
B. 418
C. 430
D. 442

ANS- (b)

941) Table EMP has 17,394,430 rows in it. You issue a delete from EMP statement, followed by a commit. Then you issue a select count (*) to find out how many rows are in the table. Several minutes later, Oracle returns zero. Why did it take so long for Oracle to obtain this information?

A. The table was not empty.
B. The high-water mark was not reset.
C. An oracle always performs slowly after a commit is issued.
D. The table data did not exist to be counted anymore.

ANS- (b)

942) After creating a view, you realize that several columns were left out. Which of the following statements should you issue in order to add some columns to your view?

A. Alter view
B. Create or replace view
C. Insert into view
D. Create view.

ANS- (b)

943) You are testing several SQL statements for accuracy and usefulness. A SQL statement will result in a Cartesian product as the result of which of the following items?

A. A join statement without a where clause.
B. The result of the sum () operation.
C. Select * from DUAL;
D. The result of the AVG () operation.

ANS- (a)

944) In order to set your SQL*Plus session so that your NLS_DATE_FORMAT information is altered in a specific way every time you log into Oracle, what method should you use?

A. Setting preferences in the appropriate menu option.

B. Creating an appropriate login.sql file.
C. Issuing the alter user statement.
D. Issuing the alter table statement.

ANS- (b)

945) The EMP_SALARY table has two columns: EMP_USER and SALARY. EMP_USER is set to be the same as the Oracle username. To allow user MARTHA, the salary administrator, to see her own salary only, you create a view with the following statements:

```
CREATE VIEW EMP_SAL_VW
AS SELECT EMP_USER, SALARY
FROM EMP_SALARY
WHERE EMP_USER = 'MARTHS';
```

Later, you decide to deploy this view to other users. Which of the following choices identifies a revision of this view that would prevent users from seeing any salary information other than their own?

A. Create or replace view emp_sal_vw as select emp_user, salary from EMP_salary where empuser <> user;
B. Create or replace view emp_sal_vw as select emp_user, salary from EMP_salary where empuser = user;
C. Create or replace view emp_sal_vw as select emp_user, salary from EMP_salary where empuser <> 'MARTHA';
D. Create or replace view emp_sal_vw as select emp_user, salary from EMP_salary where empuser in (select emp_user from emp_salary where emp_user <> 'MARTHA');

ANS- (b)

946) You are trying to store data in an Oracle table. All of the following scalar datatype can be stored in Oracle database except one. Which is it?

A. CHAR
B. RAW
C. DATA
D. INTEGER

ANS- (d)

947) You are performing some conversion operations in your SQL*Plus session. To convert a date value into a text string, you should use which of the following conversion functions?

A. CONVERT
B. TO_CHAR
C. TO_NUMBER
D. TO_DATE

ANS- (b)

948) Your attempt to read the trigger code stored in the Oracle data dictionary view ALL_TRIGGERS has encountered a problem. The contents of the TRIGGER_BODY column appear to be getting

cut off at the end. In order to resolve this problem, which of the following measures is appropriate?

A. Grant appropriate select privileges on ALL_TRIGGERS to yourself.
B. Increase your memory allocation limit with the alter user statement.
C. Use the set command to allow for larger LONG column values.
D. Drop and recreate the ALL_TRIGGERS view.

ANS- (c)

949) You issue the following update statement against the Oracle database:

Update bank_Acct set name = 'SHAW';

Which records will be update in that table?

A. The first record only.
B. All records
C. The last record only.
D. None of the records.

ANS- (b)

950) You create a table but then subsequently realize you need a few new columns. To add those columns later, you should issue which of the following statements?

A. Create or replace table
B. Alter table
C. Create table
D. Truncate table

ANS- (b)

951) You are busy creating your tables based on a logical data model. Which of the following constraints requires the references privilege in order to be created?

A. Unique
B. Foreign key
C. Check
D. Not NULL

ANS- (b)

952) The INVENTORY table has three columns: UPC_CODE, UNITS, and DELIV_DATE. The primary key is UPC_CODE. You want to add new records daily through a view. The view will be created using the following code:

```
CREATE VIEW DAY_INVENTORY_VW
AS SELECT UPC_CODE, UNITS, DELIV_DATE
FROM INVENTORY
WHERE DELIV_DATE = SYSDATE
ORDER BY UPC_CODE;
```

What happens when you try to create the previous view?

A. Oracle returns an error stating that the order by clause is not permitted on views.
B. Oracle returns an error stating that the with check option clause is required for creating this view.
C. Oracle returns an error stating that the select statement must be enclosed in parentheses.
D. Oracle creates the view successfully.

ANS- (d)

953) You need to search for text data in a column, but you only remember part of the string. Which of the following SQL operations enables the use of wildcard comparisons?

A. In
B. Exists
C. Between
D. Like

ANS- (d)

954) You have a script you plan to run using SQL*Plus that contains one SQL statement that inserts data into one table. Which of the following options is the easiest way for this script to enabled you to specify values for variables once in the script in a way where no user interaction is requested at the SQL*Plus prompt?

A. Use define to capture values.
B. Use accept to capture values for each run.
C. Use & to specify values at runtime for the statement.
D. Use hard-coded values in the statements.

ANS- (a)

956) You join data from two tables. EXPNA and EMP, into one result set and display that set in your session. The tables have a common column called EMPID. Which of the following choices correctly displays the where clause you would use if you wanted to see the data in table EMP where the value in column EMPID equals 39284, but only when a corresponding value appears in table EXPNS?

A. Where EMP.EMPID = 39284 and EMP.EMPID = EXPNS.EMPID;
B. Where EMP.EMPID = 39284 (+) and EMP.EMPID = EXPNS.EMPID;
C. Where EMP.EMPID = EXPNS.EMPID;
D. Where EMP.EMPID – 39284 and EMP.EMPID = EXPNS.EMPID (+);

ANS- (a)

957) Review the following transcript of a SQL*Plus session:

Insert into inventory (UPC_CODE, PRODUCT) values (503949353, ‘HAZELNUT COFFEE’);

Insert into inventory (UPC_CODE, PRODUCT) values (593923506, 'SKIM MILK');
Insert into inventory (UPC_CODE, PRODUCT) values (402392340, 'CANDY BAR');
SAVE POINT INV1;
Update inventory SET UPC_CODE = 50393950 where UPC_CODE=402392340;
Update inventory SET UPC_CODE = 4104930504 where UPC_CODE=402392340;
COMMIT;
Update inventory SET PRODUCT = (Select product from inventory where UPC_CODE=50393950) where UPC_CODE == 593923506;
ROLLBACK;

Which of the following UPC code will not have records in the INVENTORY table as a result of this series of operations?

A. 593923506
B. 503949353
C. 4104930504
D. 50393950

ANS- (c)

958) You are removing a table from the Oracle database. When you issue the drop table command to remove the table, what happens to any of the views that may have an object dependency on that table?

A. The views are dropped automatically along with the table.
B. Views in the same schema as the table are dropped automatically, but views outside that schema are not dropped.
C. Views in the same database as the table are dropped automatically, but views that access the table via database link are not dropped.
D. Views with object dependencies on the table being dropped are rendered invalid automatically, but are not dropped

ANS- (d)

959) You want to join data from four table into one result set and display that set in your session. Table A has a column in common with table B, table B with table C, and table C with table D. You want to further restrict data returned from the tables by only returning data where values in the common column shared by A and B equal 5. How many conditions should you have in the where clause of your select statement

A. Tow
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

ANS- (c)

960) You are attempting to explain the Oracle security model for an Oracle database to the new security administrator. What are two components of the Oracle database security model?

A. Password authentication and granting privileges.

B. Password authentication and creating database objects
C. Creating database objects and creating users.
D. Creating users and password authentication.

ANS- (a)

961) You have a script you plan to run using SQL*Plus that contains several SQL statements that mange milk inventory in several different tables based on various bits of information. You want the output to go into a file for review later. Which command should you use?

A. Prompt
B. Echo
C. Spool
D. Define

ANS- (c)

962) In an expense application, you are searching for employee information in the EMPLOYEE table corresponding to an invoice number you have. The INVOICE table contains EMPID, the primary key for EMPLOYEE. Which of the following options is appropriate for obtaining data from EMPLOYEE using your invoice number?

A. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = &EMPID;
B. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = 69494;
C. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = (Select EMPID from invoice where invoice_no = 4399485);
D. Select * from EMPLOYEE;

ANS- (c)

963) Which of the following uses does not describe an appropriate use of the having clause?

A. To put returned data into sorted order.
B. To execute certain data groups based on known criteria.
C. To include certain data group based on unknown criteria.
D. To include certain data groups based on known criteria.

ANS- (a)

964) You are managing data access for an application with 163 tables and 10,000 users. Which of the following objects would assist in managing access in this application by grouping privileges into an object that can be granted to users at once?

A. Sequences
B. Tables
C. Indexes
D. Roles

ANS- (d)

965) After logging onto Oracle the first time to access table EMP, user SNOW is told to change his password. Which of the following statement enables him to do so?

A. Alter user

B. Alter table
C. Alter role
D. Alter index

ANS- (a)

966) User SNOW executes the following statement: select * from EMP;. This statement executes successfully, and SNOW can see the output. User REED owns table EMP: What object is required on order for this scenario to happen?

A. User SNOW needs the role to view table EMP.
B. User SNOW needs the privileges to view table EMP.
C. User SNOW needs the synonym to view table EMP.
D. User SNOW needs the password for table EMP.

ANS- (c)

967) You issue the following statement in Oracle:

SELECT * FROM EMP WHEE DEPT IN (SELECT DEPT FROM VALUE_DEPTS WHERE DEPT_HEAD = 'SALLY' ORDER BY DEPT);

Which of the following choices best indicates how Oracle will respond to this SQL statement?

A. Oracle returns the data selected.
B. Oracle returns the data from EMP but not VALID_DEPTS.
C. Oracle returns data from VALID_DEPTS but not EMP.
D. Oracle returns an error.

ANS- (d)

968) You issue the following statement in Oracle:

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME = 'SALES' ORDER BY DNAME);

A. Oracle will return the data from EMP table.
B. Oracle will return the date from DEPT table, but not from EMP table.
C. You cannot use Order By clause in subqueries.
D. Oracle will not return any data.

ANS- (c)

969) You are coding SQL statement in SQL*Plus. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

A. Select NVL (sqrt (59483)) from dual;
B. Select to_char (NVL (sqrt (59483), 0)) from dual;
C. Select to_char (NVL (sqrt (59483), 'VALID')) from dual;
D. Select to_char (NVL (sqrt (59483), '0')) from dual;

ANS- (b)

970) The following output is from a SQL*Plus session:

Select PALY_NAME || ', ' || AUTHOR paly_table from PLAYS;

My Plays and Authors
.....
Midsummer Night's Dream, SHAKESPEARE

Waiting For Godot, BECKETT
The Glass Menagerie, WILLIAMS

Which of the following SQL*Plus command produced it?

A. Column PLAY_TABLE alias “My Plays and Authors”
B. Column PLAY_TABLE format a12
C. Column PLAY_TABLE heading “My Plays and Authors”
D. Column PLAY_TABLE as “My Plays and Authors”

ANS- (c)

971) You create a view with the following statement:

Create view baseball_team_vw as select b.jersey_num, b.position, b.name from baseball_team b where b.name = (select uname from my_users);

The contents of the MY_USERS table are listed as follows:

UNAME
.....

