1. Which constraint can be defines only at the column level?
A. UNIQUE
B. NOT NULL
C. CHECK
D. PRIMARY KEY
E. FOREIGN KEY

2. Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)
A. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outerjoin.
B. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin.
C. You use (*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin.
D. You use an outerjoin to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
E. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table
without matching rows, to perform an outerjoin.
F. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outerjoin to another condition by
using the OR operator.

3. The data in the STATE table is shown in question 10. The data in the CITY table is as shown below.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM city;

  CNT_CODE ST   CTY_CODE CTY_NAME
---------- -- ---------- -------------
         1 TX       1001 DALLAS
        91 TN       2243 MADRAS
         1 CA       8099 LOS ANGELES
```

What is the result of the following query?

```
SELECT st_name "State Name"
FROM   state
WHERE  (cnt_code, st_code) =
      (SELECT cnt_code, st_code
       FROM   city
       WHERE  cty_name = 'DALLAS');
```

A. TEXAS

B. The query will fail because CNT_CODE and ST_CODE are not in the WHERE clause of the subquery.

C. The query will fail because more than one column appears in the WHERE clause.

D. TX

4. The EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, and FULL_NAME columns. The DEPARTMENTS table has DEPARTMENT_ID and DEPARTMENT_NAME columns. Which two of the following queries return the department ID, name, and employee name, listing department names even if there is no employee assigned to that department?

A.SELECT d.department_id, d.department_name, e.full_name
FROM departments d
NATURAL LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e;

B. SELECT department_id, department_name, full_name
FROM departments
NATURAL LEFT JOIN employees;

C.SELECT d.department_id, d.department_name, e.full_name
FROM departments d
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e
USING (d.department_id);

D.SELECT d.department_id, d.department_name, e.full_name
FROM departments d
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e
ON (d.department_id = e.department_id);

5. Which query is a correlated subquery?

Aselect cty_name from city
where st_code in (select st_code from state
where st_name = 'TENNESSE'
and city.cnt_code = state.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.st_code
and city.cnt_code = state.cnt_code
and st_name = 'TENNESSE';

D.select cty_name
from city, state
where city.st_code = state.st_code (+)
and city.cnt_code = state.cnt_code (+)
and st_name = 'TENNESSE';

6. You have a large job that will load many thousands of rows into your ORDERS table. To speed up the loading process, you want to temporarily stop enforcing the foreign key constraint FK_ORDERS. Which of the following statements 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;

7. The SALES table contains the following data:

```
SELECT channel_id, COUNT(*)
FROM sales
WHERE channel_id IN ('T','I')
GROUP BY channel_id;

C   COUNT(*)
- ----------
T     12000
I     24000
```

How many rows will be inserted into the NEW_CHANNEL_SALES table with the following SQL statement?

```
INSERT FIRST
 WHEN channel_id ='C' THEN
   INTO catalog_sales (prod_id,time_id,promo_id,amount_sold)
       VALUES (prod_id,time_id,promo_id,amount_sold)
 WHEN channel_id ='I' THEN
   INTO internet_sales (prod_id,time_id,promo_id
                       ,amount_sold)
       VALUES (prod_id,time_id,promo_id,amount_sold)
 WHEN  channel_id IN ('I','T') THEN
   INTO new_channel_sales (prod_id,time_id,promo_id
                         ,amount_sold)
       VALUES (prod_id,time_id,promo_id,amount_sold)
SELECT channel_id,prod_id,time_id,promo_id,amount_sold
FROM sales;
```

A. 0

B. 12,000

C. 24,000

D. 36,000

8. How many rows will be counted in the last SQL statement that follows?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM emp;
  120 returned

INSERT INTO emp (emp_id)
   VALUES (140);
SAVEPOINT emp140;

INSERT INTO emp (emp_id)
   VALUES (141);
INSERT INTO emp (emp_id)
   VALUES (142);
INSERT INTO emp (emp_id)
   VALUES (143);
TRUNCATE TABLE emp;
INSERT INTO emp (emp_id)
   VALUES (144);

ROLLBACK;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM emp;
```

A. 121

B. 1

C. 0

D. 143

9. Which of the following INSERT statements 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;

10.What will the salary of employee Arsinoe be at the completion of the following SQL statements?

