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Oracle:

Introduction to Oracle SQL & PL/SQL

Version 1

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Q._1

You need to create a report to display the ship date and order totals of your ordid table. If the order has not been shipped your report must display not shipped. If the total is not available your report must say not available. In the ordid table the ship date column has a data type of date the total column has a data type of number. Which statement do you use to create this report?

A. Select ordid, ship date "Not shipped",
total "Not available"
FROM order.

B. Select ordid, NVL (Ship date Not),
NVL (total, "Not available"
FROM order.

C. Select ordid, NVL (TO=CHAR (ship date) "Not
NVL (To char (total), 'not available') Shipped")
FROM order.

D. Select ordid, To-CHAP (ship date, 'Not ship')
To-CHAR (total, 'Not available')
FROM order;

Answer: C

Q._2

You want of display the details or all employees whose last names is Smith. But you are not sure in which case last names are stored. Which statement will list all the employees whose last name is Smith?

A. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE last name= 'smith';

B. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE UPPER (last name)= ('smith');

C. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE last name=UPPER ('smith');

D. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE LOWER (last name)= ('smith'

Answer: D

Q._3

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

A. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
ROUND(MONTHS-BETWEEN(shipdate,orderate))
"Time Taken"
FROM ord;

B. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
ROUND(DAYS-BETWEEN(shipdate,orderate))/30.
FROM ord;

C. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
ROUND OFF (shipdate-orderate) "Time Taken"
FROM ord;

D. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
MONTHS-BETWEEN (shipdate,orderate) "Time Taken".
FROM ord;

Answer: A

Q._4

The employee table contains these columns:

Last_name	**Varchar2 (25)**
First_name	**Varchar2 (25)**
Salary	**Number7, 2**

You need to display the names of employees on more than an average salary of all employees. Evaluate the SQL statement.
SELECT, LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME from employee where salary< avg(salary);
Which change should you make to achieve the desired results?

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

Answer: C

Q._5
The employee table contains these columns:
FIRST-NAME VARCHER2(25)
COMISSION NUMBER(3,2)
Evaluate this SQL statement

```
SELECT      first-name,commission
FROM        employee
WHERE       commission=
            (SELECTcomission
            FROM employee
            WHERE UPPER(first-name)= 'scott')
```

Which statement will cause this statement to fail?

A. Scott has a null commission resolution.
B. Scott has a zero commission resolution.
C. There is no employee with the first name Scott.
D. The first name values in the data base are in the lower case.

Answer: A

Q._6
You create the sales table with this command

```
CREATE TABLE sale.
(purchase-no        NUMBER(9)
CONSTRAINT  sale-purchase-no-pk  PRIMARY  KEY,
costumer-id         NUMBER(9)
CONSTRAINT  sale-customer-id-nk  NOT NULL);
```

Which index or indexes are created for this table?

A. No indexes are created for this table.
B. An index is created for purchase_no column.
C. An index is created for the customer_no column.
D. An index is created for each column.

Answer: B

Q._7
How would you add a foreign key constraint on the dept_no column in the EMP table. Referring to the ID column in the DEPT table?

A. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause in the DEPT table.
B. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause on the EMP table.
C. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the DEPT table.
D. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the EMP table.
E. This task can not be accomplished.

Answer: B

Q._8
Examine the structure of student table:

Name	**Null**	**Type**
STU ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME		**VARCHER2(25)**
ADDRESS		**VARCHER2(50)**
GRADUATION		**DATE**

Currently the table is empty. You have decided that null values should not be allowed for the NAME column. Which statement restricts NULL values from being entered into column?

A. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
B. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT NOT NULL (name);
C. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
D. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY(name varcher2(25) NOT NULL);

Answer: D

Q._9
You have decided to permanently remove all the data from the STUDENT table and you need the table structure in the future. Which single command performs this?

A. DROP TABLE student;
B. TRUNCATE TABLE student;

C. DELETE* FROM student;
D. TRUNCATE TABLE student KEEP STRUCTURE;
E. DELETE* FROM student KEEP STRUCTURE.

Answer: B

Q._10
Examine this block of code:

```
SET OUTPUT ON
Declare
X NUMBER;
V_SAL NUMBER;
V_found VARCHAR2(10):='TRUE';
Begin
X:=1;
V_sal := 1000;
Declare
V_found VARCHAR2(10);
Y NUMBER
Begin
IF (V_Sal>500) THEN
V_found := 'YES';
END IF;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_found is '|| V_Sal);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_Sal is '|| TO_CHAR (V_Sal));
Y:=20;
END;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_found is' || V_found);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of Y is' || TO_CHAR(Y));
END;
SET server OUTPUT if
```

What is the result of executing this block of code?

A. PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared.
B. Value of V_found is YES
   Value of V_sal is 1000
   Value of V_found is TRUE
C. Value of V_found is YES
   Value of V_found is 1000
   Value of V_found is TRUE
   Value of Y is 20
D. PLS-00201: identifier 'V_sal' must be declared
   PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared

E. Value of V_found is YES
Value of V_sal is 1000
Value of V_found is TRUE
Value of Y is 20

Answer: A

Q._11
You need to store currency data and you know that data will always have two digits to the right of the decimal points. However the number of digits to the left of the decimal place will vary greatly. Which data type would be most appropriate to store the data?

A. NUMBER
B. NUMBER(T)
C. LANG
D. LANGRA

Answer: A

Q._12
Examine the structure of STUDENT table.

NAME	**NULL**	**TYPE**
STUDENT ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHAR2(25)**
PHONE	**NOT NULL**	**VARCAHR2(9)**
ADDRESS		**VARCHAR2(50)**
GRADUATION		**UPDATE**

There are hundred records in the student table. You need to modify the Phone column to hold only numeric value. Which statement will modify the data type of the Phone column?

A. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY phone NUMBER(9)
B. ALTER STUDENT table MODIFY COLUMN phone NUMBER(9);
C. You can not modify a VARCHER2 data type to a NUMBER data type for a
D. column.
E. You cannot modify the data type of a column if there is data in the column.

Answer: E

Q._13
You need to update employee salaries if the salary of an employee is less than 1000. The salary needs to be incremented by 10%. Use SQL*Plus substitution variable to accept the employee number. Which PL/SQL block successfully updates the salaries?

A.
```
Declare
        V_sal emp.sal % TYPE;
        Begin
                SELECT Sal
        INTO V_sal
        FROM emp
WHERE empno = and P_empno;
IF (V_Sal<1000) THEN
        UPDATE emp
INTO Sal := Sal*1.1
WHERE empno = and p_empno;
        END IF;
        END;
```

B.
```
Declare
        V_sal emp.sal % TYPE;
        Begin
                SELECT Sal
        INTO V_sal
        FROM emp
WHERE empno = and P_empno;
IF (V_Sal<1000) THEN
SAL := SAL * 1.1;
        END IF;
        END;
```

C.
```
Declare
        V_sal emp.sal % TYPE;
        Begin
                SELECT Sal
        INTO V_sal
        FROM emp
WHERE empno = and P_empno;
IF (V_Sal<1000) THEN
        UPDATE emp
        Sal := Sal*1.1
WHERE empno = and p_empno;
```

```
        END IF;
        END;
D.  Declare
        V_sal emp.sal % TYPE;
        Begin
            SELECT Sal
        INTO V_sal
FROM emp
    WHERE empno = and P_empno;
    IF (V_Sal<1000) THEN
        UPDATE emp
    Set  Sal := Sal*1.1
    WHERE empno = and p_empno;
        END IF;
        END;
```

Answer: D

Q._14
The employee table contains these columns.
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) DEPT_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to display the names of the employees that are not assigned to the department. Evaluate this SQL statement.
SELECT last_name, first_name
FROM employee
WHERE dept_id is NULL
Which change should you make to achieve the desired result?