JONES
SMITH
FRANK
JENNY

Which of the following players will not be listed when user JONES attempt to query the view?

A. JONES
B. SMITH
C. BABS
D. JENNY

ANS- (c)

972) your attempt to read the view-creation code stored in the Oracle data dictionary has encountered a problem. The view code appears to be getting cut off at the end. In order to resolve this problem, which of the following measures is appropriate?

A. Increase the size of the dictionary view.
B. Increase your user view allotment with the alter user statement.
C. Use the set long statement.
D. Use the set NLS_DATE_FORMAT statement.

ANS- (c)

973) Inspect the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT FARM_NAME, COW_NAME,
COUNT (CARTON) AS NUMBER_OF_CARTONS
FROM COW_MILS
GROUP BY COW_NAME;
```

Which of the following lines contains an error?

A. SELECT FARM_NAME, COW_NAME,
B. COUNT (CARTON) AS NUMBER_OF_CARTONS
C. FROM COW_MILS
D. GROUP BY COW_NAME;
E. This statement has no errors.

ANS- (d)

974) Inspect the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT COW_NAME,
MOD (CARTON, FILL_STATUS)
FROM COW_MILK
GROUP BY COW_NAME;
```

Which of the following lines contains an error?

A. SELECT COW_NAME,
B. MOD (CARTON, FILL_STATUS)
C. FROM COW_MILK
D. GROUP BY COW_NAME;
E. This statement has no error.

ANS- (d)

975) After issuing the following statement:

SQL> Create view V1 as select * from EMP, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno

It will display the message?

A. View created.
B. ORA-00957: duplicate column name.
C. You cannot give multi-table is views.

ANS- (b)

976) You are writing queries against an Oracle database. Which of the following queries take advantage of an inline view?

A. Select * from EMP_VW here EMPIN = (Select EMPID from INVOICE where INV_NUM = 5506934);
B. Select A.LASTNAME, B.DEPT_NO from EMP A, (Select EMPID, DEPT_NO from DEPT) B where A.EMPID = B.EMPID;

C. Select * from EMP where EMPID IN (Select EMPID from INVOICE where INV_NUM >23);
D. Select 'select * from EMP_VW where EMPID is not NULL;' from USER_TABLES;

ANS- (b)

977) You have several indexes on a table that you want to remove. You want to avoid removing the indexes associated with a constraint, however. Each of the following statements will remove the index associated with a constraint except one. Which choice will not remove the index associated with a constraint?

A. Drop index
B. Alter table drop primary key cascade
C. Alter table drop constraint
D. Drop table

ANS- (b)

978) You are managing constraints on a table in Oracle. Which of the following choices correctly identifies the limitations on primary key constraints?

A. Every primary key column value must be unique.
B. No primary key column value can be NULL.
C. Every primary key column value must be unique and none can be NULL.
D. Every primary key column must be the same datatype as other columns in the table

ANS- (c)

979) Review the following statement:

Create table FOOBAR
(MOO varcha2 (3),
(BOO number);

This table contains 60,000,000 rows. You issue the following statement:

Select MOO, BOO from FOOBAR where MOO = 'ABC';

This value is unique in column MOO, yet the query takes several minutes to resolve. Which of the following explanations is the best reason why?

A. Oracle didn't use the existing primary key index.
B. Select statements that do not use views take longer to resolve.
C. Table FOOBAR has no primary key, and therefore has no index on MOO
D. The table has been dropped and recreated.

ANS- (c)

980) You have created a table called EMP with a primary key called EMP_PK_01. In order to identify any objects that may be associated with that table and primary key, what dictionary views and characteristics would you look for?

A. USER_SEQUENCES, sequences created at the same time.
B. USER_TABLES, table with the same number of columns.
C. USER_IND-COLUMNS, constraints with the same name as the table
D. USER_INDEXES, indexes with the same name as the constraint.

ANS- (c)

981) You are designing your database and attempting to determine the best method for indexing your tables. Which of the following is a main advantage of using bitmap indexes on a database?

A. To improve performance on columns with many unique values.
B. To improve performance on columns with few unique values.
C. To improve performance on columns with all unique values.
D. To improve performance on sequences with all unique values.

ANS- (b)

982) User HARRIS would like to change a row into the EMPLOYEE table that has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to update salary data for employee number 59694. Which statement would work best?

A. Update employee set salary = 5000 where empid = 59694;
B. Update employee set empid = 45930 where empid = 59694;
C. Update employee set lastname = 'HARRIS' where empid = 59694;
D. Update employee set salary = 5000 where lastname = 'HARRIS';

ANS- (a)

983) You want to grant user TIMOTHY the ability to update data in the EMP tables as well as the ability to administer that access for others. Which of the following commands would you issue?

A. Grant update to timothy;
B. Grant update on EMP to timothy;
C. Grant update on EMP to timothy with grant option;
D. Grant update on EMP to timothy with admin option;

ANS- (c)

984) User REED, can administer the create session privilege. User REED grants the same create session privileges to MANN using the appropriate clause. MANN then grants the privilege to SNOW. REED discovers MANN issued the privilege to SNOW and revokes the privilege form MANN. Who can connect to Oracle?

A. REED only.
B. SNOW and MANN only.
C. REED, MANN, and SNOW only.
D. REED and SNOW only.

ANS- (d)

985) You join data from two tables, COW_MILK (C) and CARTON_CRATE (C1), into one result set and display that set in your session. The tables have a common column, called CARTON_NUM in both tables. You want to see the data in the COW_MILK for BESS the cow and all corresponding information in CARTON_CRATE, but if no data is in CARTON_NUM, you don't want to see the data in COW_MILK. Which of the following choices correctly displays the where clause you should use

A. Where c.cow_name <> 'BEES' and c.carton_num = c1.carton_num;
B. Where c.carton_num = c1.carton_num;
C. Where c.cow_name = 'BEES';
D. Where c.cow_name = 'BEES' and c.carton_num = c1.carton_num;

E. Where c.cow_name = 'BEES' and c.carton_num = c1.carton_num (+);

ANS- (d)

986) You create a table with a primary key that is populated on insert with a value from a sequence, and then you add several hundred rows to the table. You then drop and recreate the sequence with the original sequence code. Suddenly, your users are getting constraint violations. Which of the following explanations is most likely the cause.

A. Dropping a sequence also removes any associated primary keys.
B. Any cached sequence values before the sequence was dropped are unusable.
C. The table is read-only.
D. The insert statements contain duplicate data due to the reset sequence.

ANS- (d)

987) You are developing SQL statements for the application. Which of the following SQL operations requires the use of a subquery?

A. In
B. Exists
C. Between
D. Like

ANS- (b)

988) Review the following transcript from a SQL*Plus session:

Select Ceil (4093.505) from dual;

CEIL (4093.505)

4094

Which single-row function could not be used to produce 4093 from the number passed to the CEIL () function?

A. Round ()
B. Trunc ()
C. Floor ()
D. Abs ()

ANS- (d)

989) You have a script you plan to run using SQL*Plus that contains several SQL statement that update banking information for one person in several different tables base on name. Because the script only changes information for one person, you want the ability to enter the name only once and have that information reused throughout the script. Which of the following options is the best way to accomplish this goal in such a way that you don't need to modify the script each time you want to run it?

A. Use define to capture the name value for each run.
B. Use accept to capture the name value for each run.
C. Use the & character to specify lexical substitution for names at runtime.
D. Hard-code name in all SQL statements, and change the value for each run.

ANS- (b)

990) You need to undo some data changes. Which of the following data changes cannot be undone using the rollback command?

A. Update
B. Truncate
C. Delete
D. Insert

ANS- (b)

991) You are developing some code to handle transaction processing. Each of the following items signifies the beginning of a new transaction except one. Which is it?

A. Savepoint
B. Set transaction
C. Opening a new session
D. Commit

ANS- (a)

992) The following SQL statement is invalid:

Select PRODUCT, BRAND
Where UPC_CODE = '650-35365656-34453454';

Which of the following choices indicates an area of change that would make this statement valid?

A. A select clause
B. A from clause
C. A where clause
D. An order by clause

ANS- (b)

993) You are at the beginning of your current transaction and want to prevent your transaction from being able to change data in the database. To prevent any statements in the current transaction from altering database tables, which statement in used?

A. Set transaction
B. Rollback
C. Commit
D. Savepoint

ANS- (a)

994) Your employee expense application stores information for invoices in one table. Each invoice can have several items, which are stored in another table. Each invoice may have one or more items, or none at all, but every item must correspond to one invoice. The relationship between the INVOICE table and INVOICE_ITEM table is best described as which of the following>

A. Parent to Child.
B. Detail to Master.
C. Primary key to foreign key.
D. Foreign key to primary key.

ANS- (a)

995) You issue the following statement:

Select DECODE (UPC_CODE, 40390, 'DISCOUNTINUED', 65421, 'STATE', 90395, 'BROKED', 'ACTIVE') from INVENTORY;

If the value for UPC_CODE is 20395, what information will this statement display?

A. DISCOUNTINUED
B. STATE
C. BROKEN
D. ACTIVE

ANS- (d)

996) You are developing advanced queries for an Oracle database. Which of the following where clauses makes use of Oracle's capability to logically test values against a set of results returned without explicitly knowing what the set is before executing the query?

A. Where COL_A = 6
B. Where COL_A in (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
C. Where COL_A between 6 AND 10
D. Where COL_A in (select NUM from TAB_OF_NUMS)

ANS- (d)

997) You are developing a multiple-row query to handle a complex and dynamic comparison operation in the Olympics. Two tables are involved. CONTESTANT lists all contestants from every country, and MEDALS lists every country and the number of gold, silver, and bronze medals, a zero appears in the column. Thus, a query will always return data, even for countries that haven't won a medal. Which of the following queries shown only the contestants from countries with more than ten medallists of any type?

A. Select NAME from CONTESTANT C, MEDALS M where C.COUNTRY = M.COUNTRY;
B. Select NAME from CONTESTANT where COUNTRY C IN (SELECT COUNTRY FROM MEDALS M WHERE C.COUNTRY = M.COUNTY);
C. Select NAME from CONTESTANT where COUNTRY C = (SELECT COUNTRY FROM MEDALS M WHERE C.COUNTRY = M.COUNTY);
D. Select NAME from CONTESTANT where COUNTRY C IN (SELECT COUNTRY FROM MEDALS WHERE NUM_FOLD + NUM_SILVER + NUM_BRONZE >10);

ANS- (d)

998) You issue the following query in a SQ:*Plus session:

Select NAME, AGE, COUNTRY FROM CONTESTANT WHERE (COUNTRY, AGE) IN (SELECT COUNTRY, MIN (AGE) FROM CONTESTANT GROUP BY COUNTRY);

Which of the following choices identifies both the type of query and the expected result from the Oracle database?

A. Single-row subquery, the youngest contestant from one country.
B. Multiple-row subquery, the youngest contestant from all countries.
C. Multiple-column subquery, the youngest contestant from all countries.
D. Multiple-column subquery, Oracle will return an error because = should replace in.