a. UPDATE emp
  SET salary = 1000
  WHERE name = 'Arsinoe';
SAVEPOINT Point_A

b. UPDATE emp
  SET salary = salary * 1.1

```
  WHERE name = 'Arsinoe';
SAVEPOINT Point_B;
```

c. UPDATE emp

```
  SET  salary = salary * 1.1
  WHERE name = 'Berenike';
SAVEPOINT point_C;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT point_b;
COMMIT;
```

d. UPDATE emp

```
  SET salary = 1500
  WHERE name = 'Arsinoe';
SAVEPOINT point_d;

ROLLBACK TO point_d;

COMMIT;
```

A. 1000

B. 1100

C. 1111

d. 1500

11. 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

12. 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

13. Which of the following statements could use an index on the columns PRODUCT_ID and WAREHOUSE_ID of the OE.INVENTORIES table?

A.select count(distinct warehouse_id)
from oe.inventories;

B.select product_id, quantity_on_hand
from oe.inventories
where warehouse_id = 100;

C.insert into oe.inventories values (5,100,32);

D.None of these statements could use the index

14. Assuming all referenced constructs are valid, which of the following is a valid declaration of a cursor in a package specification?

a. CURSOR cur_suppliers RETURN SUPPLIERS.LAST_NAME, SUPPLIERS.SUPPLIER_ID;

b. CURSOR cur_suppliers RETURN SUPPLIERS.LAST_NAME%TYPE;

c. CURSOR cur_suppliers RETURN SUPPLIERS %ROWTYPE;

d. CURSOR cur_suppliers RETURN 'SUPPLIER';

15. You have created a cursor that is declared in a package specification. Which of the following statements is now true for this cursor? (Choose all that apply.)

a. You can open the cursor in one PL/SQL block and fetch it in another within the same schema session.

b. The cursor is automatically opened when any package construct is invoked.

c. The cursor name is unique to the schema and cannot be repeated in any other cursor in the schema.

d. The cursor is never closed until the schema session is disconnected.

16. Consider the following code sample:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION BALANCE_LEDGER(account_id NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
  v_result BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
  RECONCILE(account_id, v_result);
  IF (v_result) THEN    RETURN '1';
  ELSE                  RETURN '2';
  END IF;
END BALANCE_LEDGER;
```

Which of the following statements is true about this code sample? (Choose all that apply.)

a. It will not compile due to RETURN datatype conflicts.

b. It will compile, but it will not execute due to RETURN datatype conflicts.

c. It will compile, but it will not execute within SQL statements.

d. It will compile and execute.

17. You submit the following statement to the database:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CREDIT_CHECK (p_card_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
```

```
IS
  CURSOR cur_card_services IS
    SELECT APPROVAL_CODE
    FROM   CARD_SERVICE
    WHERE  CARD_ID = p_card_id;
  v_approval_code CARD_SERVICE.APPROVAL_CODE%TYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN  cur_card_services;
  FETCH cur_card_services INTO v_approval_code;
  CLOSE cur_card_services;
  RETURN v_approval_code;
END CREDIT_CHECK;
```

Which of the following statements will successfully execute this function from SQL*Plus? (Choose all that apply.)

a. EXEC CREDIT_CHECK(4020);

b. SELECT CREDIT_CHECK(p_card_id => 101) FROM DUAL;

c. BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(CREDIT_CHECK(101)); END;

d. CREDIT_CHECK(4020);

18. You attempt to compile the package body RETRIEVAL_DATA in SQL*Plus and encounter some compilation errors. You log off of the schema and then log back on again in SQL*Plus. Which of the following queries will definitely give you the correct number of errors for this compilation?

a. SELECT COUNT(SEQUENCE) FROM USER_ERRORS WHERE NAME = 'RETRIEVAL_DATA';

b. SELECT SUM(SEQUENCE) FROM USER_ERRORS WHERE NAME = 'RETRIEVAL_DATA' AND TYPE = 'PACKAGE BODY';

c. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM USER_ERRORS WHERE TYPE = ‘PACKAGE BODY’ AND NAME = ‘RETRIEVAL_DATA’;

d. None of the above

19. You have created a new schema that contains one database object—a table called LEDGER. Assuming that any references to LEDGER are syntactically correct, which of the following statements will successfully execute? (Choose all that apply.)