A. Create an outer join.
B. Change the column in the where condition.
C. Change the operator in the where condition
D. Add a second condition to the where condition

Answer: C

Q._15
Which statement about SQL is true?

A. Null values are displayed last in the ascending sequences.
B. Data values are displayed in descending order by default.
C. You cannot specify a column alias in an ORDER BY clause.
D. You cannot sort query results by a column that is not included in the SELECT list.
E. The results are sorted by the first column in the SELECT list, if the ORDER BY clause is not provided.

Answer: A

Q._16
Written a PL/SQL loop, you need to test if the current FETCH was successful. Which SQL cursor attribute would you use to accomplish this task?

A. SQL % ISOPEN
B. SQL % ROWCOUNT
C. SQL % FOUND
D. This task cannot be accomplished with a SQL cursor attribute.
E. An SQL cursor attribute cannot be used within a PL/SQL loop.

Answer: C

Q._17
The structure of the DEPT table is as follows:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
Deptno	Not Null	NUMBER(2)
Dname		VARCHAR2(14)
Loc		VARCHAR2(13)

Examine the code

```
Declare
Type dept_record_type       is record
        (dno NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(20));
depst_recdept_record_type;
        Begin
                Select deptno, dname
        INTO dept_rec
        FROM dept
WHERE deptno=10;
END
```

Which statement displays the name of selected department?

A. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (name);
B. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (dname);
C. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (dept_rec.name);
D. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (dept_rec.dname);
E. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (dept_rec (name));

Answer: C

Q._18
Which privilege concerns with system level security?

A. Drop any table.
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. INDEX
E. UPDATE

Answer: A

Q._19
Evaluate the SQL statement.

```
CREATE ROLE manager;
CREATE ROLE clerk;
CREATE ROLE inventory;
CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger;
GRANT inventory TO clerk;
GRANT clerk TO manager;
GRANT inventory TO scott;
/
```

How many roles will user scott have access to?

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

Answer: B

Q._ 20
Scott forgot his password while on location. Which command must be executed to set a password for scott?

A. Scott must execute the command. ALTER USER scott PASSOWRD BY lion
B. The DBA must execute the command. ALTER USER scott IDENTIFIED BY lion
C. Scott must execute the command ALTER USER scott IDENTIFIED BY lion
D. The scott must execute the command CHANGE password to lion WHERE "user=scott";
E. The DBA must execute the command CHANGE password to lion WHERE "user=scott";

Answer: B

Q._21
You are updating the employee table. Jane has been granted the same privileges as you on the employee table. You ask Jane to logon to the database to check your world before you issue the commit command. What can Jane do to the employee table?

A. Jane can access the table and verify your changes.
B. Jane cannot access the table.
C. Jane can access the table but she cannot see your changes, she can make the changes for you.
D. Jane can access the table but she cannot see your changes and cannot make the changes to the roles that you are changing.

Answer: D

Q._22
Examine the structure of STUDENT table.

Name	**Null?**	**Type.**
STUD-ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHER2(25)**
ADDRESS		**VARCHER2(50)**
GRADUATION		**DATE.**

Which statement inserts a new row into the STUDENT table?

A. INSERT INTO student.
   VALUES(101, 'Smith');
B. INSET INTO student.
   VALUES(101, '100 Main Street', '17-JUN-99', 'Smith');
C. INSET INTO test.
   VALUES(101, 'Smith', '100 Main Street', '17-JUN-99');
D. INSET INTO student.(stud-id,address,gradulation)
   VALUES(101, 'Smith', '100 Main Street', '17-JUN-99');
E. INSET INTO student.(stud-id,address,name,gradulation)
   VALUES(101, '100 Main Street','Smith', '17-JUN-99');

Answer: E

Q._23
Examine the structure of the STUDENT table.

NAME	**NULL**	**TYPE**
STUDENT_ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHAR2(25)**
ADDRESS		**VARCHAR2(50)**
GRADUATION		**DATE**

Graduation column is a foreign key column to the graduate table. Examine the data in the GRADE DATE table.

Graduation 20-jan-1999
12-may-1999
19-jan-2000
25-may-2000
13-jan-2001
29-may-2001

Which update statement produces the following error: ORA-02291 integrity constraint(sys_c23) violated parent key not found?

A. UPDATE student
   SET stud-id=999,
   graduation= '29-MAY-2001'
   WHERE stud-id=101;'
B. UPDATE student
   SET name= 'Smith',
   graduation= '29-MAY-2001'

WHERE stud-id=101;

C. UPDATE student
SET name= ‘Smith’,
graduation= ‘15-AUG-2000’
WHERE stud-id=101

D. UPDATE student
SET stud-id=NULL,
address= ‘100 Main Street’
WHERE graduation= ‘20-JAN-1999’

Answer: C

Q._24
In SQL Plus You issued this command:
Delete from dept_id=901
You received an integrated constraint error because the child record was found.
What could you do to make the statement execute?

A. Delete the child record first.
B. You cannot make the command execute.
C. Add a fourth keyword to the command.
D. Add the constraints cascade option to the command.

Answer: A

Q._25
The view EMP-VIEW is created based on the EMP table as follows.

```
CREATE OF REPLACE VIEW  emp-view
AS
SELECT deptno,SUM(sal)TOT-SAL,COUNT(+)NOT-EMP
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno;
```

What happens when the command is used?

```
UPDATE emp-view
SET lot-sal=20000
WHERE deptno=10;
```

A. The base table cannot be updated through this view.

B. The TOT_SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for department 10.
C. The TOT_SAL column in the EMP view is updated to 20,000 for department10.
D. The SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for employees in department 10.

Answer: A

Q._26
You have a view card ANN_SAL that is based on the employee table. The structure of the ANN_SAL view is:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
YEARLY_SAL		NUMBER(9,2)
MONTHLY_SAL		NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement retrieves the data from the ANN_SAL view?

A. SELECT * FROM ANN_SAL
B. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE
C. SELECT * FROM VIEW ANN_SAL
D. SELECT * FROM VIEW ANN_SAL IS DON EMPLOYEE

Answer: A

Q._27
Evaluate this IF statement.

```
IF v-value>100 THEN
   v-new-value:=2*v-value;
ELSIF  v-value>200 THEN
   v-new-value:=3*v-value;
ELSIF  v-value>300 THEN
   v-new-value:=4*v-value;
ELSE
   v-new-value:=5*v-value;
END IF
```

What would be assigned to v_new_value if v_value=250?

A. 250
B. 500
C. 750
D. 1000

Answer: B

Q._28
The PLAYER table contains these columns

ID	**NUMBER(9)**
NAME	**VARCHER(2)**
MANAGERID	**NUMBER(9)**

In this instance, managers are players with you need to display a list of players. Evaluate these TWO SQL statements:

```
SELECT      p.name,m.name
FROM            player p,player m
WHERE       m-id= m.manager-id;

SELECT      p.name,m.name
FROM            player p,player m
WHERE       m.manager-id=p.id;
```

How would the results differ?

A. Statement1 will not execute, statement2 will.
B. Statement1 will execute, statement2 will not.
C. Statement1 is self join, statement2 is not.
D. The results will be same but the display will be different.

Answer: D

Q._29
How would you declare a PL/SQL table of records to hold the rows selected from the EMP table?

A. DECLARE
emp-table is TABLE of emp%ROWTYPE.
B. BEGIN
TYPE emp-table is TABLE of emp%ROWTYPE
emp-table emp-table-type;
C. DECLARE
TYPE emp-table is TABLE of emp%ROWTYPE
INDEX BY WHOLE NUMBER:
emp-table emp-table-type;
D. DECLARE
TYPE emp-table is TABLE of emp%ROWTYPE
INDEX BY BINARY INTEGRATDE.
emp-table emp-table-type;

Answer: D

Q._30
You want to create a cursor that can be used several times in a block. Selecting a different active set each time that it is opened. Which type of cursor do you create?