ANS- (c)

999) The contents of the CONTESTANTS table are listed as follows:

NAME	AGE	COUNTRY
BEATRAND	24	FRANCE
GONZALEZ	29	SPAIN
HEINRICH	22	GERMANY
TAN	39	CHIHA
SVENSKY	30	RUSSIA
SOO	21	

You issue the following query against this table:

SELECT NAME FROM CONTESTANT WHERE (COUNTRY, AGE) IN (SELECT COUNTRY, MIN (AGE) FROM CONTESTANT GROUP BY COUNTRY);

Which of the following contestants will not be listed among the output?

A. SOO
B. HEINRICH
C. BERTRAND
D. GONZALEZ

ANS- (a)

1000) An object in Oracle contains may columns that are functionally dependent on the key column for that object. The object requires segments to be stored in areas of the database other than the data dictionary. The object in question is correctly referred to as which of the following objects?

A. Synonym
B. Table
C. Sequence
D. View

ANS- (b)

1001) You need to compute an N-dimensional cross-tabulation in your SQL statement output for reporting purposes. Which of the following clauses can be used for this purpose?

A. Having
B. Cube
C. Rollup
D. Trim ()

ANS- (b)

1002) You are indexing Oracle data in an application. The index will be on a column containing sequential number with at least seven significant digits. Most, if not all, entries will start with the digit 1. Which of the following indexes is best suited for the task?

A. B-tree indexes.
B. Reverse-key indexes

C. Bitmap indexes
D. Descending indexes

ANS- (b)

1003) You need to store a large block of text data in Oracle. These text blocks will be around 3,500 characters in length. Which datatype should you use for storing these large objects?

A. VARCHAR2
B. CLOB
C. BLOB
D. BFILE

ANS- (a)

1004) Dropping a table has which of the following effects on a non-unique index created for the table?

A. It has no effect.
B. The index is dropped.
C. The index is rendered invalid.
D. The index contains NULL values.

ANS- (b)

1005) Which of the following statements about indexes is true?

A. Columns will low cardinality are handled well by B-tree indexes.
B. Columns will low cardinality are handled poorly by B-tree indexes.
C. Columns will high cardinality are handled well by B-tree indexes.

ANS- (c)

1006) Which of the following methods should you use to add to the number of columns selected by a view?

A. Add more columns to the underlying table.
B. Issue the alter view statement.
C. Use a correlated subquery in conjunction with the view.
D. Drop and recreate the view with references to select more columns.

ANS- (d)

1007) Which of the following choices is a valid parameter for sequence creation?

A. Identified by
B. Using temporary tablespace
C. Maxvalue
D. On delete cascade

ANS- (c)

1008) The following options each show a line in a statement issued against the Oracle database. Which line will produce an error?

A. Create view EMP_VIEW_01
B. As select E.EMPID, E.LASTNAME, E.FIRSTNAME,
C. A.ADDRESS
D. From EMPLOYEE E, EMPL_ADDRESS A
E. Where E.EMPID = A.EMPID

F. With check option;
G. This statement contains no error.

ANS- (f)

1009) You are granting privileges on your table to another user. Which object privilege enables the user to create his or her own table with a foreign key on a column in your table?

A. References
B. Index
C. Select
D. Delete

ANS- (a)

1010) Which of the following statements about roles are true?(Choice three.)

A. Roles can be granted to other roles.
B. Privileges can be granted to roles.
C. Roles can be granted to user.
D. Roles can be granted to synonyms.

ANS- (a, b & c)

1011) After referencing NEXTVAL, what happens to the value in CURRVAL?

A. It is incremented by one.
B. It is now in PREVVAL.
C. It is equal to NEXTVAL.
D. It is unchanged

ANS- (c)

1012) The EMP_SALARY table has two columns: EMP_USER and SALARY. EMP_USER is set to be the same as the Oracle username. To support user MARTHA, the salary administrator, you create a view with the following statement"

```
CREATE VIEW EMP_SAL_VW
AS SELECT EMP_USER, SALARY
FROM EMP_SALARY
WHERE EMP_USER <> 'MARTHA';
```

MARTHA is supposed to be able to view and update anyone's salary in the company except her own through this view. Which of the following clauses do you need to add to your view-creation statement in order to implement this functionality?

A. With admin option
B. With grant option
C. With security option

D. With check option

ANS- (d)

1013) The INVENTORY table has three columns: UPC_CODE, UNITS, and DELIV_DATE. The primary key is UPC_CODE. New records are added daily through a view. The view was created using the following code:

CREATE VIEW DAY_INVENTORY_VW AS SELECT UPC_CODE, UNITS, DELIV_DATE WHERE DELIV_DATE = SYSDATE WITH CHECK OPTION;

What happens when a user tries to insert a record with duplicate UPC_CODE?

A. The statement fails due to the with check option clause.
B. The statement succeeds.
C. The statement fails due to the primary key constraint.
D. The statement inserts everything except the date.

ANS- (c)

1014) You are cleaning information out of the Oracle database. Which of the following statements gets rid of all views that use a table at the same time you eliminate the table from the database?

A. Drop view
B. Alter table
C. Drop index
D. Alter table drop constraint

ANS- (a)

1015) You create a view with the following statement:

CREATE VIEW BASEBALL_TEAM_VW AS SELECT B.JERSEY_NUM, B.POSITION, B.NAME WHERE B.NAME = USER;

What will happen when user JONES attempts to select a listing for user SMITH?

A. The select receives an error.
B. The select succeeds.
C. The select receives NO ROWS SELECTED.
D. The select adds data only to BASEBALL_TEAM.

ANS- (c)

1016) Which of the following integrity constraints automatically create an index when defined? (Choose two.)

A. Foreign keys.
B. Unique constraints
C. Not NULL constraints
D. Primary keys.

ANS- (b & d)

1017) Which of the following dictionary views gives information about the position of a column in a primary key?

A. ALL_PRIMARY_KEYS
B. USER_CONSTRAINTS
C. ALL_IND COLUMNS
D. ALL_TABLES

ANS- (c)

1018) Developer ANJU executes the following statement create table ANIMALS as select * from MASTER.ANIMALS; What is the effect of this statement?

A. A table named ANIMALS is created in the MASTER schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by ANJU.
B. A table named ANJU is created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
C. A table named ANIMALS is created in the ANJU schema with the same data as the ANIMALS table owned by MASTER.
D. A table names MASTER is created in the ANIMALS schema with the same data as the ANJU table owned by ANIMALS.

ANS- (c)

1019) User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table that has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to entry data for EMPID 59694 and LASTNAME Harris, but no salary. Which statement would work best?

A. Insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694, 'HARRIS', NULL);
B. Insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694, 'HARRIS');
C. Insert into EMPLOYEE (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY) values (59694, 'HARRIS');
D. Insert into EMPLOYEE (select 59694 from 'HARRIS');

ANS- (a)

1020) No relationship officially exists between two tables. Which of the following choices is the strongest indicator of a parent-child relationship?

A. Two tables in the database are named VOUCHER and VOUCHER_ITEM, respectively.
B. Two tables in the database are named EMPLOYEE and PRODUCTS, respectively.
C. Two tables in the database where created on the same day.
D. Two tables in the database contain none of the same columns.

ANS- (a)

1021) Which of the following are valid database table datarypes in Oracle? (Choose three.)

A. CHAR
B. VARCHAR2
C. BOOLEAN
D. NUMBER

ANS- (a, b & d)

1022) Omitting the where clause from a delete statement has which of the following effects?

A. The delete statement fails because no records are present to delete.
B. The delete statement prompts the user to enter criteria for the deletion.
C. The delete statement fails because of syntax error.
D. The delete statement removes all records from the table.

ANS- (d)

1023) The following options each show a line in a statement. Which line will produce an error?

A. CREATE TABLE GOODS
B. (GOODNO NUMBER,
C. GOOD_NAME VARCHAR2 (20) CHECK (GOOD_NAME IN (SELECT NAME FROM AVAIL_GOODS)),
D. CONSTRAINT PK_GOODS_01
E. PRIMARY KEY (GOODNO));
F. This statement has no ERROR.

ANS- (c)

1024) Which of the following is the transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table?

A. Lock
B. Commits
C. Rollbacks
D. Savepoints

ANS- (a)

1025) Which of the following methods should you use to increase the number of nullable columns for a table?

A. Use the alter table statement.
B. Ensure that all columns values are NULL for all rows.
C. First, increase the size of adjacent column datatypes, and then add the column.
D. Add the column, populate the column, and then add the not NULL constraint.

ANS- (a)

1026) A user issues the statement SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMPLOYEE. The query takes an inordinately long time and return a count of zero. Which of the following is most cost-effective solution?

A. Upgrade the hardware.
B. Truncate the table.
C. Upgrade the version of Oracle.
D. Delete the high-water mark.

ANS- (b)

1027) You are creating some tables in your database as part of the logical data model. Which of the following constraints have an index associated with them that is generated automatically by Oracle?

A. Unique
B. Foreign key
C. Check
D. Not NULL

ANS- (a)

1028) Each of the following statement is true about referential integrity except one. Which is it?

A. The referencing column in the child table must correspond with a primary key in the parent.
B. All values in the referenced column in the parent table must be present in the referencing column in the child.
C. The datatype of the referenced column in the parent table must be identical to the referencing column in the child.
D. All values in the referencing, column in the child table must be in present in the referenced column in the parent.

ANS- (b)

1029) You are managing constraints on a table in Oracle. Which of the following choices correctly identifies the limitations on check constraints?

A. Values must be obtained from a lookup table.
B. Values must be part of a fixed set defined by create or alter table.
C. Values must include reserved words like sysdate and user.
D. Column cannot contain a NULL value.

ANS- (b)

1030) Which of the following is not a group by function?

A. Avg ()
B. Strt ()
C. Sum ()
D. Max ()

ANS- (b)

1031) In order to perform an inner join, which criteria must be true?

A. The common columns in the join do not need to have shared values.
B. The tables in the join need to have common columns.
C. The common columns in the join may or may not have shared values.
D. The common columns in the join must have shared values.

ANS- (b)

1032) Once defined, how long will a variable remain defined in SQL*Plus?

A. Until the database is shut down.
B. Until the instance is shut down
C. Until the statement completes.
D. Until the session completes.

ANS- (d)

1033) You want to change the prompt Oracle uses to obtain input from a user. Which of the following choices are used for this purpose? (Choose two.)

A. Change the prompt in the config.ora file.
B. Alter the prompt clause of the accept command.
C. Enter a new prompt in the login.sql file.
D. A prompt in Oracle cannot be changed.

ANS- (b & c)

1034) No search criteria for the EMPLOYEE table are known. Which of the following options is appropriate for use when search criteria are unknown for comparisons operations in a select statement? (Choose Two.)

A. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = &empid;
B. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = 69494;
C. Select * from EMPLOYEE where EMPID = (select empid from invoice where invoice_no = 4399485);
D. Select * from EMPLOYEE;

ANS- (a & c)

1035) Which of the following is the default character for specifying substitution variable in select statement?

A. Ampersand
B. Ellipses
C. Quotation marks
D. Asterisk

ANS- (a)

1036) A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMPLOYEE and DEPT. The user wants the query to return some of the employee in the EMPLOYEE table, but the employees are not assigned to department heads yet. Which select statement is most appropriate for this user?

A. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d;
B. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# = d.dept#;
C. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# = d.dept# (+);
D. Select e.empid, d.head from EMPLOYEE e, DEPT d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

ANS- (c)

1037) Which of the following uses of the having clause are appropriate? (Choose three.)