a. PROCEDURE NAME_LEDGER(p_name IN VARCHAR2, p_id IN NUMBER) IS BEGIN UPDATE LEDGER SET NAME = p_name WHERE LEDGER_ID = p_id; END;

b. REPLACE PROCEDURE NAME_LEDGER(p_name IN VARCHAR2, p_id IN NUMBER) IS BEGIN UPDATE LEDGER SET NAME = p_name WHERE LEDGER_ID = p_id; END;

c. CREATE PROCEDURE NAME_LEDGER(p_name IN VARCHAR2, p_id IN NUMBER) IS BEGIN UPDATE LEDGER SET NAME = p_name WHERE LEDGER_ID = p_id; END;

d. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE NAME_LEDGER(p_name IN VARCHAR2, p_id IN NUMBER) IS BEGIN UPDATE LEDGER SET NAME = p_name WHERE LEDGER_ID = p_id; END;

20.In a schema JNELSON, you have created the following procedure:

```
PROCEDURE PURGE_AUDIT IS
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM AUDIT;
END;
```

The schema JNELSON has granted EXECUTE privileges on this procedure to the schema JBAUCHSPIES. Next, in the schema JBAUCHSPIES, you have created the following procedure:

```
PROCEDURE PURGE_ALL IS

BEGIN

  JNELSON.PURGE_AUDIT;

END;
```

Finally, you want to grant the ability to run the procedure PURGE_ALL to a third schema CJONES. Which of the following is the best solution to achieve this result?

a. (From JNELSON) GRANT EXECUTE ON PURGE_AUDIT TO CJONES;

b. (From JBAUCHSPIES) GRANT EXECUTE ON PURGE_ALL TO CJONES;

c. Both A and B

d. (From JBAUCHSPIES) GRANT EXECUTE ON PURGE_ALL TO CJONES CASCADE;

21. You are creating a package called PURCHASING and want to make sure that every procedure and function in this package is restricted to never making any changes to the database unless explicitly authorized. Which of the following statements in the package specification will help ensure this?

a. PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(DEFAULT,WNDS);

b. PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(PURCHASING,WNDS);

c. PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(WNDS);

d. PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(ALL,WNDS);

22. You decide to create a package called SHIP_MAINTENANCE. As your first step, you issue the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY SHIP_MAINTENANCE AS
  PROCEDURE CHECK_SUPPLIES IS
  BEGIN
    SUPPLIERS.SUPPLY_CHECK;
  END CHECK_SUPPLIES;
END SHIP_MAINTENANCE;
```

Assuming that this code compiles successfully, which of the following statements is definitely true? (Choose all that apply.)

a. The procedure CHECK_SUPPLIES is public.

b. The procedure CHECK_SUPPLIES is private.

c. The package body SHIP_MAINTENANCE has a status of VALID.

d. The package body SHIP_MAINTENANCE has a status of INVALID.

23. Assuming that any referenced database objects are properly declared and properly referenced, which of the following is not a valid statement? (Choose all that apply.)

a. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_SUPPLIER_AUDIT BEFORE OR AFTER INSERT ON SUPPLIERS BEGIN INSERT INTO SUPPLIER_AUDIT VALUES (AUDIT_ID.NEXTVAL, SYSDATE, USER); END;

b. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_SUPPLIER_AUDIT BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON SUPPLIERS BEGIN INSERT INTO SUPPLIER_AUDIT VALUES (AUDIT_ID.NEXTVAL, SYSDATE, USER); END;

c. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_SUPPLIER_AUDIT BEFORE SELECT OR UPDATE ON SUPPLIERS BEGIN INSERT INTO SUPPLIER_AUDIT VALUES (AUDIT_ID.NEXTVAL, SYSDATE, USER); END;

d. CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_SUPPLIER_AUDIT BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON SUPPLIERS BEGIN INSERT INTO SUPPLIER_AUDIT VALUES (AUDIT_ID.NEXTVAL, SYSDATE, USER); END;

24. You have created the following database triggers:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_01
  BEFORE INSERT ON CRUISE_TYPES
  BEGIN
    AUDIT_CRUISE_TYPES;
  END;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG_02
  BEFORE INSERT ON CRUISE_TYPES
  BEGIN
    VALIDATE_USER;
  END;
```

When an INSERT statement is issued on the CRUISE_TYPES table, which trigger is fired first?

a. TRIG_01, because it was created first.

b. TRIG_02, because it was created last.

c. TRIG_01, because it is alphabetically first.

d. The answer cannot be determined.