A. A cursor for loop.
B. A multiple selection cursor.
C. A cursor for each active set.
D. A cursor that uses parameters.

Answer: D

Q._31
Which statement is true when writing a cursor for loop?

A. You must explicitly fetch the rows within a cursor for loop.
B. You must explicitly open the cursor prior to the cursor for loop.
C. You must explicitly close the cursor prior to the end of program.
D. You do not explicitly open, fetch or close a cursor within a cursor for loop.
E. You must explicitly declare the record variable that holds the row returned from the cursor.

Answer: D

Q._32
The structure of the DEPT table as:

Name	Null?	Type
DEPT NO	Not NULL	Number(25)
DNAME		VARCHER2(14)
LOC		VARCHER2(13)

Examine the code:

```
DECLARE
      dept-rec dept%ROWTYPE:
BEGIN
            SELECT*
            INTO  dept-rec
            FROM      dept.
            WHERE     deptno=10;
END;
```

Which PL/SQL statement displays the location of selected department?

A. DBMS-OUTPUT.PUT-LINE(dept-rec):
B. DBMS.OUTPUT.PUT-LINE(dept-rec-loc);
C. DBMS.OUTPUT.PUT-LINE(dept-rec(1).loc);
D. You can't display a single field in the record because they are not specially identified in declarative section.

Answer: B

Q._33
Which statement about implicit cursors is true?

A. Implicit cursors are declared implicitly only for DML statements.
B. Implicit cursors are declared implicitly for all the DML and SELECT statements.
C. Programmers need to close all the implicit cursors before the end of the PL/SQL program.
D. Programmers can declare implicit cursors by using the cursor type in the declaration section.

Answer: B

Q._34
Evaluate this PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
        v-result                NUMBER(2);
BEGIN
        DELETE
        FROM            employee
        WHERE           dep-id   IN(10,20,30);
        v-result:=      SQL/ROWCOUNT;
COMMIT;
END;
```

What will be the value of v_result if no rows are deleted?

A. 0
B. 1
C. True
D. Null

Answer: A

Q._35
Which two conditions in a PL/SQL block cause an exception error to occur? (Choose two)

A. Select statement does not return a row.
B. Select statement returns more than one row.
C. Select statement contains a group by clause.
D. Select statement does not have where clause.
E. The data type in the select list are inconsistent with the data types in the into clause.

Answer: A, B

Q._36
You need to create a PL/SQL program to insert records into employee table. Which block of code successfully uses the insert command?

A.
```
DECLARE
        v-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE:
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empnp, ename, hiredate, deptno)
VALUES(empno-sequence.nextval, 'and name',v_herdate and deptno)
```

B.
```
DECLARE
        v-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE:
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empnp,ename,heridate,deptno)
```

C.
```
DECLARE
        v-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE:
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empnp,ename,heridate)
VALUES(empno-sequence.nextval, 'and name',v_herdate and deptno)
END:
```

D.
```
DECLARE
        v-hiredate DATE:=SYSDATE:
BEGIN
INSERT INTO emp(empnp,ename,heridate,deptno)
VALUES(empno-sequence.nextval, 'and name',v_herdate and deptno)
Job=Clerk
END:
```

Answer: C

Q._37
Evaluate this PL/SQL block.

```
BEGIN
        FOR i IN 1..10  LOOP
                IF I=4  OR I=6  THEN        null;
ELSE
        INSERT INTO             test(result)
        VALUES                          (I)  ;
END IF;
COMMIT;
```

END LOOP;
ROLL BACK;
END.

How many values will be inserted into the TEST table?

A. 0
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
E. 10

Answer: D

Q._38
You issue this command:

CREATE public synonym EMP for ed.employee;
Which task has been accomplished?

A. The object can now be accessed by all the users.
B. All users were given object privileges to the table.
C. The need to qualify the object name with its schema is eliminated only for you.
D. The need to qualify the object name with its schema is eliminated for all users.

Answer: D

Q._39
Which statement about multiple sub-queries is True?

A. A pair wise comparison produces a cross product.
B. A non-pair wise comparison produces a cross product.
C. In a pair wise subquery, the values returned from the subquery are compared individually to the values in the outer query.
D. In a non-pair wise subquery, the values returned from the subquery are compared as a group to the values in the outer query.

Answer: B

Q._40
You attempt to query to the database with this command:

SELECT dept_no,AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,hire-data))
FROM employee WHERE AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,hire_date))>60
GROUP BY by dept_no
ORDER BY AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,hire_date));

Why does this statement cause an error?

A. A select clause cannot contain a group function.
B. A where clause cannot be used to restrict groups.
C. An order by clause cannot contain a group function.
D. A group function cannot contain a single row function.

Answer: B

Q._41
The path table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(7) PK
COST NUMBER(7,2)
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(7)
Evaluate these SQL statements:

```
SELECT ROUND(max(cost),2)'
            ROUND(min(cost),2), round(sum(cost),2),
            ROUND(AVG(cost),2)
   FROM part;

SELECT product_id, ROUND(max(cost),2),
                        ROUND(min(cost),2), ROUND(sum(cost),2),
                         ROUND(AVG(cost),2)
   FROM part
   GROUPBY product_id;
```

How will the results differ?

A. The results will be same but the display will differ.

B. The statement1 will only display one row of results, statement2 can display more than one.
C. Statement1 will display a result for each part, statement2 will display a result for each product.
D. One of the statements will generate an error.

Answer: B

Q._42
In which section of a PL/SQL block is a user defined exception waste?

A. Heading
B. Executable
C. Declarative
D. Exception handling

Answer: B

Q._43
Examine the code:

```
SET SERVER OUTPUT ON
DECLARE
        v_char_val varchar2(100);
BEGIN
        v_char_val:= 'Hello World',
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_char_val);
END
SET SERVER OUTPUT OFF
```

This code is stored in a script file name "myproc,sql". Which statement executes the code in the script file?

A. myproc,sql
B. RUN myproc,sql
C. START myproc,sql
D. EXECUTE myproc,sql
E. BEGIN myproc,sql END;

Answer: C

Q._44
Examine this block F code
Set server 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_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('value f  V_found is'        || V_found);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('value f V_found is' || V_found);
                        Y:20;
                        END
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('value f V_found is' || V_found);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('value f Y is' || TO_CHAR (Y);
                        END
```

Why does this code produce an error when executed?

A. The value f V_found cannot be YES.
B. Variable V_found is declared at more than one location.
C. Variable Y is declared in the inner block and referenced in the outer block.
D. Variable V_sal is declared in the outer block and referenced in the inner block.

Answer: C

Q._45
Which statement is valid within the executable section of Pl/SQL block?

A.
```
BEGIN
emp_rec  emp%ROWtype
END;
```

B. WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT.LINE('No records found');

C. Select ename,sal
into v_ename,v_sal
from emp
where
empno=101;

D. Procedure cal_max(n1 NUBER n2 NUMBER, p_max OUT NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
If n1>n2 then
p_max:=n1;
Else
p_max=n2;
END.

Answer: C

Q._46
How do you send the output of your SQL* Plus session to a text operating system file called MYOUTPUT.LST?

A. SAVE MYOUTPUT.LST
B. SPOOL MYOUTPUT.LST
C. PRINT MYOUTPUT.LST
D. SEND MYOUTPUT.LST

Answer: B

Q._47
The product table contains these columns.

ID	**NUMBER(9)**	**PK**
COST	**NUMBER(7,2)**	
SALE_PRICE	**NUMBER(7,2)**	

Management has asked you to calculate the net revenue per unit for each product, if the cost of each product is increased by 10% and the sale price of each product is increased by 25%. You issue this SQL statement.

SELECT id, sale_price * 1.25 – cost * 1.10
FROM product;

Which conclusion can you draw from the results?

A. Only the required results are displayed.
B. The results provide more information than management requested.
C. A function needs to be included in the SELECT statement to achieve the desired result.
D. The order on the operations in the calculation needs to be changed to achieve the required results.