A. To put returned data into sorted order.
B. To execute certain data groups based on known criteria.
C. To include certain data groups based on unknown criteria.
D. To include certain data groups based on known criteria.

ANS- (b, c, & d)

1038) Which of the following best describes a Cartesian product?

A. A group function
B. Produced as a result of a join select statement with no where clause
C. The result of fuzzy logic.
D. A special feature of Oracle server.

ANS- (b)

1039) Which of the following methods is used to change the default character that identifies runtime variables?

A. Modifying the init.ora file
B. Modifying the login.sql file
C. Issuing the define variablename command
D. Issuing the set define command.

ANS- (d)

1040) User THOMAS has been granted the role SALES_ANALYZER, which gives her access the SALES table for writing reports. However, when she tries to do so, she gets this error: **ORA-00942: table or view does not exists.** Which of the following statements can she issue in order to resolve the problem?

A. Alter user THOMAS default role sales_amalyzer;
B. Set role sales_amalyzer;
C. Grant select on sales to sales_amalyzer;
D. Grant sales_amalyzer to THOMAS;

ANS- (b)

1041) User FRANKLIN owns the PROFITS table and the SALES_ANALYZER role, which has already been granted to DAVIS. FRANKLIN grants select privileges on PROFITS to the SALES_ANALYZER role. At what point will that privilege be made available to DAVIS?

A. The next time DAVIS logs into Oracle.
B. The next time FRANKLIN grants the SALES_ANALYZER role to DAVIS
C. The next time FRANKLIN grants the privilege to SALES_ANALYZER
D. Immediately after the privilege is granted to SALES_ANALYZER.

ANS- (d)

1042) You are granting privileges on the Oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies a system privilege enabling you to connect to the database?

A. CONNECT
B. RESOURCE
C. Create session.
D. References

ANS- (c)

1043) You issue the following select statement in Oracle:

SQL> Select e.empno, e.ename, d.loc
2. From EMP e, DEPT d
3. Where e.deptno = d.deptno
4. And substr (e.ename, 1,1) = 'S';

Which of the following statements identifies an ANSI-compliant equivalent statement usable on the Oracle database?

A. Select empno, ename loc from EMP join dept on emp.deptno = dept.deptno where substr (emp.ename, 1, 1) = 'S';
B. Select empno, ename loc from EMP, DEPT on emp.deptno = dept.deptno where substr (emp.ename, 1, 1) = 'S';
C. Select empno, ename loc from EMP join dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and substr (emp.ename, 1, 1) = 'S';
D. Select empno, ename loc from EMP join dept on emp.deptno = dept.deptno and substr (emp.ename, 1, 1) = 'S';

ANS- (a)

1044) You are trying to manipulate data on the Oracle database. Which of the following choices identifies a capacity of select statement in Oracle and does not require the user of a subquery?

A. You can change data in Oracle using select statements.
B. You can remove data from Oracle using select statements.
C. You can create a table with the contents of another using select statements.
D. You can truncate tables using select statements.

ANS- (c)

1045) You issue a query in the Oracle database. Which of the following choices does not identify a component of your query if you want the query to execute mathematical operations on user-defined static expressions?

A. Column clause
B. Table clause
C. The dual table
D. The where clause

ANS- (d)

1046) You are manipulating data in Oracle. Which of the following is not a SQL command?

A. Select * from dual;
B. Set define ?
C. Update EMP set empno = 6543 where ename = 'SMITHERS';
D. Create table employee (empid varchar2 (10) primary key);

ANS- (b)

1047) You are defining SQL queries in Oracle. Which of the following database objects cannot be referenced directly from a select statement?

A. Tables
B. Sequences
C. Indexes
D. Views

ANS- (c)

1048) You need to filter return data from your query on the PROFITS table according to the PRODUCT_NAME column. Which of the following clauses in your SQL query will contain reference to the appropriate filter criteria?

A. Select
B. From
C. Where
D. Having

ANS- (c)

1049) A partial listing of output from the PROFITS table is shown in the following code block.

PRODUCT_NAME	PRODUCT_TYPE	QTR_END_DATE	PROFIT
BARNEY DOLL	TOY	31-MAR-2001	6575430.30
GAS GRILL	APPLIANCE	31-MAR-2001	1234023.88
PENCIL	OFFICE	30-JUN-2001	34039.99

Which of the following choices identifies the proper setup of a where clause for a query that calculates the total profits for all appliances sold in the six-month period from January 1 to 30, 2001?

A. Where product_name = 'GAS GRILL' and qtr_end_date between '01-JAN-2001' and '01-JUL-2001';
B. Where product_type = 'APPLIANCE' and product_name = 'GAS GRILL' and qtr_end_date between '01-JAN-2001' or '01-JUL-2001';
C. Where product_type = 'APPLIANCE' and qtr_end_date between '01-JAN-2001' and '01-JUL-2001';
D. Where product_name = 'GAS GRILL' and qtr_end_date = '01-JAN-2001' or '01-JUL-2001';

ANS- (c)

Use the contexts of the EMP table shown in the following code block to answer then next eight questions

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-Dec-1980	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-Feb-1981	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-Feb-1981	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-Apr-1981	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-Sep-1981	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-May-1981	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-Jun-1981	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	09-Dec-1982	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-Nov-1981	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-Sep-1981	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	12-Jan-1983	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-Dec-1981	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-Dec-1981	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-Jan-1982	1300		10

1050) Which of the following choices identifies the value that would be returned from the following query: SELECT SUM (SAL) + SUM (COMM.) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = ‘ANALYST’ OR ENAME LIKE ‘J%’;

A. 6000
B. 9925
C. 9975
D. NULL

ANS- (d)

1051) Which of the following choices identifies the value that would be returned from the following query: SELECT COUNT (MGR) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 10;

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. NULL.

ANS- (b)

1052) Which of the following choices identifies the value returned if you issued the following query: SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMP WHERE MGR = 7700 – 2;

A. Five
B. Six
C. Seven
D. NULL

ANS- (a)

1053) Which of the following choices identifies the third EMPLOYEE listed from the top of the output from the following SQL command: SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = ‘SALESMAN’ ORDER BY EMPNO DESC?

A. ALLEN
B. MARTIN
C. TURNER
D. WARD

ANS- (d)

1054) Which of the following choices identifies the third employee listed from the top in the output generated from the following SQL command: SELECT ENAME, JOB, FROM EMP WHERE JOB = ‘SALESMAN’ ORDER BY 1 DESC;

A. ALLEN
B. MARTIN
C. TURNER
D. WARD

ANS- (b)

1055) Which of the following choices identifies the value returned by Oracle when you issue the following query: SELECT SUBSTR (JOB, 1, 3) FROM EMP WHERE ENME LIKE UPPER (‘—ar%’)

A. ANA
B. CLE
C. MAN
D. SAL

ANS- (c)

1056) Which of the following choices identifies the value returned by Oracle when you issue:

SELECT TRUNC (MONTHS_BETWEEN (MIN (HIREDATE), MAX (HIREDATE))) FROM EMP

A. 24
B. 25
C. -24
D. -25

ANS- (c)

1057) Which of the following choices identify the value returned by Oracle when you issue the following query: SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE > ’23-JAN-82’; (Choose two.)

A. ADAMS
B. MILLER
C. SCOTT
D. SMITH

ANS- (a & c)

1058) A table called TEST contains two columns: TESTCOL, defined as a NUMBER (10) datatype, and TESTCOL_2, defined as a VARCHAR2 (10) datatype. You issue the following statement on Oracle: INSERT INTO TEST (TESTCOL, TESTCOL_2) VALUES (null, ‘FRANCIS’); You then issue the following query against that table: SELECT NVL (TESTCOL,’EMPTY’) AS TESTCOL FROM TEST WHERE TESTCOL_2 = ‘FRANCIS’;. Which of the following choices correctly identifies the result?

A. Oracle returns zero as the result
B. Oracle returns EMPTY as the result
C. Oracle returns NULL as the result
D. Oracle returns an error the result

ANS- (d)

1059) You want to obtain data from the ORDERS table, which contains three columns: CUSTOMER, ORDER_DATE, and ORDER_AMT. Which of the following choices identifies how you would formulate the where clause in a query against the ORDERS table when you want to see orders for customers LESLIE that exceed 2700?

A. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’;
B. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ and order_amt < 2700;
C. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ or order_amt > 2700;
D. Where customer = ‘LESLIE’ and order_amt > 2700;

ANS- (d)

1060) For a certain row in a table, a VARCHAR2 column contains the value ‘SMITHY’, padded to the right with seven spaces by the application. When the length () function processes that column value, what will be the value returned?

A. 6
B. 13
C. 309
D. 60

ANS- (b)

1061) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

```
SQL> Select deptno, case deptno
  2  When 10 then 10
  3  When 20 then 'Twenty'
  4  When 30 then 30
  5  When 40 then 40
  6  End case
  7  From dept
```

A. Error on line 1
B. Error on line 3
C. Error on line 6
D. No Error

ANS- (b)

1062) Examine the following PL code.

```
1. Declare
2. xjob emp.job%type := '&job';
3. xname emp.ename%type;
4. xsal emp.sal%type;
5. Begin
6. Select ename, sal into xname, xsal from EMP where job = xjob;
7. Dbms_output.put_line ('name ='||xname);
8. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('SALARY = '||XSAL);
9. EXCEPTION
10. When others then
11. If sqlcode = 100 then
12. Dbms_output.put_line ('empl doesn’t exist');
13. End if;
14. If sqlcode = -1422 then
15. Dbms_output.put_line ('> 1 empl doing same job');
16. End if;
17. End;
```

Which line of the following code will show you an error?

A. Line 11
B. Line 14
C. Line 15
D. No Error

ANS- (d)

1063) Examine the following statements

```
SQL> Create table UpdateTable
  2  (No varchar2 (10));

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (10);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘100’);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1000);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘10000’);
SQL> COMMIT;
```

Which of the Insert statement line will give you an error?

A. Line 1
B. Line 2
C. Line 4
D. No Error.

ANS- (d)

1064) Examine the following statements

```
SQL> Create table UpdateTable
  2  (No varchar2 (10));

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (10);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘100’);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1000);
SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘10000’);
SQL> COMMIT;
```

If we give the following SQL statement. What will be the result?

SQL> Update updatetable set no=lpad (no, 10,'*')

A. The UPDATE statement will not work.
B. You cannot give lpad statement in UPDATE command.
C. The UPDATE statement will work properly.
D. Will give an Error.

ANS- (c)

1065) Updateable views cannot include:

Set Operators (INTERSECT, MINUS, UNION, UNION ALL)
DISTINCT
Group Aggregate Functions (AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, etc.)
GROUP BY Clause
ORDER BY Clause
CONNECT BY Clause
START WITH Clause
Collection Expression In A Select List
Subquery In A Select List
Join Query

A. Set Operators (INTERSECT, MINUS, UNION, UNION ALL)
B. GROUP BY Clause
C. START WITH Clause
D. All of the above

ANS- (d)

1066) Examine the following SQL statements.

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V1 AS SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP1;
View created.

SQL> DELETE FROM V1 WHERE JOB='MANAGER';

What will the effect off the above given DELETE statement?