25. You have created the following two triggers:

```
TRIGGER AUDIT_SCHEDULE
BEFORE INSERT ON WORK_SCHEDULE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
  INSERT INTO AUDIT_RECORD VALUES
    (SEQ_AUDIT_RECORD_ID.NEXTVAL, USER);
END AUDIT_SCHEDULE;



TRIGGER AUDIT_CHANGES
BEFORE INSERT ON WORK_SCHEDULE
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO AUDIT_CHANGES VALUES
    (SEQ_AUDIT_CHANGE_ID.NEXTVAL, USER);
END AUDIT_CHANGES;
```

You then issue the following valid DML statement to the database:

```
INSERT INTO WORK_SCHEDULE VALUES
  (SEQ_WORK_SCHEDULE_ID.NEXTVAL, 101, SYSDATE);
```

Which trigger fires first?

a. AUDIT_SCHEDULE

b. AUDIT_CHANGES

c. Both triggers fire simultaneously.

d. You cannot know for sure.

26. Consider the following trigger:

```
TRIGGER EMP_AUDIT
BEFORE UPDATE ON EMPLOYEES
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
  :NEW.UPDATE_DATE := SYSDATE;

  :NEW.UPDATE_USER := USER;

END;
```

Now consider the following UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET SALARY = 100000 WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 123;
```

At the end of this statement, what is the value for the UPDATE_DATE column in the EMPLOYEES table for the record where EMPLOYEE_ID = 123?

a. The system date as defined on the server at the time of the UPDATE statement
b. NULL
c. Unchanged from what it was before the UPDATE statement
d. The system date as defined on the client at the time of the UPDATE statement

27. Examine this package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BB_PACK IS
V_MAX_TEAM_SALARY NUMBER(12,2);
PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER(V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2,
V_SALARY NUMBER);
END BB_PACK;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY BB_PACK IS
V_PLAYER_AVG NUMBER(4,3);
PROCEDURE UPD_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID IN NUMBER,
V_AB IN NUMBER DEFAULT 4, V_HITS IN NUMBER) IS
BEGIN
UPDATE PLAYER_BAT_STAT SET AT_BATS = AT_BATS + V_AB, HITS = HITS +
V_HITS
WHERE PLAYER_ID = V_ID;
COMMIT;
VALIDATE_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID);
END UPD_PLAYER_STAT;

PROCEDURE ADD_PLAYER (V_ID IN NUMBER, V_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2,
V_SALARY NUMBER)IS
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO PLAYER(ID,LAST_NAME,SALARY) VALUES
(V_ID, V_LAST_NAME, V_SALARY);
UPD_PLAYER_STAT(V_ID,0,0);
END ADD_PLAYER;
END BB_PACK
/
```

Which statement will successfully assign .333 to the V_PLAYER_AVG variable from a procedure outside the package?

A. V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
B. BB_PACK.UPD_PLAYER_STAT.V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
C. BB_PACK.V_PLAYER_AVG := .333;
D. This variable cannot be assigned a value from outside of the package.