Answer: A

Q._48
You want to create report to show different jobs in each department. You do not want to display any duplicate roles in the report. Which SELECT statement do you use to create the report?

A. SELECT deptno, job
FROM emp;
B. SELECT no duplicate deptno, job
FROM emp;
C. SELECT distinct deptno, job
FROM emp;
D. CREATE report
DISPLAY deptno, job
FROM emp;
E. SELECT distinct deptno, distinct job
FROM emp;

Answer: C

Q._49
Which SELECT statement displays employee names, salary, department numbers and average salaries for all employees who earn more than the average salary in their department?

A. SELECT ename, sal, deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp

GROUPBY ename, sal, deptno

Answer: A

Q._50
Mr. King is the president of a company. Five managers report to him. All other employees report to these managers. Examine the code.
SELECT employee.ename
FROM emp employee
WHERE employee, empno not in
SELECT manager.mgr
FROM emp manager;
The above statement returns no rows selected as the result why?

A. All employees have a manager.
B. None of the employees have a manager.
C. A null value is returned from the sub query.
D. Operator is not allowed in sub queries.

Answer: C

Q._51
Your company wants to get each employee a $100 salary increment. You need to evaluate the results, from the EMP table prior to actual modification. If you do not want to store the result in the database which statement is valid?

A. You need to add a column to the EMP table.
B. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the set clause of the update statement.
C. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the select clause of the select statement.
D. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the update clause of the select statement.
E. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the display clause of the select statement.

Answer: C

Q._52
The employee table contains these columns
First_Name VARCHAR2(25)
Last_Name VARCHAR2(25)
Evaluate these two SQL statements.

1.
```
SELECT
        Concat(first_name, last)
Length(concat(first_name, last_name)
FROM employee
WHERE  UPPER (last_name) Like '%J'
OR  UPPER (last_name) Like '%K' ;
```

2.
```
SELECT INITCAP (first_name) || initcap (last_name),
        Length (last_name) + Length (first_name)
FROM employee
WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR (last_name, 1, 1)) IN
        ('J' , 'K' , 'L')
```
How will the results differ?

A. The statement will retrieve different data from the database.
B. The statement will retrieve the same data from the database, but will display it differently.
C. Statement1 will execute but statement2 will not.
D. Statement2 will execute but statement1 will not.

Answer: A

Q._53
In which order does the Oracle Server evaluate clauses?

A. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
B. WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
C. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE
D. WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

Answer: B

Q._54
In which situation should you use another join query?

A. The employee table has two columns that correspond.
B. The employee and region tables have corresponding columns.
C. The employees and region tables have no correspondence.
D. The employee table column correspond to the region table column contains null values for rows that need to be displayed.

Answer: D

Q._55
The employee table contains these columns:

ID_NUMBER(9) PK
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) NN
DEPT_ID NUMBER(9)

Evaluate this SQL script

```
DEFINE    id_2=93004
SELECT
FROM      employee
WHERE     id =  (% id_2)
```

Which change should u make to script so that it will execute?

A. Remove the ampersand.
B. Use the ACCEPT account.
C. Add single quotation marks.
D. No change is needed.

Answer: D

Q._56
In the declarative section of a PL/SQL block, you created but did not initialize a number variable. When the block executes what will be the initial value of the variable?

A. 0.
B. Null.
C. It depends on the scale and precision of the variable.

D. The block will not execute because the variable was not initialized.

Answer: B

Q._57
Evaluate the SQL statement.

```
SELECT    e.id,  (.15* e.salary) + (.25* e.bonus))
          (s.sale_amount * (.15* e.commision_pct))
FROM           employee e , sales
WHERE     e.id = s.emp_id;
```

What would happen if you removed all the parenthesis from calculation?

A. Results will be lower.
B. Results will be higher.
C. Statement will not execute.
D. Statement will achieve some results.

Answer: C

Q._58
Which is not an SQL Plus command?

A. List.
B. Accept.
C. Change.
D. Update.
E. Describe.

Answer: D

Q._59
When selecting data which statement is valid about projection?

A. Projection allows due to choose rows.
B. Projection allows due to choose columns.

C. Projection allows due to joined tables together.
D. Projection allows due to add columns to a table.

Answer: B

Q._60
The employee table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
COMMISSION NUMBER(7,2)

You need to display the current commission for all employees.
Desired results are:

1. **Display the commission multiplied by 1.5**
2. **Exclude employees with zero commission.**
3. **Display a zero for employees with null commission value.**

Evaluate this SQL statement.

```
SELECT  id, last_name, first_name, commission*1. 5
FROM    employee
WHERE   commission <>0;
```

Which of the desired results does the statement provide?

A. All the desired results.
B. Two of the desired results.
C. One of the desired results.
D. A syntax error.

Answer: B

Q._61
Click the EXHIBIT.
Examine the trace instance chart for employee table. You want to display each employee hire date from earliest to latest. Which SQL statement will u use?

A. SELECT hire_date
FROM employee;
B. SELECT hire_date
FROM employee
ORDER BY hire_date;
C. SELECT employee
FROM employee
ORDER by hire_date;
D. SELECT hire_date
FROM employee
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;

Answer: B

Q._62
Structure of DEPT table is as follows:

Name	**Null**	**Type**
DEPTNO	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(2)**
DNAME		**VARCHAR2(14)**
LOC		**VARCHAR2(13)**

Examine the declaration section.

```
DECLARE
TYPE dept_table_type IS TABLE OF dept        &ROWTYPE
INDEX BY BINARYINTEGER
dept_table     dept_table_type;
```

You need to assign LOC file in record 15 the value of 'Atlanta'. Which PL/SQL statement makes this assignment?

A. dept_table.loc.15 := 'Atlanta';
B. dept_table[15].loc := 'Atlanta';
C. dept_table(15).loc := 'Atlanta';
D. dept_table_type(15).loc := 'Atlanta';

Answer: C

Q._63

You need to change the job title Clerk Administrative Clerk for all Clerks. Which statement does this?

A.
```
UPDATE   emp
SET job   =   'Administrative Clerk';
```
B.
```
UPDATE  emp
Job :=    'Administrative Clerk'
WHERE  UPPER (job)  =  'Clerk';
```
C.
```
UPDATE emp
SET job  =   'Administrative Clerk'
WHERE  UPPER (job)  =  'Clerk';
```
D.
```
UPDATE  emp
SET values job  =   'Administrative Clerk'
WHERE  UPPER (job)  =   'Clerk';
```

Answer: C

Q._64
Given the executable section of a PL/SQL block

```
FROM employee_record IN Salary_Cursor Loop
        employee_id_table (employee_id):=
        employee_record.last_name;
                END Loop
                Close Salary_Cursor;
                END;
```

Why does this section cause an error?

A. The cursor needs to be opened.
B. Terminating conditions are missing.
C. No FETCH statements were issued.
D. The cursor does not need to be explicitly closed.

Answer: D

Q._65
To remove all the data form employee table while leaving the table definition intact. You want to be able to undo this operation. How would you accomplish this task?

A. DROP TABLE employee.

B. DELETE FROM employee.
C. TRUNCATE TABLE employee.
D. This task can't be accomplished.

Answer: B

Q._66
In which section of a PL/SQL block is a user defined exception raised?

A. Heading.
B. Executed.
C. Declarative.
D. Exception handling.

Answer: B

Q._67
Which statement is true about nesting blocks?

A. Variable name must be unique between blocks.
B. A variable defined in the outer block is visible in the inner blocks.
C. A variable defined in the inner block is visible in the outer blocks.
D. A variable is in an inner block may have the same name as a variable in an outer block only if the data types are different.