A. Will DELETE all the records from V1 VIEW whose job is ‘MANAGER’.
B. Will DELETE all the records from EMP1 Table whose job is ‘MANAGER’.
C. You cannot give DISTINCT clause for creating VIEW.
D. It will give an Oracle error: ORA-01732: data manipulation operation not legal on this view

ANS- (d)

1067) Examine the following SQL statements.

Note: - EMPNO column in EMP table is Primary Key.

SQL> CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;

You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> CREATE INDEX IND1 ON V1 (EMPNO);

A. The above statement will give an Oracle error: ORA-01702: a view is not appropriate here
B. The above statement will execute properly.
C. You cannot give primary key column for creating Index File.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

1068) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> CREATE TABLE EMP1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;
Table created.

SQL> CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP1;
View created.

SQL> CREATE INDEX IND1 ON EMP1 (EMPNO);
Index created.

SQL> CREATE SYNONYM S1 FOR EMP1;
Synonym created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM TAB;

A. The SELECT statement will display all the above create object name's
B. The SELECT statement will show TABLE, VIEW & INDEX objects names.
C. The SELECT statement will display the names of TABLE, VIEW & SYNONYM objects.
D. The SELECT statement will display the names of TABLE & VIEW objects.

ANS- (c)

1069) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> CREATE TABLE EMP1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP;
Table created.

SQL> CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT * FROM EMP1;
View created.

SQL> CREATE INDEX IND1 ON EMP1 (EMPNO);
Index created.

SQL> CREATE SYNONYM S1 FOR EMP1;
Synonym created.

SQL> DROP TABLE EMP1;

A. You cannot DROP EMP1 table because VIEW is created on that table.
B. You cannot DROP EMP1 table because INDEX is created on that table.
C. When you DROP EMP1 table the INDEX object will atomically get deleted.
D. When you DROP EMP1 table the INDEX and VIEW object will atomically get deleted.

ANS- (c)

1070) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT TRUNC (1234.871,0), ROUND (1234.871,0) FROM DUAL;

The output will be?

A. 1234 & 1235
B. 1235 & 1235
C. 1200 & 1245
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

1071) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT RPAD (LPAD ('SALEEL', 15,'*'), 20,'*') FROM DUAL;

What will the output of the given statement?

A. ********INFOWAY*****
B. *****INFOWAY********
C. **********INFOWAY**********
D. Will give you an error.

ANS- (a)

Use the contexts of the EMP table shown in the following code block to answer then next questions

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-Dec-1980	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-Feb-1981	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-Feb-1981	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-Apr-1981	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-Sep-1981	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-May-1981	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-Jun-1981	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	09-Dec-1982	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-Nov-1981	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-Sep-1981	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	12-Jan-1983	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-Dec-1981	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-Dec-1981	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-Jan-1982	1300		10

1072) Examine the following SQL statement?

SQL> INSERT INTO (EMPNO, ENAME) VALUES (10,10)

A. INSERT statement is invalid.
B. INSERT statement is valid.
C. You cannot INSERT the values in specific columns.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

1073) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL + COMM AS “Total” FROM EMP;

A. Arithmetical operators are not allowed in SELECT statement.
B. You cannot give alias name to the formula.
C. The addition of NULL values in the column will return NULL.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (c)

1074) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT * FROM (SELECT ENAME AS R1, JOB, SAL, COMM FROM EMP) WHERE R1 LIKE 'S%';

The above statement is valid statement or not?

A. True
B. False

ANS- (a)

1075) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE (ROWID, 0) =ANY (SELECT ROWID, MOD (ROWNUM, 2) FROM EMP);

The output will be?

A. The statement will give an error because inner query is returning more than one row.
B. The statement will fail because you cannot use ROWID pseudo column in where clause.
C. The statement will execute without error and will show all the odd records.
D. The statement will fail because you cannot use ANY in subqueries.

ANS- (c)

1076) You issue the following statement in Oracle?

SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP1 WHERE ROWID IN (SELECT ROWID FROM EMP1 WHERE ROWNUM <= 40 MINUS SELECT ROWID FROM EMP1 WHERE ROWNUM <=20);

A. The above SQL statement will fail.
B. The above SQL statement will display the records between 20 and 40.
C. In the above SQL statement ‘IN’ operator cannot be used.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

1077) Which function accepts arguments of any datatype?

A. SUBSTR
B. NVL
C. ROUND
D. DECODE

ANS- (b & d)

1078) Which two operators are not allowed when using an outer join.

A. OR
B. AND
C. IN
D. =

ANS- (c & d)

1079) Which function implements IF.. THEN…ELSE logic?

A. INITCAP ()
B. REPLACE ()
C. DECODE ()
D. IFELSE ()

ANS- (c)

1080) Which two statements are used to modify a view definition?

A. ALTER VIEW
B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW
C. CREATE FORCE VIEW
D. REPLACE VIEW

ANS- (b & c)

1081) Constraints can be enforced at which two levels:

A. TABLE
B. COLUMN
C. ROW
D. DATABASE

ANS- (a & b)

1082) Examine the following statements and find which is correct SQL statement?

A. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME;
B. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY 1;
C. SELECT ENAME AS "R1" FROM EMP ORDER BY R1;
D. All of the above.

ANS- (d)

1083) Examine the following statements and find which of the statement is correct?

A. CREATE TABLE TEMP (NO NUMBER (4) CHECK (NO>10));
B. CREATE TABLE TEMP (DT DATE CHECK (DT <= SYSDATE));
C. CREATE TABLE TEMP (NO NUMBER (4) CHECK (NO <ROWNUM));
D. CREATE TABLE TEMP (USERNAME VARCHAR2 (20) CHECK (USER='SCOTT'));

ANS- (a)

1084) In Oracle you can rename objects like?

A. TABLES
B. VIEWS
C. SYNONYMS
D. All of the above.

ANS- (d)

1085) DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_ROW_NUMBER (ROWID) starts the value with

A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. None of the above

ANS- (a)

1086) Which of the following SQL statement will kill the user DILIP?

SID	SERIAL#	USERNAME
1	1	
2	1	
3	1	
4	1	
5	1	
6	1	
7	1055	SHARMIN
8	130	DILIP
9	131	SALEEL

A. ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION '8,130';
B. ALTER SESSION KILL SESSION '8,130';
C. ALTER SESSION KILL SESSION 'DILIP';
D. You cannot kill the user session.

ANS- (a)

1087) Which of the following SQL statement will lock the user DILIP?

A. ALTER USER DILIP ACCOUNT LOCK;
B. ALTER USER DILIP LOCK ACCOUNT;
C. ALTER DILIP USER ACCOUNT LOCK;
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

1087) Which of the following SQL statement will unlock the user DILIP?

A. ALTER USER DILIP UNLOCK ACCOUNT;
B. ALTER USER DILIP ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
C. ALTER DILIP USER ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

1088) Examine the following PL/SQL code and find out weather the code has any error or not?

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE XMESSAGE (MYMESSAGE IN VARCHAR2,
  2 MESSAGEOUT OUT VARCHAR2)
  3 IS
  4 BEGIN
  5 MESSAGEOUT := MYMESSAGE;
  6 --DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (MYMESSAGE);
  7 END;
  8 /
```

A. Error at Line 2
B. Error at Line 3
C. Error at Line 6
D. No Error.

ANS- (d)

1089) You can start SQL*Plus using.

A. SQLPLUS DAC/DAC@ORCL (DOS Mode)
B. SQLPLUSW DAC/DAC@ORCL (Windows Mode)
C. HTTP://INFOSERVER/ISQLPLUS (Internet Explorer)
D. All of the above.

ANS- (d)

1090) The CarDealer table contains the following columns:

```
PRICE       NUMBER (7,2)
DISCOUNT    NUMBER (4,2)
```

If the price and discount of a Hundai car is 20000 and 2500, what will be the result of evaluating the following SQL statement?

```
SQL> SELECT PRICE – DISCOUNT * 1.05 * 0.2 FROM CarDealer;
SQL> SELECT  (PRICE – (DISCOUNT * 1.05) * 0.2) FROM CarDealer;
```

A. Statement 1 will return a higher value than statement 2.
B. Statement 1 and statement 2 will return the same value.
C. Statement 2 will return a higher value than statement 1.
D. Statement 1 is syntactically incorrect.

ANS- (b)

1091) Tom queries the database with the following statement:

```
SQL> SELECT ORDER_ID, NVL (100 / CUSTOMERS, 'None') FROM INVENTORY;
```

Which value will be displayed when the CUSTOMERS value is null?

A. 100
B. Null
C. None
D. An error is returned.

ANS- (d)

1092) The AUTO_DEALER table contains the following columns:

CAR_ID	NUMBER (16) PK
CAR_NAME	VARCHAR2 (15)
CAR_MANUFACTURER	VARCHAR2 (15)
PRICE	NUMBER (8)

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT PRICE, CAR_NAME FROM AUTO_DEALER ORDER BY PRICE, CAR_NAME;

How will the results be sorted?

A. In Numerical order
B. In Alphabetical order
C. In Numerical order followed by alphabetical order
D. In Alphabetical order followed by numerical order

ANS- (c)

1093) The CARSALES table contains the following columns:

CAR_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)
CAR_PRICE	NUMBER
DISCOUNT	VARCHAR2 (50)

Which SQL statement would you use to display the names of the cars that are being sold without any discount?

A. SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT != NULL;
B. SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT IS NOT NULL;
C. SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT <> NULL;
D. SELECT CAR_NAME, CAR_PRICE FROM CARSALES WHERE DISCOUNT IS NULL;

ANS- (d)

1094) The car salesman wants to display the car names and the discounts for each car. If the discount value is not specified for any car, the car price should be displayed, and if the car price value is not specified either, the value 20 should be displayed. Which of the following queries can be used to display this information?

A. SELECT CAR_NAME, NVL (DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;
B. SELECT CAR_NAME, NVL (DISCOUNT_VALUE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;
C. SELECT CAR_NAME, COALESCE (DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE, 20) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;
D. SELECT CAR_NAME, COALESCE (20, DISCOUNT_VALUE, PRICE) DISCOUNT FROM CAR_INFO ORDER BY DISCOUNT_VALUE;

ANS- (b)

1095) Two expressions are compared by a particular function. If they are found to be equal, the function returns null. If the expressions are not equal, the function returns the first expression. Which of the following functions is being referred to in this description?

A. NVL2
B. NVL
C. COALESCE
D. NULLIF

ANS- ()

1096) Each of the following functions operates on data from all the rows of a table, as a group for one function. Which is that function?

A. CEIL
B. COUNT (*)
C. STDDEV
D. MIN

ANS- (b)

1097) Among the following functions, which ones cannot be used on a VARCHAR2 column?

A. SYSDATE
B. NVL
C. TRUNC
D. ROUND

ANS- (a, c & d)

1098) Which of the following is the correct order in which expressions are evaluated?

A. Comparison conditions, OR condition, IS [NOT] NULL, NOT condition, AND condition
B. Arithmetic operators, concatenation operator, NOT condition, AND condition, OR condition
C. Arithmetic operators, IS [NOT] NULL, AND condition, OR condition, [NOT] BETWEEN
D. Concatenation operator, LIKE, AND condition, NOT condition, OR condition

ANS- ()

1099) Consider the following statement:

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NO, EMP_TITLE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE MGR_ID = MO22
       ORDER BY EMP_NAME;
```

The EMP_NO column has NUMBER data type, whereas other columns in EMPLOYEE table are of datatype VARCHAR2. Which of the following statements results in an error?

