

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

Question: 1. (A)

Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combinations of the POSITION and MANAGER values from the EMPLOYEE table?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT position, manager
FROM employee;
- B. SELECT position, manager DISTINCT
FROM employee;
- C. SELECT position, manager
FROM employee;
- D. SELECT position, DISTINCT manager
FROM employee;

Answer: A

Explanation:

To display a unique values in the result you can use the DISTINCT key word this will eliminate the duplicate values from the result of the query.

Question: 2. (A)

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.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

SQL*Plus commands can be used to manipulate data in tables and SQL*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** SQL*Plus commands can be abbreviated. Like command DESCRIBE can be abbreviated as DESC, or SELECT as SELE.
- B:** SQL*Plus commands are not accesses from a browser.
- E:** SQL*Plus is not only the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 38-48
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 3. (A)

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.

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

F. Query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To look on the view definition you need to query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary view and search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** You cannot see the definition of the view using the DESCRIBE command.
- B:** There is no DEFINE VIEW command in Oracle.
- C:** There is no DESCRIBE VIEW command in Oracle.
- E:** You cannot use the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view to see the definition of your view: it is used to store system objects definitions only.
- F:** You can find record about view in the USER_OBJECTS, but it does not contain the definition of the view itself.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 291-301
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

Question: 4. (A)

Which is an /SQL*Plus command?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

There is only one SQL*Plus command in this list: DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL command. This command returns a description of *tablename*, including all columns in that table, the datatype for each column, and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL values.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** INSERT is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.
- B:** UPDATE is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.
- C:** SELECT is not a SQL*Plus command.
- E:** DELETE is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.
- F:** RENAME is not a SQL*Plus command.

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Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 5. (A)

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:

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

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;

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer provides correct list of columns for the output.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. It is not required to show all columns of the table. Symbol "*" is used in the SELECT command to substitute a list of all columns of the table.
- B:** This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. There are not NAME and ADDRESS columns in the CUSTOMERS table.
- C:** This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. There are not ID, NAME, ADDRESS or PHONE columns in the CUSTOMERS table.
- E:** This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. It is not required to show all columns of the table.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 20-24
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 6. (A)

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

Answer: A

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

Explanation:

Selection, projection and join capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed in this view.

Incorrect Answers

B: Selection is performed in this query, not difference. There is no capability with name difference for a SELECT statement exists.

C: There is no intersection in this SELECT statement used.

D: There is no intersection in this SELECT statement used.

E: There is no difference or product capabilities exist for a SELECT statement.

OCF Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 20-21
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 7. (A)

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.

Answer: A & E

Explanation:

The ORDER BY clause does sort data in ascending order by default. And the ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement: after FROM or WHERE or GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect Answers

B: The ORDER BY clause does sort data in ascending, not descending order, by default.

C: The ORDER BY clause must be after the WHERE clause in the SQL statement.

D: The ORDER BY clause is executed on the server side as the whole SQL statement is.

F: The ORDER BY clause is executed last in the query execution, after results are limited with the WHERE and GROUP BY clause conditions.

OCF Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 56-61
Chapter 2: Limiting, Sorting, and Manipulating Return Data

Question: 8. (A)

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

Answer: B & D

Explanation:

You can use SELECT statement to display and to insert data into different table.

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

Incorrect Answers

A: You cannot update data with SELECT statement. Update command is used for this purpose.

C: You cannot delete data with SELECT statement. Delete command is used for this purpose.

E: You cannot truncate data with SELECT statement. Truncate command is used for this purpose.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 20-21
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 9. (A)

Evaluate this SQL*Plus command:

```
START delaccount
```

Which task will this command accomplish?

- A. It executes the DELACCOUNT PL/SQL routine.
- B. It runs the DELACCOUNT.SQL script file.
- C. It creates the DELACCOUNT file using the default file extension.
- D. It invokes the editor to edit the contents of the DELACCOUNT file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

START is SQL*Plus command which is used to run the already stored script. It will not display the actual command in the script.

Question: 10. (A)

Which SQL SELECT statement performs a projection, a selection, and join when executed?