Answer: B

Q._68
Examine Code:

```
1.  DECLARE
2.  i NUMBER := 0;
3.  v_date DATE ;
4.  BEGIN
5.  i := i + 1;
6.  LOOP
7.  i := v_date + 5;
```

```
8.      i  :=  i  +  1;
9.      EXIT  WHEN  i  =  5;
10.     END   LOOP;
11.     END
```

You have encountered the unexpected results when above block of code is executed. How can u trace the values of counter variable 1 and date variable v_date in SQL* PLUS environment?

A. By setting SQL* PLUS session variable DEBUGGER=TRUE

B. By inserting the statement
DBMS_OUTPUT .PUT_LINE (i , v_date);
Between lines 8-9

C. By inserting the statement
DBMS_OUTPUT .DEBUG_VAR (i , v_date);
Between lines 8-9

D. By inserting the statement
DBMS_OUTPUT .PUT_LINE (i || ``|| TO_CHAR(v_date));
Between lines 8-9

Answer: D

Q._69
Examine code:

```
SET   SERVEROUTPUT   ON
DECLARE
      v_name       emp.ename%TYPE;
      v_num        NUMBER;
      v_sal        NUMBER(8,2);
BEGIN
--- This code displays salaries if larger than 10,000.
    SELECT ename, sal
    INTO v_name, v_sal
    FROM emp
    WHERE empno=101;
    IF(v_sal.GT.10000) THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Salary is '||' v_sal
       || 'for employee' || v_name);
       END IF;
END
SET SERVER OUTPUT OF
```

This statement produces a compilation error when above PL/SQL block is executed?

A. v_num NUMBER;
B. v_name NUMBER;
C. IF (v_sal.GT.10000) THEN
D. ---- This code displays salaries if larger than 10000.
E. SELECT ename, sal
INTO v_name, v_sal
FROM emp
WHERE empno=101;

Answer: C

Q._70
You are a user of PROD database which contains over 1000 tables and you need to determine the number of tables you can access. Which data dictionary view could you query to display this information?

A. USER_OBJECTS.
B. ALL_OBJECTS.
C. DBA_SEGEMENTS.
D. DBA_TABLES.

Answer: B

Q._71
You query the database with this command.

```
SELECT    last_name, first_name
FROM      employee
WHERE     SALARY  IN
          (SELECT salary)
          FROM employee
          WHERE dept_no=3  OR  dept_no=5);
```

Which values are displayed?

A. Last name and the first name of only the employees in the department number 3 and 5.
B. Last name and first name of all the employees except those working in the department 3and 5.

C. Last name and first name of all the employees with the same salary as employee in the department 3 and 5.
D. Last name and first name of only the employees whose salary falls in the range of salary from department 3 or 5.

Answer: C

Q._72
Which operator is not appropriate in the joined condition of none equijoin select statement?

A. In operator.
B. Like operators.
C. Equal operators.
D. Between into and y operator.
E. Greater than and equal to operator.

Answer: C

Q._73
What should you do after each fetch statement in the PL/SQL block?

A. Open the cursor.
B. Close the cursor.
C. Initialize the loop.
D. Test for the rows using the cursor attribute.

Answer: D

Q._74
You issue this command:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp
FOR ed, employee;
Which task has been accomplished?

A. The object can now be accessed by the all users.
B. All users are given object privileges to the table.

C. The need to qualify object name with its schema was eliminated only for you.
D. The need to qualify the name with its schema has been eliminated for all the users.

Answer: D

Q._75
Which data type should you use for interest rates with varying and unpredictable decimal places such as 1.234, 3.4, 5 and 1.23?

A. LONG.
B. NUMBER.
C. NUMBER(p, s)

Answer: B

Q._76
Which statement is true a drop table command is executed on a table?

A. Only a DBA can execute the drop table command.
B. Any appending transactions on the table are rolled back.
C. The structure of the table remains in the database and the indexes are deleted.
D. The drop table command can be executed on a table on which there are pending transactions.
E. The table structure and its deleted data can't be rolled back and restored once the drop table command is executed.

Answer: E

Q._77
Examine the structure of STUDENTS table;

Name	**Null**	**Type**
STU ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHAR2(25)**

ADDRESS **VARCHER2(50)**
GRADUATION **DATE**

What statement adds a new column after NAME Column to hold phone numbers?

A. ALTER TABLE student
ADD COLUMN3(phone varcher2(9))
B. ALTER TABLE student
ADD COLUMN3(phone varcher2(9)AS COLUMN3;
C. ALTER TABLE student
ADD COLUMN3phone varcher2/9)POSITION 3;
D. You can't specify position when new column is added.

Answer: D

Q._78
Which three SQL arithmetic expression return a date? (Choose three)

A. '03-jul-96' + 7
B. '03-jul-96' – 12
C. '03-jul-96' + (12/24)
D. '03-jul-96' – '04-jul-97'
E. ('03-jul-96' – '04-jul-97') /7
F. ('03-jul-96' – '04-jul-97') /12

Answer: A, B, C

Q._79
For which three tasks would you use the where clause? (Choose three)

A. Compare two values.
B. Display only unique data.
C. Designate a table location.
D. Restrict the rows displayed.
E. Restrict the output of the group function.
F. Only display data greater than a specified value.

Answer: A, D, F

Q._80
Which SELECT statement would you use in a PL/SQL block to query the employee table and retrieve the last name and salary of the employee whose ID is 3?

A. SELECT last-name,salary
FROM employee;
B. SELECT last-name,salary
FROM employee;
WHERE id=3;
C. SELECT last-name,salary
INTO v-last-name,v-salary
WHERE id=3;
D. SELECT last-name,salary
FROM employee;
INTO v-last-name,v-salary
WHERE id=3;
E. SELECT last-name,salary
INTO v-last-name,v-salary
FROM employee
WHERE id=3;

Answer: C

Q._81
The structure of the DEPT table as:

Name	**Null?**	**Type**
DEPT NO	**Not NULL**	**Number(25)**
DNAME		**VARCHER2(14)**
LOC		**VARCHER2(13)**

Examine the declaration section.

```
DECLARE
    TYPE dept-record-type is RECORD
            (dno NUMBER,
            name VARCHER(20));
    depy-recdept-record-type;
```

How do you retrieve an entire row of the DEPT table using the DEPT-REC variable?

A. SELECT*
INTO dept-rec
FROM dept

WHERE dept no=10;

B. SELECT deptno,dname,loc
INTO dept-rec
FROM dept
WHERE dept no=10;

C. You can't retrieve the entire row using the DEPT-REC variable declared in the code.

D. SELECT*
INTO dept-rec.dno,dept-rec.name,dept-rec.
FROM dept
WHERE dept no=10;

Answer: C

Q._82
Examine the code:

```
DECLARE.
CURSOR  emp-cursor IS
SELECT  ename,deptno
FROM  emp;
emp-rec emp-cursor %ROWTYPE
        BEGIN
            OPEN emp-cursor
            LOOP
            FETCH emp cursor
            INTO emp-rec
            EXIT WHEN emp-cursor NOT FOUND;
            INSERT INTO temp-emp(name'dno)
            VALUES(emp-rec.ename,emp-rec deptno);
END LOOP;
CLOSE emp-cursor;
END;
```

Using a cursor FOR loop,which PL/SQL block equivalent to the above code?