A. ORDER BY EMP_NAME
B. WHERE MGR_ID = MO22
C. SELECT EMP_NO, EMP_TITLE
D. No error occurs

ANS- (b)

1100) Which of the following operators in not used in NON-EQUI JOIN?

A. BETWEEN .. AND ..
B. =
C. <=
D. IN

ANS- ()

1101) Which of the following statements produce a Cartesian product for the RPODUCTS and INVENTORY table that do not have any common column? (Select two).

A. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, CATEGORY_NAME FROM PRODUCTS CROSS JOIN INVENTORY;
B. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, CATEGORY_NAME FROM PRODUCTS JOIN INVENTORY;
C. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, CATEGORY_NAME FROM PRODUCTS NATURAL JOIN INVENTORY USING (PRODUCT_NAME);
D. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, CATEGORY_NAME FROM PRODUCTS, INVENTORY;

ANS- (& d)

1102) Which of the following clause will override the GROUP BY sort?

A. HAVING
B. ORDER BY
C. WHERE
D. SELECT

ANS- ()

1103) The manager of an ice-cream company wants to query product information subtotals and total values for annual profits from sales of ice-cream based on the flavour?

A. SELECT YEAR, FLAVOR, SUM (PROFITS) AS PROFITS FROM ICECREAM_SALES GROUP BY (YEAR, FLAVOR);
B. SELECT YEAR, FLAVOR, SUM (PROFITS) AS PROFITS FROM ICECREAM_SALES GROUP BY FLAVOR;
C. SELECT YEAR, FLAVOR, SUM (PROFITS) AS PROFITS FROM ICECREAM_SALES GROUP BY ROLLUP (YEAR, FLAVOR);
D. SELECT YEAR, FLAVOR, SUM (PROFITS) AS PROFITS FROM ICECREAM_SALES ROLLUP (YEAR, FLAVOR);

ANS- ()

1104) Which of the following queries can be used to get the maximum average temperature for all months of the year?

A. SELECT MAX (TEMP) FROM MONTHLY_TEMP GROUP BY MONTH;
B. SELECT MAX (AVG (TEMP)) FROM MONTHLY_TEMP GROUP BY MONTH;
C. SELECT AVG (TEMP) FROM MONTHLY_TEMP GROUP BY MONTH;
D. SELECT MAX (AVG (TEMP)) FROM MONTHLY_TEMP GROUP BY AVG (TEMP);

ANS- ()

1105) When used with GROUP BY clause, the functionality of HAVING clause is not described by which one of the following option?

A. To put data in ascending order.
B. To group certain data based on known criteria.
C. To group certain data based on unknown criteria.
D. To execute certain data based on known criteria.
E. To include certain data based on known criteria.

ANS- ()

1106) Examine the following Trigger?

```
1   CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER T1 AFTER INSERT ON EMP FOR EACH ROW
2   DECLARE
3   XEMPNO EMP.EMPNO%TYPE;
4   BEGIN
5   SELECT EMPNO INTO XEMPNO FROM EMP1 WHERE EMPNO = :NEW.EMPNO;
6   IF XEMPNO IS NOT NULL THEN
7   UPDATE EMP1 SET ENAME =:NEW.ENAME, DEPTNO=:NEW.DEPTNO WHERE
    EMPNO = :NEW.EMPNO;
8   END IF;
9   EXCEPTION
10  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
11  INSERT INTO EMP1 (EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO) VALUES  (:NEW.EMPNO,
    :NEW.ENAME, :NEW.DEPTNO);
12  END;
13  /
```

A. The trigger will give error at line 1.
B. The trigger will execute properly.
C. The trigger will give error at line 7.
D. The trigger will give error at line 11.

ANS- (b)

1107) What is the output of the following query?

```
SQL> SELECT LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY IN
     (SELECT SALARY FROM WORKER WHERE DEPT_NO = 14 OR DEPT_NO = 11);
```

A. Last name and first name of all the workers with the same salary as workers in departments 11 or 14.
B. Last name and first name of workers in departments 11 or 14.
C. Last name and first name of all the workers in departments 11 or 14 who have the same salary.
D. Last name and first name of workers whose salaries fall in the range of salaries in departments 11 or 14.

ANS- (a)

1108) Evaluate the following command?

```
SQL> SELECT ID_NUMBER, DESCTIPTION, PRICE FROM INVENTORY WHERE
     MANUFACTURER_ID IN (SELECT MANUFACTURER_ID FROM INVENTORY
     WHERE PRICE > 8.00 OR QUANTITY > 10000 ORDER BY ORDER_DATE);
```

Which clause will cause an error?

A. ORDER BY ORDER_DATE
B. SELECT MANUFACTURER_ID
C. WHERE MANUFACTURER_ID IN
D. WHERE PRICE > 8.00 OR QUANTITY > 1000

ANS- (a)

1109) The 'Employee' table has four columns, viz Name, Designation, Salary and Perks. Perks may or may not be given to an employee. Which one of the following query displays Name, Designation and Total gross Salary for all those employees who have their Salary and perks same as that of an Employee named Anthony?

A. SELECT NAME, DESIGNATION, SUM (SALARY + PERKS) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE (SALARY, NVL (PERKS, 0)) IN (SELECT SALARY, NVL (PERKS, 0) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME ='Anthony') AND NAME != 'Anthony';
B. SELECT NAME, DESIGNATION, SUM (SALARY + PERKS) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE (SALARY, NVL (PERKS, 0)) IN (SELECT SALARY, NVL (PERKS, 0) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME ='Anthony';
C. SELECT NAME, SUM (SALARY + PERKS), DESIGNATION FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY IN (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME ='Anthony') AND NAME != 'Anthony';
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

1110) if one of the values returned by the subquery is a NULL value then which of the following statement is correct?

A. The NULL values will be displayed at the end of the result set
B. The NULL values will be displayed first in the result set
C. The query will return no rows
D. The query will result in an error.

ANS- ()

1111) For updating the WORKER table, the job title has to be changed from 'Clerk' to 'Assistant'. Which of the following statements accomplishes this task?

A. UPDATE WORKER SET JOB = 'Assistant' WHERE INITCAP (JOB) = 'Clerk';
B. UPDATE WORKER WHERE JOB = 'Assistant' SET UPPER (JOB) = 'Clerk';
C. UPDATE WORKER SET VALUES JOB = 'Assistant' WHERE INITCAP (JOB) = 'Clerk';
D. UPDATE WORKER SET JOB = 'Assistant' WHERE UPPER (JOB) = 'Clerk';

ANS- (a)

1112) 1116) On which objects a view can be based? (Select multiple)

A. View
B. Sequences
C. Synonym
D. Table
E. Index

ANS- (a, c & d)

1113) Which of the following events will cause an automatic rollback?

A. REVOKE command
B. Exiting from SQL*PLUS without issuing COMMIT command
C. System crash
D. TRUNCATE command

ANS- (b)

1114) How do you add FOREIGN KEY constraint to the column Product_ID in ITEM table referring to ID to PRODUCT table?

A. ALTER TABLE ITEM ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PRODUCT_ID FOREIGN KEY (PRODUCT_ID);
B. ALTER TABLE ITEM ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT FK_PRODUCT_ID (PRODUCT_ID) REFERENCTS PRODUCT (ID);
C. ALTER TABLE ITEM ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PRODUCT_ID FOREIGN KEY (PRODUCT_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT (ID);
D. ALTER TABLE ITEM ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PRODUCT_ID FOREIGN KEY REFERENCE PRODUCT (ID);

ANS- (c)

1115) Which clause could you use to limit the price values to 100.00 or less?

A. CONSTRAINT CHECK inventory_price_ck (price < 100.00)
B. CONSTRAINT inventory_price_ck CHECK(price < 100.00)
C. CONSTRAINT CHECK inventory_price_ck (price < 100.00)
D. CONSTRAINT CHECK inventory_price_ck (price IN(100.00))

ANS- (b)

1116) While creating a table with the following column, how many constraint clauses are needed?

SQL> EmpNo VARCHAR2 (6) PK
EmpName VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

ANS- (a)

1117) On which two objects a view cannot be a based? (Select Two)

A. View
B. Sequences
C. Synonym
D. Table
E. Index

ANS- (b & e)

1118) Which of the following options is used in the CREATE VIEW command that will prevent the updating of data in the base table that is not accessible to the view?

A. WITH SELECT ONLY
B. WITH READ ONLY
C. WITH CHECK OPTION
D. WITH FORCE OPTION

ANS- (b)

1119) Which clause would you use to assign a default value to an existing column?

A. CREATE
B. ALTER COLUMN
C. ALTER TABLE
D. MODIFY

ANS- (d)

1120) Which clause would you use in an ALTER TABLE command to remove a constraint from the QUANTITY column in the WAREHOUSE table?

A. DISABLE
B. DROP
C. ALTER
D. DELETE

ANS- (b)

1121) Consider the following statement in SQL*PLUS:

```
DEFINE Q_RATE = 6.80
SELECT PRODUCT_ID
FROM SALES
WHERE RATE = Q_RATE
ORDER BY QTY;
```

Which of the clause cause an error?

A. DEFINE Q_RATE = 6.80
B. WHERE RATE = Q_RATE
C. SELECT PRODUCT_ID
D. ORDER BY QTY

ANS- (b)

1122) The Employee table contains the following columns:

ID NUMBER (9) PK
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER (9)

Evaluate the following:

```
DEFINE ID_EMP = 65212
SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE ID = (&ID_EMP)
```

What change should be made to the script so that it will execute?

A. Remove the ampersand
B. Use ACCEPT
C. Close the cursor
D. No change is needed

ANS- (d)

1123) Which of the following choice represent invalid column headings? (Select two.)

A. COLUMN name HEADING 'Employee Name' FORAT A10
B. COLUMN JUSTIFY RIGHT FORMAT $9,999
C. COLUMN NULL salary FORMAT 99999999
D. COLUMN dept NOPRINT

ANS- ()

1124) You have a script that contains an UPDATE statement. Which of the following is the most appropriate way for you to specify values in the variables in the script?

A. Using '&' (AMPERSAND) to specify value at runtime for the statement
B. Have coded values in the statement
C. Using DEFINE command to use variables
D. Using ACCEPT command for each statement

ANS- (a)

1125) An external table named STUDENTSXT contains the following columns:

STUDENT_ID NUMBER
STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
STUDENT_DEPT VARCHAR2 (20)
STUDENT_ENROLLED DATE

What is the result when the following statement is issued on this table:

```
CREATE INDEX STUDENT_ID_INDX ON STUDENTSXT (STUDENT_ID)
```

A. An index named student_id_indx is created on the student_id column
B. An index cannot be created on external tables
C. The index is stored in the external table directory
D. The index is stored in the database and not in the external table directory.

ANS- ()

1126) Out of the following options, with which is the CURRVAL psuedocolumn typically used? (Select two).

A. Subquery in UPDATE
B. SELECT with HAVING clause
C. SET clause of UDATE
D. VALUES clause of INSERT

ANS- (c & d)

1127) Which types of statements react slowly if all the columns in a table have indexes?