- A.

```
SELECT p.id_number, m.manufacturer_id, m.city
FROM product p, manufacturer m
WHERE p.manufacturer_id = m.manufacturer_id
AND m.manufacturer_id = 'NF10032';
```
- B.

```
SELECT id_number, manufacturer_id
FROM product
ORDER BY manufacturer_id, id_number;
```
- C.

```
SELECT id_number, manufacturer_id
FROM product
WHERE manufacturer_id = 'NF10032';
```
- D.

```
SELECT manufacturer_id, city
FROM manufacturer
AND manufacturer_id = 'NF10032'
ORDER BY city;
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

PROJECTION will select the whole column values of the table while SELECTION will gives you rows of the table and JOIN is joining the two tables on a same column. To get all these task done in one statement you can use this command

```
SELECT p.id_number, m.manufacturer_id, m.city
FROM product p, manufacturer m
```

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

WHERE p.manufacturer_id = m.manufacturer_id
AND m.manufacturer_id = 'NF10032';

Question: 11. (A)

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	

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

- A. SELECT customer_id, customer_name
FROM customers
WHERE postal_code CONTAINS NULL;
- B. SELECT customer_id, customer_name
FROM customers
WHERE 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;

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement returns the rows in the CUSTOMERS table that do not have a postal code. The correct syntax to check NULL values is usage of "IS NULL" clause.

Incorrect Answers

- A:** "CONTAINS NULL" is incorrect clause in Oracle.
- B:** This statement will just check if postal code equals to string '_____';
- D:** Usage of "IS NVL" is incorrect in Oracle. But there is a function NVL() you can use to process NULL values.
- E:** You can not use equal comparison to check whether value is NULL or not. Use construction "IS NULL" or "IS NOT NULL" to do that.

OCp Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 31-32
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

Question: 12. (A)

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

SELECT last_name, salary , hire_date

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

These two statements produce identical results, because it is possible even to use numbers to indicate the column position where Oracle should order the output from a statement.

Incorrect Answers

B: Second statement is correct and it will not return a syntax error.

C: The results are sorted in ascending order by default.

D: There is no corrections need to be made for the statements. They will return identical results.

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Chapter 2: Limiting, Sorting, and Manipulating Return Data

Question: 13. (A)

Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept
(deptno NUMBER(2),
dname VARCHAR2(14),
loc VARCHAR2(13));
ROLLBACK;
DESCRIBE DEPT
```

What is true about the set?

- A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.
- B. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space 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 the us a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement..

Answer: A

Explanation:

The structure of the DEPT table will be displayed because the CREATE TABLE statement is DDL operation and it cannot be rolled back because implicit *commit* occurs on the database when a user exits SQL*Plus or issues a data-definition language (DDL) command such as a *create table*

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

statement, user to create a database object, or an *alter table* statement, used to alter a database object.

Incorrect Answers

B: The ROLLBACK statement has nothing to do with the storage space of the DEPT table.

C: The DESCRIBE DEPT statement does not produce the error. It displays the structure of the DEPT table.

D: The COMMIT statement does not need to be introduced because implicit *commit* occurs on the database after creation of the table.

OCPI Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 281-283
Chapter 6: Manipulating Oracle Data

Question: 14. (A)

Examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID)

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

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

What is its output?

A.

EMP_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr_id Manager

```
-----
110 Bob 8000 Bob
120 Ravi 6500 110 Ravi
108 Jennifer 6500 110 Jennifer
103 Chris 4200 120 Chris
105 Diana 5000 108 Diana
```

B.

EMP_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr_id Manager

```
-----
120 Ravi 6500 110 Bob
108 Jennifer 6500 110 Bob
103 Chris 4200 120 Ravi
```


Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

105 Diana 500 108 Jennifer

C.

EMP_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr_id Manager

 110 Bob 800
 120 Ravi 6500 110 Bob
 108 Jennifer 6500 110 Bob
 103 Chris 4200 120 Ravi
 105 Diana 5000 108 Jennifer

D

EMP_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr_id Manager

 110 Bob 8000 110 Bob
 120 Ravi 6500 120 Ravi
 108 Jennifer 6500 108 Jennifer
 103 Chris 4200 103 Chris
 105 Diana 5000 105 Dina

E. The SQL statement produces an error.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This 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

Incorrect Answers

- A:** This output will be provided by different query.
- C:** This output will be provided by different query.
- D:** This output will be provided by different query.
- E:** This SQL query will not produce error, it will show results as in answer B.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 118-122
 Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

Question: 15. (A)

Which /SQL*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

- A. Substitution variables
- B. Replacement variables
- C. Prompt variables
- D. Instead-of variables
- E. This feature cannot be implemented through /SQL*Plus.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lexical substitution variables can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause.

Incorrect Answers

- B:** There is no replacement variables SQL*Plus feature in Oracle.
- C:** There is no prompt variables SQL*Plus feature in Oracle.
- D:** There is no instead-of variables SQL*Plus feature in Oracle.
- E:** This feature is implemented in the SQL*Plus with lexical substitution variables.

Exam Name:	Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL		
Exam Type:	Oracle	Exam Code:	1Z0-007
Doc. Type:	Q & A with explanations	Total Questions	295

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 165-173
Chapter 4: Subqueries

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