A.
```
DECLARE
CURSOR  emp-cursor 1S
SELECT ename,dept no
FROM  emp;
BEGIN
   FOR emp-rec  IN emp-cursor LOOP
   INSERT INTO temp-emp(name,dno)
```

```
      VALUES (emp-rec.ename,
                  emp-re.deptno);
      END LOOP
      END;
```

B.
```
DECLARE
CURSOR  emp-cursor 1S
SELECT ename,dept no
FROM  emp;
BEGIN
   FOR emp-rec  IN emp-cursor LOOP
   OPEN emp-cursor;
   INSERT INTO temp-emp(name,dno)
   VALUES (emp-rec.ename,
               emp-re.deptno);
   END LOOP
   END;
```

C.
```
DECLARE
   CURSOR  emp-cursor 1S
   SELECT ename,dept no
   FROM  emp;
   BEGIN
      FOR emp-rec  IN emp-cursor LOOP
      OPEN emp-cursor;
      INSERT INTO temp-emp(name,dno)
      VALUES (emp-rec.ename,
                  emp-re.deptno);
      END LOOP
      CLOSE emp-cursor;
      END;
```

D.
```
DECLARE
   CURSOR  emp-cursor 1S
   SELECT ename,dept no
   FROM  emp;
   emp-rec emp-cursor%ROWTYPE;
   BEGIN
      FETCH emp-cursor
      INTO emp-rec;
      FOR emp-recIN emp-cursor LOOP
      INSERT INTO temp-emp(name,dno)
      VALUES (emp-rec.ename,
                  emp-re.deptno);
      END LOOP
      END;
```

Answer: A

Q._83
Under which situation it is necessary to use an explicit cursor?

A. When any DML or select statement is used in a PL/SQL block?
B. When a delete statement in a PL/SQL block deletes more than one row.
C. When a select statement in a PL/SQL block is more than one row.
D. When an update statement in a PL/SQL block has to modify more than one row.

Answer: C

Q._84
Examine the table instance chart for the patient table.

Column name	**id_number**	**last_name**	**first_name**	**birth_date**	**doctor_id**
Key type	PK				
Nulls/Unique	NN, U	NN	NN		
FK table					DOCTOR
FK column					ID_NUMBER
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	DATE	NUM
Length	10	25	25		10

Which script would you use to delete the patient from the table by prompting the user for the id_number of the patient?

A.
```
DELETE
FROM patient
WHERE id_number=&id_number
/
```
B.
```
DELETE
FROM patient
WHERE id_number=:id_number
/
```
C.
```
DELETE
DEFINE & id_number
FROM patient
WHERE id_number=&id_number
/
```
D.
```
DEFINE: id_number
DELETE
```

FROM patient
WHERE id_number=&id_number
/

E. This task can't be accomplished.

Answer: A

Q._85
Evaluate this SQL script:

CREATE ROLL MANAGER;
CREATE ROLL CLERK;
CREATE ROLL INVENTARY;
CREATE USER SCOT identified by tiger;
GRANT INVENTORY TO CLERK;
GRANT CLERK TO MANAGER;
GRANT INVENTORY TO SCOT;
/
How many rows will users Scot has access to?

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

Answer: B

Q._86
Using SQL Plus you created a user with this command:
CREATE USER Jennifer IDENTIFIED BY jbw122

What should you do to allow users database access?

A. Use the alter user command to assign the user a default table space.
B. Grant the user the create session privilege.
C. Use the alter user to assign the user a default profile.
D. No action is required to give the user database access.

Answer: B

Q._87
A DBA has updated Smiths account by adding the privileges. Create any table and create procedure. Which task can Smith successfully perform?

A. Smith can create tables, top tables and create procedures in any schema of the database.
B. Smith can create any table or procedure only in his schema also he can drop any table only from his schema.
C. Smith can create a table in any schema of the database but can drop tables from and create a procedure only in his schemas.
D. Smith can create table or a procedure in any schema of the database also he can drop the table in any schema of the database.

Answer: C

Q._88
Which data dictionary view contains the definition of a view?

A. MY_VIEWS.
B. USER_VIEWS.
C. SYSTEM_VIEWS.
D. USER_TAB_VIEWS.

Answer: B

Q._89
Click on the exhibit button and examine the employee table.You create a with this command:
CREATE VIEW dept-salary-vu. AS SELECT dept-no,salary,last-name
FROM employee
WHERE salary>45000.
WITH CHECK OPTION;

For which employee can you update the dept no column using this view?

A. Brown.
B. Southall.

C. Chiazza.
D. None.

Answer: D

Q._90
You need to retrieve the employee names and salaries from emp tables assorted by the salary in descending order. If two names match for a salary then two names must be displayed in alphabetical order. Which statement produces the required results?

A.
```
SELECT ename,sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY ename,sal;
```
B.
```
SELECT ename,sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY sal,ename;
```
C.
```
SELECT ename,sal
FROM emp
SOTR BY sal DESC,ename;
```
D.
```
SELECT ename,sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY sal,DESC,ename;
```
E.
```
SELECT ename,sal
FROM emp
ORDER BY sal,DESC,ename ASCENDING;
```

Answer: D

Q._91
Which statement about using a sub query in the from clause is true?

A. You can't use a sub query in the from clause.
B. You eliminate the need to create a new view or table by placing a sub query in the from clause.
C. You eliminate the need to grant select privileges on the table used in the from clause sub query.
D. You define a data source for future select statement when using a sub query in the from clause.

Answer: B

Q._92
Examine the table instance chart for the patient table.

Column name	Id_number	last_name	first_name	birth_date	doctor_id
Key type	PK				
Nulls/Unique	NN, UU	NN	NN		
FK table					DOCTOR
FK column					ID_NUMBER
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	DATE	NUM
Length	10	25	25		10

You created the patient_id_seq sequence to be used with the patient tables primary key column. The sequence begins at 1000 has a maximum value of 999999999 and increments by 1. You need to write a script to insert a row into the patient table and use the sequence you created.
Which script would you use to complete this task?

A. This task can't be accomplished.
B.
```
INSERT INTO patient(id_number)
VALUES(patient_id_seq.NEXTVALUE)
```
C.
```
INSERT INTO patient(id_number, last_name, first_name,
                    Birth_date)
VALUES(patient_id_seq, last_name, first_name,birth_date)
/
```
D.
```
INSERT INTO patient(id_number, last_name, first_name,
                    Birth_date)
VALUES(patient_id_seq.NEXTVALUE, &last_name,&first_name,
                    & birth_date)
/
```
E.
```
INSERT INTO patient(id_number, last_name, first_name,
                    Birth_date)
VALUES(patient_id_seq.NEXTVAL, &last_name,&first_name,
                    & birth_date)
/
```
F.
```
INSERT INTO patient(id_number, last_name, first_name,
                    Birth_date)
VALUES(patient_id_seq.CURRVAL, &last_name,&first_name,
                    & birth_date)
/
```

Answer: E

Q._93
The employee table has ten columns. Since you often query the table with condition based on four or more columns, you created an index on all the columns in the table. Which result will occur?

A. Updates on the table will be slower.
B. The speed of inserts will be increased.
C. All queries on the table will be faster.
D. The size of the employee table will be increased.

Answer: A

Q._94
Examine the table instance chart for the employee table.

EMPLOYEE

Column name	ID_NO	NAME	SALARY	DEPT_NO	HIRE_DATE
Key type	PK			FK	
Nulls/unique	NN, UU	NN			
FK table				DEPARMENT	
FK column				DEPT_NO	
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	NUM	NUM	DATE
Length	9	25	8,2	3	

You need to display the hire_date values in this format:
10 of October 1999
Which SELECT statement can you use?

A. SELECT hire_date('fmDD "of"MONTH YYYY') "Date Hired"
FROM employee;
B. SELECT hire_date('DD "of"MONTH YYYY') "Date Hired"
FROM employee;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (hire_date,'DDspth of MONTH YYYY') "Date Hired"
FROM employee;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date,'fmDD "of" MONTH YYYY')DATE HIRED
FROM employee;

Answer: D

Q._95
Examine the table instance chart for the employee table.

Column name	ID_NO	NAME	SALARY	DEPT_NO	HIRE_DATE
Key type	PK			FK	
Nulls/unique	NN, UU	NN			
FK table				DEPARMENT	
FK column				DEPT_NO	
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	NUM	NUM	DATE
Length	9	25	8,2	3	

You want to display employee hire date from the earliest to latest. Which SQL statement would you use?

A. SELECT hire_date.
FROM employee;
B. SELECT hire_date.
FROM employee
ORDER BY hire_date;
C. SELECT hire_date.
FROM employee
GROUP BY hire_date;
D. SELECT hire_date.
FROM employee
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;

Answer: B

Q._96
Examine the table instance chart for the patient table.