A. DML
B. SELECT
C. DDL
D. DCL

ANS- ()

1128) What does the following SQL statements accomplish?

SQL> CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR john.employee;

A. Assigns a new object privilege
B. Creates a system privilege
C. Eliminates the need to use an object name with its schema
D. None of the above.

ANS- ()

1129) Which of the following data dictionary tables specifies the roles accessible by the user?

A. USER_ROLE_PRIVS
B. ROLE_SYS_PRIVS
C. ROLE_USER_PRIVS
D. ROLE_TAB_PRIVS

ANS- ()

1130) A DBA needs to create a new user in the database. What is the first thing the DBA has to do towards the new users?

A. Grant privileges and roles
B. Creating user's database objects and granting privileges on these objects
C. Password authentication and granting privileges
D. Password authentication and creating user's database objects

ANS- ()

1131) Which of the following privileges is a system privilege?

A. SELECT ANY TABLE
B. EXECUTE
C. REFERENCE
D. ALTER

ANS- ()

1132) The FOREIGN KEY Constraint will not allow deletion of a parent record if child records are found, except under which of the following clauses? (Select two)

A. REFERENCES
B. ON DELETE CASCADE
C. ON DELETE SET NULL
D. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS

ANS- (b & c)

1133) You are attempting to create the following view:

```
SQL>  CREATE VIEW V1 AS
      SELECT ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE, SAL
      FROM EMP
      WHERE JOB='MAMAGER'
      ORDER BY ENAME;
```

Which clause will cause an error during this creation?

A. CREATE VIEW V1 AS
B. SELECT ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE, SAL
C. WHERE JOB='MAMAGER'
D. ORDER BY ENAME
E. No error.

ANS- (e)

1134) User Amy grants SELECT privileges on the ORDER_DETAILS table to Greg. But when Greg tries to access the ORDER_DETAILS table using SELECT * FROM ORDER_DETAILS, he encounters an error: Table or view does not exist. What should Greg do to overcome this error? (Select two)

A. SELECT * FROM AMY.ORDER_DETAILS
B. User Greg needs SELECT TABLE privileges
C. User Greg can access ORDER_DETAILS, only if it is in his own schema
D. Create a synonym for the ORDER_DETAILS, and perform SELECT from the synonym.

ANS- (a & d)

1135) CREATE USER Jennifer IDENTIFIED BY letsrock;

Which two of the following system privileges must Jennifer is granted so that she can create table in her schema?

A. CREATE SESSION
B. CREATE TABLE
C. ALTER TABLE
D. CREATE SCHE

ANS- (a & b)

1136) Examine the following statement

EMPL Table.

Name	Null?	Type
No		VARCHAR2 (3)
Month Name		VARCHAR2 (20)

There are 14 rows in EMPL table. You issue the following SQL statement.

SQL> UPDATE EMPL SET “No” = ROWNUM;

A. The above statement will UPDATE all 14 rows.
B. The above statement will not UPDATE the rows.
C. The above statement will raise an error.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (a)

1137) Examine the following statement

EMPL Table.

Name	Null?	Type
No		VARCHAR2 (3)
Month Name		VARCHAR2 (20)

There are 14 rows in EMPL table. You issue the following SQL statement.

SQL> UPDATE EMPL SET "MONTH NAME" = RPAD ("MONTH NAME", 20, '*');

A. The above statement is valid.
B. The above statement is invalid.

ANS- (a)

1138) Examine the following PL/SQL code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER T2 AFTER LOGON ON DATABASE
DECLARE
        XUSER VARCHAR2 (4000);
BEGIN
        SELECT ORA_LOGIN_USER INTO XUSER FROM DUAL;
        INSERT INTO DILIP.EMPL VALUES (100, XUSER);
END;
/
```

A. AFTER LOGON cannot be used in DATABASE level Trigger.
B. ORA_LOGIN_USER is invalid psuedocolumn.
C. INSERT statement is invalid; you cannot give INSERT statement in Trigger.
D. The Code will execute properly.

ANS- (d)

1139) Examine the following PL/SQL code.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER T3 BEFORE INSERT ON EMP FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
        :NEW.ENAME := UPPER (:NEW.ENAME);
END;
/
```

A. :NEW psuedocolumn cannot be used in Trigger.
B. UPPER function cannot be used in Trigger.
C. The Trigger will execute properly.
D. The Trigger will raise an error.

ANS- (c)

1140) Examine the following SQL statement

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY JOB ORDER BY
     SAL) AS "R1" FROM EMP ORDER BY JOB;
```

A. The above given statement is valid.
B. The above given statement is invalid.

ANS- (a)

1141) Examine the following SQL statement

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE NVL (COMM, 0) = 0;
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM = 0 OR COMM IS NULL;
```

If you issue the above SQL statements then.

A. The output of both the statement will different.
B. The output of both the statement will be the same.
C. First statement will raise an error.
D. Second statement will raise an error.

ANS- (b)

1142) Examine the following SQL statement?

```
SQL> SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP WHERE LEVEL = 2 CONNECT BY PRIOR SAL >
     SAL;
```

A. The above statement will show the first highest salary.
B. The above statement will show the second highest salary.
C. The above statement will raise an error.
D. None of the above.

ANS- (b)

1143) Examine the following SQL statements?

```
SQL> SET DEFINE OFF
SQL> DEFINE X = 100;
SQL> SELECT &X FROM DUAL;
```

A. The above given SELECT statement will display result as 100.
B. In the above given SSELECT statement you cannot use '&'.
C. It will raise an error: SP2-0552: Bind variable "X" not declared.
D. You cannot define a variable at SQL prompt.

ANS- (c)

1144) John has created a procedure named SALARY_CALC. Which SQL query allows him to view the text of the procedure?

A. SELECT text FROM user_source WHERE name ='SALARY_CALC';
B. SELECT * FROM user_source WHERE source_name ='salary_calc';
C. SELECT * FROM user_objects WHERE object_name = 'SALARY_CALC';
D. SELECT * FROM user procedures WHERE object_name ='SALARY_CALC';
E. SELECT text FROM user_sourceWHERE name='SALARY_CALC' AND owner ='JOHN';

ANS- (a)

1145) You are in the process of dropping the BUILDING_LOCATION column from the HR.EMPLOYEES table. The table has been marked INVALID until the operation completes. Suddenly the instance fails. Upon startup, the table remains INVALID. Which step(s) should you follow to complete the operation?

A. Continue with the drop column command: ALTER TABLE hr.employees DROP COLUMNS CONTINUE;
B. Truncate the INVALID column to delete remaining rows in the column and release unused space immediately.
C. Use the Export and Import utilities to remove the remainder of the column from the table and release unused space.
D. Mark the column as UNUSED and drop the column: ALTER TABLE hr.employees SET UNUSED COLUMN building location; ALTER TABLE hr.employees DPOP UNUSED COLUMN building_location CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;

ANS- (a)

1146) Which data dictionary view would you use to get a list of all database users and their default settings?

A. ALL_USERS
B. USERS_USERS
C. DBA_USERS
D. V$SESSION

ANS- (c)

1147) User A issues this command:

SQL> UPDATE EMP SET id=200 WHERE id=1;

Then user B issues this command:

SQL> UPDATE EMP SET id=300 WHERE id=1;

User B informs you that the UPDATE statement seems to be hung. How can you resolve the problem so user B can continue working?

A. No action is required
B. Ask user B to abort the statement
C. Ask user A to commit the transaction
D. Ask user B to commit the transaction

ANS- (c)

1148) Which statement about an Oracle instance is true?

A. The redo log buffer is NOT part of the shared memory area of an Oracle instance.
B. Multiple instances can execute on the same computer, each accessing its own physical database.
C. An Oracle instance is a combination of memory structures, background processes, and user processes.
D. In a shared server environment, the memory structure component of an instance consists of a single SGA and a single PGA.

ANS- (b)

1149) You need to create an index on the PASSPORT_RECORDS table. It contains 10 million rows of data. The key columns have low cardinality. The queries generated against this table use a combination of multiple WHERE conditions involving the OR operator. Which type of index would be best for this type of table?

A. Bitmap
B. Unique
C. Partitioned
D. Reverse key
E. Single column
F. Function-based

ANS- (a)

1150) The users pward and psmith have left the company. You no longer want them to have access to the database. You need to make sure that the objects they created in the database remain. What do you need to do?

A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from the user.
B. Drop the user from the database with the CASCADE option.
C. Delete the users and revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege.
D. Delete the users by using the DROP USER command from the database.

ANS- (a)

1151) Your developers asked you to create an index on the PROD_ID column of the SALES_HISTORY table, which has 100 million rows. The table has approximately 2 million rows of new data loaded on the first day of every month. For the remainder of the month, the table is only queried. Most reports are generated according to the PROD_ID, which has 96 distinct values. Which type of index would be appropriate?

A. Bitmap
B. Reverse key
C. Unique B-Tree
D. Normal B-Tree
E. Function based
F. Non-unique concatenated

ANS- (a)

1152) Which data dictionary view would you use to get a list of object privileges for all database users?

A. DBA_TAB_PRIVS
B. ALL_TAB_PRIVS
C. USER_TAB_PRIVS
D. ALL_TAB_PRIVS_MADE

ANS- (a)

1153) Which type of file is part of the Oracle database?

A. Control file
B. Password file
C. Parameter files
D. Archived log files

ANS- (a)

1154) For which two constraints are indexes created when the constraint is added? **(Choose two.)**

A. Check
B. Unique
C. Not null
D. Primary key
E. Foreign key

ANS- (b & d)

1155) An INSERT statement failed and is rolled back. What does this demonstrate?

A. Insert recovery
B. Read consistency
C. Transaction recovery
D. Transaction rollback

ANS- (d)

1156) Which constraint state prevents new data that violates the constraint from being entered, but allows invalid data to exist in the table?

A. ENABLE VALIDATE
B. DISABLE VALIDATE
C. ENABLE NOVALIDATE
D. DISABLE NOVALIDATE

ANS- (c)

1157) A table can be dropped if it is no longer needed, or if it will be reorganized. Which three statements are true about dropping a table? **(Choose three.)**

A. All synonyms for a dropped table are deleted.
B. When a table is dropped, the extents used by the table are released.
C. Dropping a table removes the table definition from the data dictionary.
D. Indexes and triggers associated with the table are not dropped but marked INVALID.
E. The CASCADE CONSTRAINTS option is necessary if the table being dropped is the parent table in a foreign key relationship.

ANS- (b, c & e)

1158) Based on the following profile limits, if a user attempts to log in and fails after five tries, how long must the user wait before attempting to log in again?

```
ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT LIMIT
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME 60
PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME 10
PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME 1800
PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX UNLIMITED
FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS 5
PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME 1/1440
PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION verify_function;
```

A. 1 minute
B. 5 minutes
C. 6 minutes
D. 10 minutes
E. 18 minutes
F. 60 minutes

ANS- (a)

1159) Which is true when considering the number of indexes to create on a table?

A. Every column that is updated requires an index.
B. Every column that is queried is a candidate for an index.
C. Columns that are part of a WHERE clause are candidates for an index.
D. On a table used in a Data Warehouse application there should be no indexes.

ANS- (c)

1160) Which password management feature ensures a user cannot reuse a password for a specified time interval?