28.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER secure_emp
BEFORE LOGON ON employees
BEGIN
IF (TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DY') IN ('SAT', 'SUN')) OR
(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH24:MI')
NOT BETWEEN '08:00' AND '18:00')
THEN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20500, 'You may
insert into the EMPLOYEES table only during
business hours.');
END IF;
END;
/
```

What type of trigger is it?

A. DML trigger
B. INSTEAD OF trigger
C. Application trigger
D. System event trigger
E. This is an invalid trigger.

29. Which three are valid ways to minimize dependency failure? (Choose three)

A. Querying with the SELECT * notification.
B. Declaring variables with the %TYPE attribute.
C. Specifying schema names when referencing objects.
D. Declaring records by using the %ROWTYPE attribute.
E. Specifying package.procedure notation while executing procedures.

30. The OLD and NEW qualifiers can be used in which type of trigger?

A. Row level DML trigger
B. Row level system trigger
C. Statement level DML trigger

D. Row level application trigger
E. Statement level system trigger
F. Statement level application trigger

31. CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION gen_email_name
(p_first_name VARCHAR2, p_last_name VARCHAR2, p_id NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
is
v_email_name VARCHAR2(19);
BEGIN
v_email_home := SUBSTR(p_first_name, 1, 1) ||
SUBSTR(p_last_name, 1, 7) ||
'@Oracle.com';
UPDATE employees
SET email = v_email_name
WHERE employee_id = p_id;
RETURN v_email_name;
END;
You run this SELECT statement:
SELECT first_name, last_name
gen_email_name(first_name, last_name, 108) EMAIL
FROM employees;
What occurs?
A. Employee 108 has his email name updated based on the return result of the function.
B. The statement fails because functions called from SQL expressions cannot perform DML.
C. The statement fails because the functions does not contain code to end the transaction.
D. The SQL statement executes successfully, because UPDATE and DELETE statements are
ignoring in stored functions called from SQL expressions.
E. The SQL statement executes successfully and control is passed to the calling environ

31. 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));

33. All of the following choices identify a component of Oracle's redo architecture, except one. Which of the following is not a direct component of Oracle's redo mechanism when the database is in archivelog mode?

A. DBW0

B . Redo log buffer

C . CKPT with the Archive redo logs

D . LGWR

E . Online redo log

34. You are adding redo logs to the Oracle database. Creating a new redo log adds information to which of the following Oracle resources?

A . Shared pool

B . SGA

C. Control file

D . PGA

35. A program global area (PGA) is a memory region that contains data and control information for a server process. The contents of the PGA memory are: _____, _____, _____. It does not contain any background process.
    a. Private SQL Area,
    b. Cursors and SQL Areas,
    c. SQL Work Areas.
    d. SQL Work
    e. Session
    f. Archo
36. After this, it allocates an SGA and creates background processes. When you start, the database instance comes into picture into system memory. Combination of the SGA and the Oracle processes is called an
    a. Oracle instance.
    b. Oracle Database
    c. Oracle Server
    d. Oracle universal installer

37. Some architecture eliminates the need for a dedicated server process for each connection. A dispatcher directs multiple incoming network session requests to a pool of shared server processes. An idle shared server process from a shared pool of server processes picks up a request from a common queue, which means a small number of shared servers can perform the same amount of processing as many dedicated servers.
    a. Shared Server Architecture
    b. Dedicated Server Process
    c. Share Server
    d. Dispatcher
    e. Server process

38. When you create a table, if the tablespace is not mentioned then the table will be created in default tablespace & temporary tablespace
    a. True
    b. False

39. Materialized views are used in different environments like data warehousing, decision support, and distributed or mobile computing:

    a. True

    b. False

40. When Oracle starts an instance, it reads the initialization parameter file to determine the values of initialization parameters.

a. SPFILE

b. SMON

c. SGA

d. PGA

41. After this, it allocates an SGA and creates background processes. When you start, the database instance comes into picture into system memory. Combination of the SGA and the Oracle processes is called an

a. Oracle instance.

b. Oracle Database

c. Oracle Server

d. Oracle universal installer

42. Oracle Real Application Clusters 10g (RAC) enable a single database to run across multiple clustered nodes in a grid, pooling the processing resources of several standard machines.

a. Server Virtualization

b. Storage Virtualization

c. Grid Computing

d. Storage Management

43. Can objects of the same Schema reside in different tablespace ?

a. Yes

b. No

44. CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE add_dept
(p_name departments.department_name%TYPE DEFAULT 'unknown',
p_loc departments.location_id%TYPE DEFAULT 1700)
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO departments(department_id, department_name,
loclation_id)
VALUES(dept_seq.NEXTVAL,p_name, p_loc);
END add_dept;
/
You created the add_dept procedure above, and you now invoke the procedure in SQL *Plus.

Which four are valid invocations? (Choose four)
A. EXECUTE add_dept(p_loc=>2500)
B. EXECUTE add_dept('Education', 2500)
C. EXECUTE add_dept('2500', p_loc =>2500)
D. EXECUTE add_dept(p_name=>'Education', 2500)
E. EXECUTE add_dept(p_loc=>2500, p_name=>'Education')

45. The EMPLOYEE tables 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;