Column name	Id_number	last_name	first_name	birth_date	doctor_id
Key type	PK				
Nulls/Unique	NN, UU	NN	NN		
FK table					DOCTOR
FK column					ID_NUMBER
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	DATE	NUM
Length	10	25	25		10

You created the patient_vu view based on the id_number and last_name columns from the patient table. What is the best way to modify the view to contain only those patients born in 1997?

A. Replace the view adding a WHERE clause.
B. Use the ALTER command to add WHERE clause to verify the time.
C. Drop the patient_vu then create a new view with a WHERE clause.
D. Drop the patient_vu then create a new view with a HAVING clause.

Answer: A

Q._97

Evaluate this PL/SQL block:

```
BEGIN
FROM i IN 1. . 5 LOOP
IF i=1 THEN NULL;
ELSIF i=3 THEN COMMIT;
ELSIF 1=5 THEN ROLLBACK;
ELSE INSERT INTO test (results);
VALUES(i);
END IF;
END LOOP;
COMMIT;
END;
```

How many values will be permanently inserted into the TEST table?

A. 0.
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 5
F. 6

Answer: B

Q._98

Which script would you use to query the data dictionary to view only the names of the primary key constraints using a substitution parameter for the table name?

A. ACCEPT TABLE PROMPT(‘table to view primary key constraint:’)

SELECT constraint_name
FROM user_constraint
WHERE table_name=upper(‘&table’) AND constraint_type= ‘P’;

B. ACCEPT TABLE PROMPT(‘table to view primary key constraint:’)
SELECT constraint_name
FROM user_constraint
WHERE table_name=upper(‘&table’) AND constraint_type= ‘PRIMARY’;

C. ACCEPT TABLE PROMPT(‘table to view primary key constraint:’)
SELECT constraint_name,constraint_type
FROM user_constraint
WHERE table_name=upper(‘&table’);

D. ACCEPT TABLE PROMPT(‘table to view primary key constraint:’)
SELECT constraint_name
FROM user_cons_columns
WHERE table_name=upper(‘&table’) AND constraint_type= ‘P’;

Answer: A

Q._99
Exhibit button and examine the employee table.

ID NO	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_NO
7	Brown	Terry	30000	255
6	Wargner	Julie		233
4	southall	david	25000	102
3	chiazza	mike	50000	
2	limber	john	32000	145
5	goldberg	Kelvin		233
1	lomberg	susan	55000	
8	oliver	tracey		145

You attempt to query the database with this command:

```
SELECT dept_no,last_name,SUM(salary)
FROM employee
WHERE salary<50000
GROUP BY dept_no
ORDER BY last_name;
```

Which clause causes an error?

A. FROM employee.
B. WHERE salary<50000.
C. GROUP BY dept_no.
D. ORDER BY last_name;

Answer: C

Q._100
Which statement would you use to add a primary key constraint to the patient table using the id_number column immediately enabling the constraint?

A. This task can't be accomplished.
B. ALTER TABLE patient
ADD CONSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(id_number);
C. ALTER TABLE patient
ADD (id_number CONATRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY);
D. ALTER TABLE patient
MODIFY(id_number CONSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY);

Answer: B

Q._101
You attempt to create the salary table with this command:

```
1.  CREATE TABLE SALARY.
2.  (employee_id NUMBER(9)
3.  CONSTRAINT salary_pk PRIMARY KEY,
4.  1995_salary NUMBER(8,2),
5.  NUMBER manager_name VARCHAR2(25)
6.  CONSTRAINT mgr_name_nn NOT NULL,
7.  $ salary_96 NUMBER(8,2));
```

Which two lines of the statement will return errors? (choose two)

A. 1.
B. 2.
C. 3.
D. 4.
E. 5.
F. 7.

Answer: D, F

Q._102
Which select statement displays the order id product id and quantity of items in the item table that matches both the product id and quantity of an item order(605). Do not display the details of the order 605?

A.
```
SELECT ordeid,prodid,qty
FROM item
WHERE (prodid,qty) IN
                    (SELECT prodid,qty
                     FROM item
                    WHERE ordid=605);
```
B.
```
SELECT ordeid,prodid,qty
FROM item
WHERE (prodid,qty) =
                    (SELECT prodid,qty
                     FROM item
                    WHERE ordid=605);
AND ordid<>605;
```
C.
```
SELECT ordeid,prodid,qty
FROM item
WHERE (prodid,qty) IN
                    (SELECT ordid,prodid,qty
                     FROM item
                    WHERE ordid=605);
AND ordid<>605;
```
D.
```
SELECT ordeid,prodid,qty
FROM item
WHERE (prodid,qty) IN
                    (SELECT prodid,qty
                     FROM item
                    WHERE ordid=605);
AND ordid<>605;
```

Answer: D

Q._103
Which select statement displays all the employees who do not have any subordinate?

A.
```
SELECT
 e.ename
FROM emp e
WHERE e.mgr IS NOT NULL;
```
B.
```
SELECT e.ename
```

FROM emp e
WHERE e.empno IN (select m.mgr
FROM emp m);

C. SELECT e.ename
FROM emp e
WHERE e.empno NOT IN (select m.mgr
FROM emp m);

D. SELECT e.ename
FROM emp e
WHERE e.empno NOT IN (select m.mgr
FROM emp m
WHERE m.mgr IS NOT NULL);

Answer: D

Q._104
Given the cursor statement:
DECLARE
CURSOR query_cursor(v_salary)IS
SELECT last_name,salary,dept_no
FROM employee
WHERE SALARY>v_salary;
Why does this statement cause an error?

A. The parameter mode is not defined.
B. A ware clause is not allowed in a cursor statement.
C. The into clause is missing from the select statement.
D. A scalar data type was not specified for the parameter.

Answer: D

Q._105
Examine the structure :

EMP TABLE

NAME	**NULL?**	**TYPE**
EMP NUMBER	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(4)**
VARCHER2		**NUMBER(10)**
JOB	**VARCHAR2**	**NUMBER(2,9)**
MGR		**NUMBER(4)**

HARIDATE **DATE**
SALARY **NUMBER(7,2)**
COMM **NUMBER(7,2)**
DEPT NO **NOT NULL** **NUMBER(2)**
TAX TABLE
NAME **NULL?** **TYPE**
TAX GRADE **NUMBER**
LOWSAL **NUMBER**
HIGHSAL **NUMBER**

You want to create a report that displays the employee details along with the tax category of each employee. The tax category is determined by comparing the salary of the employees. The tax category is determined by comparing the salary of the employee from the emp table to the lower and the upper salary values in the tax table. Which select statement produces the required result?

A. SELECT e.name,e.salary,e.tax grade
FROM emp e,tax t
WHERE e.salary between t.lowsal and t.highsal;
B. SELECT e.name,e.salary,e.tax grade
FROM emp e,tax t
WHERE e.salary>=t.lowsal and <= t.highsal;
C. SELECT e.name,e.salary,e.tax grade
FROM emp e,tax t
WHERE e.salary<=t.lowsal and >=t.highsal;
D. SELECT e.name,e.salary,e.tax grade
FROM emp e,tax t
WHERE e.salary in t.lowsal and t.highsal.

Answer: A

Q._106
Examine the structure of the product and the part tables.

There points a line from id PK to product_id
PRODUCT

id PK	Name

PART

id PK	name	product_id	cost

You issue this SQL statement:
SELECT pr.name
FROM part pt,product printer

WHERE pt.product_id(+)=pr.id;
What is the result?

A. An error is generated.
B. A list of product names is displayed.
C. A list of all products is displayed for product with parts.
D. A list of product is displayed for parts that have product assigned.

Answer: A

Q._107
Which statement describes the use of a group function?