A. Account Locking
B. Password History
C. Password Verification
D. Password Expiration and Aging

ANS- (b)

1161) Which data dictionary view(s) do you need to query to find the following information about a user?

• Whether the user's account has expired
• The user's default tablespace name
• The user's profile name

A. DBA_USERS only
B. DBA_USERS and DBA_PROFILES
C. DBA_USERS and DBA_TABLESPACES
D. DBA_USERS, DBA_TS_QUOTAS, and DBA_PROFILES
E. DBA_USERS, DBA_TABLESPACES, and DBA_PROFILES

ANS- (a)

1162) Which statement should you use to obtain information about the number, names, status, and location of the control files?

A. SELECT name, status FROM v$parameter;
B. SELECT name, status FROM v$controlfile;
C. SELECT name, status, location FROM v$control_files;
D. SELECT status, location FROM v$parameter WHERE parameter=control_files;

ANS- (b)

1163) You need to crated a report to display the ship date and order totals of your ordid table. If the order has not been shipping your report must display not shipped. If the tatal is not available your report must say not available. In the ordid table the ship data 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, shipdata “Not shipped”, total “Not available” FROM order;
B. Select ordid, NVL (to_char(shipdata), “Not shipped”),NVL(total, “Not available”) FROM order;
C. Select ordid, NVL (to_char(shipdata), “Not shipped”),NVL(TO_CHAR(total), “Not available”) FROM order;
D. Select ordid, TO_CHAR(shipdate, “Not shipped”) TO_CHAR(total,’Not avaolable’) FROM orders;

ANS- (c)

1164) You want to display the details of all employees whose last name is Smith. But you are not sure in which case last names are stored. Which statement will list all the employee whose last name is Smith?

A. Select lastname, firstname FROM emp.4 WHERE lastname='smith'
B. Select lastname, firstname FROM EMP WHERE UPPER (lastname)='smith';
C. Select lastname, firstname FROM EMP WHERE lastname=UPPER ('smith');
D. Select lastname, firstname FROM EMP WHERE LOWER (lastname) = 'smith';

ANS- (d)

1165) 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 number from the time the order is placed to the time the order is shipped. Which statement produces the required results?

A. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate, ROUND (MONTH_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate)) "Time Taken" FROM ord;
B. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate, ROUND (DAYS_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate)) / 30 FROM ord;
C. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate, ROUND OFF (shipdate, orderdate) "Time Taken" FROM ord;
D. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate, MONTH_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate) "Time Taken" FROM ord;

ANS- (a)

1166) The employee table contains these columns:

Last_name Varchar2 (25)
First_name Varchar2 (25)
Salary Number (7,2)

You need to display the names of employees on more than an average salary of all employees. Evaluate the SQL statement.

```
SQL> 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 by 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.

ANS- (c)

1167) The employee table contains these columns:

FIRST-NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
COMMISSION NUMBER (3,2)

Evaluate this SQL statement

SQL> SELECT FIRST-NAME, COMMISSION FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE COMMISSION = (SELECT COMMISSION 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 name Scott.
D. The first name values in the database are in the lower case.

ANS- (a)

1168) 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 of 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.

ANS- (b)

1169) 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.

ANS- (b)

1170) Examine the structure of student table:

Name Null Type
STU ID NOT NULL NUMBER (3)
NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (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 varchar2 (25) NOT NULL);

ANS- (d)

1171) 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 STUCTURE;
E. DELETE * FROM student KEEP STRUCTURE.

ANS- (b)

1172) 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;
        Declare
                V_found VARCHAR2 (10);
                Y NUMBER
        Begin
                If (V_sal > 500) THEN
                        V_found :='YES';
                END IF;
                DBMS_PUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of V_found is ' || V_sal);
                DBMS_PUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of V_Sal is ' || TO_CHAR (V_Sal));
                Y:=20;
        END;
        DBMS_PUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of V_found is ' || V_found);
        DBMS_PUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of Y is ' || TO_CHAR (Y));
END;
```

SET server OUTPUT ON;

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

ANS- (a)

1173) 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. LABGRA

ANS- (a)

Q.2 True or False

1) The use of DBMS automatically removes redundancies.
2) Relational model requires the use of connectors as 'links'.
3) In the network model a record can have many parents.
4) Char conserves memory as compared to varchar.
5) A table once created can be dropped.
6) The name of a table can be changed with Alter command.
7) A table can have more than one primary key.
8) The columns on which ORDER BY is done must be a part of <Select Statement>
9) For a valid UNION of two result sets, the column names of the result sets should match.
10) Char datatype stores only characters in the database.
11) The VARCHAR2 datatype comes under standard SQL datatypes
12) The maximum length of VARCHAR2 datatype is identical when used in a PL/SQL code and when used in a table
13) The ORDER BY clause whenever used should always be the last clause of an SQL query **(T)**
14) The size of a column in a table cannot be decreased once a value is inserted in it **(T)**
15) The UNIQUE and FOREIGN keys cannot have NULL values **(F)**
16) Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) consists of more DML and less DQL statements **(T)**
17) Decision Support System (DSS) is used to understand the trends of data **(T)**
18) ROWID is the only pseudo column in any Oracle table **(F)**
19) Database Manager is the person responsible for proper functioning of a DBMS. **(F)**
20) A set of privileges assembled together is called a ROLE **(T)**
21) An Oracle SQL query may or may not have a FROM clause **(F)**
22) The DATE datatype of Oracle occupies 8 bytes **(F)**
23) The default value of any datatype in Oracle is " " **(F)**
24) Both an SQL query as well as a PL/SQL code is interpreted in Oracle **(F)**
25) A SELECT statement cannot be used to lock a table **(F)**
26) All functions performed by constraints can equally be performed by triggers **(T)**
27) By default, the trigger is created at ROW level **(F)**
28) Oracle automatically creates an index on the primary key of a table **(T)**
29) A single trigger can be used for handling Insert/delete/update on a table **(T)**
30) DDL operations, once performed are automatically committed & do not require any commit statement for confirmation **(T)**
31) No column of a Non-key preserved table can be modified through a view **(T)**
32) No trigger other than the INSTEAD OF trigger can be applied to a view **(T)**
33) PL/SQL programs residing at the client side are called named PL/SQL blocks **(F)**
34) The difference between a procedure and a function is that a procedure needs to be executed explicitly using EXECUTE whereas a function can be executed within an SQL statement as well **(T)**
35) The datatypes of parameters passed to stored procedures cannot have any width **(T)**
36) DDL statements cannot be executed within a Pl/SQL code **(F)**
37) Oracle stored procedures can only be written in Pl/SQL **(F)**
38) BOOLEAN is a valid datatype in PL/SQL & not in Oracle database **(T)**
39) The updates made to a view are not reflected to the underlying base tables **(F)**
40) A single query cannot have WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses simultaneously **(F)**
41) DECODE is a standard function specified by SQL 92 standards **(F)**
42) The two SELECT statements joined using UNION, INTERSECT and MINUS must have same no, of columns & datatypes, the size of these columns does not matter **(T)**
43) The UNION clause does not eliminate duplicates **(F)**
44) A view is non-updateable if it has a reference to ROWNUM **(T)**

45) An ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a CREATE VIEW statement **(T)**
46) Oracle, by default creates an index on every UNIQUE column of a table **(T)**
47) ROWID is a datatype **(T)**
48) 2NF applies only to the tables with composite primary keys **(T)**
49) The inner join (or equi join) is same as the natural join **(T)**
50) The anonymous Pl/SQL blocks stored at the client side are a part of the Oracle database **(F)**
51) The "i" in Oracle 8i stands for "improved" **(F)**
52) The implicit variables :new and :old cannot be used in context of table level triggers **(T)**
53) A function and a table cannot have a same name but a function and a trigger can **(T)**
54) Oracle completely follows all of the 12 Codd's rules **(F)**
55) NLS_DATE_FORMAT can be used to change the default date format (DD-MON-YY) in Oracle **(T)**
56) Indexing a table increases the speed of execution of queries based on it. **(T)**
57) The HAVING clause can only contain aggregate functions. **(T)**
58) Oracle will not allow you to delete from the parent table if the child records exist**. (T)**
59) Oracle stores dates and time as two separate values **(F)**
60) The ROWNUM column can be modified through update statement **(F)**
61) SELECT NLOG (7) FROM dual returns the natural log of 7 **(F)**
62) Only the functions CONCAT, DECODE, DUMP, NVL, NVL2 and REPLACE can return non-NULL values when called with a NULL argument. **(T)**
63) ROLLBACK is not possible when we delete the records using TRUNCATE SQL command. **(T)**
64) Only SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks are stored in the SQL buffer **(T)**
65) SQL*Plus command are not stored in the buffer **(T)**
66) The ORDER BY clause cannot have more than 255 columns or expressions. **(T)**
67) The WHEN clause is CASE can be repeated for 128 times only. **(T)**
68) The DUAL table is a dummy table in Oracle with one column and one row **(T)**
69) DESC, DESCR and DESCRIB are valid. **(T)**
70) DESCRIPE on a stored program such as procedure or function show the parameters that need to be passed In / Out, its datatype and if there is a default value. **(T)**
71) When you RENAME a table then Oracle automatically transfers integrity constraints, index and grants to the new table. (**T)**
72) When you DROP a table then Oracle automatically drops view, materialized views and other stored programs. **(F)**
73) You can RENAME tables, views, synonyms and stored procedures and functions. **(T)**
74) Subquery are allowed in CHECK constraints **(F)**
75) Environment functions (such as SYSDATE, USER, USERENV and UID) can be used in CHECK constraints. **(F)**
76) The DUAL table is a dummy table in Oracle with one column and two rows. **(F)**
77) Select * from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = dept.deptno; **(F)**
78) A column or set of columns that uniquely identifies a row within a table is also called as super key. (**T)**
79) DELETE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPNO = :EMPNO_BIND_VAR is a valid statement; **(F)**
80) Candidate key is a key that uniquely identifies rows in a table. (**T)**
81) A row in a table is also called as a tuple. (**T)**
82) One cannot ROLLBACK after executing a TRUNCATE statement. (**T)**
83) SELECT * FROM GLOBAL_NAME; is a valid statement. (**T)**
84) SELECT empno, distinct (job) from EMP; is a valid statement. **(F)**
85) AFIEDT.BUF stands for **A FI**le **ED**iting **BUF**fer. (**T)**
86) Can one drop the SYSTEM tablespace. **(F)**
87) You must delete the child rows first and then the parent row. (**T)**
88) When you create a constraint, the constraint is automatically enabled. **(T)**
89) You cannot drop the user who is currently connected to the database. **(T)**
90) Select * from EMP where ename >'AL' is a valid statement. **(T)**

91) SYSTEM tablespace can be made read-only. **(F)**
92) Data type or length of a table-partitioning column may not be changed. **(T)**
93) Tuples are also known as rows. **(T)**
94) Primary key is a combination of unique and not null values. **(T)**
95) Oracle is the name of Greek Goddess. **(T)**
96) If you don't specify century then year treated to belong in to the current century. **(T)**
97) DECODE is used as an effective alternative to IF-THEN-ELSE. **(T)**
98) Cycle sequence is not to be used with Primary key column. **(T)**
99) You cannot user ORDER BY clause in subquery **(T)**
100) If pseudocolumns are present in the view, they cannot be included in an update statement **(T)**