A. A group function produces a group of results from one row.
B. A group function produces one result from each row in the table.
C. A group function produces one result from many rows per group.
D. A group function produces many results from many rows per group.

Answer: C

Q._108
Examine the structure of the department and employee table.
There points a line from id PK to dept_id

DEPARTMENT

id PK	Name

EMPLOYEE

id PK	Last_ name	First_name	Dept_id

Evaluate this SQL statement:
CREATE INDEX emp_dept_id_idx
ON employee(dept_id);
Which result will this statement provide?

A. Store and index in the employee table.
B. Increase the chance of full table scans.
C. May reduce the amount of disc I/O for select statement.
D. May reduce the amount of disc I/O for insert statement.
E. Override the unique index created when the SK relation was defined.

Answer: C

Q._109
Examine the table instance chart for the patient table.

Column name	id_number	last_name	first_name	birth_date	doctor_id
Key type	PK				
Nulls/Unique	NN, U	NN	NN		
FK table					DOCTOR
FK column					ID_NUMBER
Data type	NUM	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	DATE	NUM
Length	10	25	25		10

You need to create the patient_id_seq sequence to be used with the patient table's primary key column. The sequence will begin with 1000, have a maximum value of 999999999 never reuse any number an increment by 1. Which statement would you use to complete this task?

A. CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
START WITH 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
NO CYCLE:
B. CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
START WITH 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
STEP BY 1;
C. CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
ON PATIENT(patient_id)
MINVALUE 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
INCREAMENT BY 1
NO CYCLE;
D. This task can't be accomplished.

Answer: A

Q._110
You issue this command:

CREATE SYNONYM emp
FOR ed.employee;
Which task has been accomplished?

A. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for use Ed.
B. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for only you.
C. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for all users.
D. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for users with access.

Answer: B

Q._111
Examine this code :

```
SELECT employee.ename
FROM   employee
WHERE  employee.empno NOT IN
                      (SELECT manager.mgr
                      FROM emp manager);
```

What is not in operator equivalent to the above query?

A. !=
B. ALL.
C. !=ALL.
D. NOT LIKE.

Answer: C

Q._112
You want to create a report that gives per department the number of employees and total salary as a percentage of all the departments. Examine the results from the report:

DEPARTMENT	%EMPLOYEES	%SALARY
10	21. 4	30. 15
20	35. 71	37. 47
30	42. 86	32. 39

Which select statement produces the report?

```
A.  SELECT deptno                          "department",
    (COUNT(*)/count(empno))* 100           "%employees",
    (SUM(sal)/count(*)) * 100              "%salary"
  FROM scott.emp GROUP BY deptno;
B.  SELECT deptno                          "department",
    PCT(empno)                             "%employees",
    PCT(sal)                               "%salary"
  FROM scott.emp
  GROUP BY deptno;
C.  SELECT a.deptno                        "department",
    (a.num_emp/COUNT(*))*100               "%employees",
    (a.sal_sum/COUNT(*))*100               "%salary".
  FROM
    (SELECT deptno,COUNT(*)num_emp,SUM(SAL)sal_sum
      FROM scott.emp
      GROUP BY deptno)a;
D.  SELECT
   a.deptno.                               "deparment",
   ROUND(a.num_emp/b.total_count*100,2)    "%employee"
   ROUND(a.sal_sum/b.total_sal*100,2)      "%salary"
 FROM
   (SELECT deptno,COUNT(*)num_emp,SUM(SAL)sal_sum
     FROM scott.emp.
     GROUP BY (deptno)a,
     (SELECT COUNT(*)total_count,SUM(sal)total_sal.
     FROM scott.emp) b;
```

Answer: D

Q._113
Evaluate these two SQL Commands

```
1   SELECT   distinct object_type
    FROM     user_object;

2   SELECT   object_type
    FROM     all_objects;
```

How will the results differ?

A. Statement1 will display the distinct object types in the database.
   Statement2 will display all the object types in the database.
B. Statement1 will display the distinct types owned by the user.

Statement2 will display all the object types in the database.

C. Statement1 will display the distinct object type owned by the user.
Statement2 will display the object types the user can access.

D. Statement1 will display the distinct object types that user can access.
Statement2 will display all the object types that the user owns.

Answer: C

Q._114
Examine the table instance chart for the sales table.

Column name	PURCHASE_NO	CUSTOMER_ID	CAR_ID	SALES_ID
Key type	PK	FK	FK	FK
Nulls/Unique	NN, U	NN	NN	NN
FK table		CUSTOMER	CAR	EMPLOYEE
FK column		ID	ID	ID
Data type	NUM	NUM	NUM	NUM
Length	9	9	9	9

You attempt to change the data base with this command:
INSERT INTO sales(purchase_no, customer_id,cars_id)
VALUES(1234,345,6);
If this statement fails which condition would explain the failure?

A. The sales table has too many foreign keys.
B. A mandatory column value is missing.
C. The statement has invalid data types.
D. The statement does not fail at all.

Answer: B

Q._115
You attempt to query the data base with this command:

```
SELECT name,salary
FROM employee
WHERE salary=
        (SELECT salary
```

FROM employee
WHERE last_name= 'Wagner' OR dept_no=233)

Why could this statement cause an error?

A. Sub queries are not allowed in the where clause.
B. Logical apparatus are not allowed in where clause.
C. A multiple row sub query used with a single row comparison operator.
D. A single row query is used with a multiple row comparison operator.

Answer: C

Q._116
Which statement shows the view definition of the view emp_view that is created based on the emp table?

A. DESCRIBE emp
B. DESCRIBE view emp_view
C. SELECT TEXT
FROM user_views
WHERE view_name= 'EMP_VIEW';
D. SELECT view_text
FROM my_views
WHERE view_name= 'EMP_VIEW';
E. SELECT view_text
FROM table emp
WHERE view_name= 'EMP_VIEW';

Answer: C

Q._117
Examine the structure of the BOOK_TITLE copy and CHECK_OUT tables.
BOOK TITLE

Id.PK	title	Author

COPY

Id PK	Title id PK	available

Id PK	Copy_id	Title_id	Check_out_date	Expected_return_date	Customer-id

You need to create the BOOKS_AVAILABLE view. These are the desired results?

1. Include the title of each book.
2. Include the availability of each book.
3. Order the results by the author.
Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
CREATE VIEW          books_available
AS
SELECT               b.title,c.available
FROM book_title b,copy c
WHERE b.id=c.title_id
ORDER BY b.author;
```

What does this statement provide?

A. All the desired results.
B. Two of the desired results.
C. One of the desired results.
D. A syntax error.

Answer: A

Q._118
The employee table contains three columns:

```
BONUS        NUMBER(7,2)
DEPT_ID      NUMBER(9)
```

There are three departments and each department has at least one employee bonus values at least one employee. Bonus values are greater than 500;not all employee receive a bonus.
Evaluate this PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
v_bonus employee.bonus%TYPE:=300;
BEGIN
UPDATE employee
SET bonus=bonus+v_bonus
WHERE dept_id IN (10,20,30);
COMMIT;
END;
```

What will be the result?

A. All the employees will be given a 300 bonus.

B. A subset of 300 employees will be given a 300 bonus.
C. All employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.
D. A subset of employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.

Answer: D

Q._119
You have been granted update privileges on the last_name column of the employee table. Which data dictionary view would you query to display the column. The privileges was granted on the schema that owns the employee table?

A. ALL_TABLES.
B. ALL_SOURCES.
C. ALL_OBJECTS.
D. TABLE_PRIVILEGES.
E. ALL_COL_PRIVS_RECD.
F. This information can't be retrieved from a single data dictionary view.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 120
Which alter command would you use to reinstate a disabled primary re constraint?

A. ALTER TABLE
ENABLE PRIMARY KEY(ID)
B. ALTER TABLE CARS
ENABLE CONSTRAINT cars_id_pk.
C. ALTER TABLE CARS
ENABLE PRIMARY KEY(id)CASCADE;
D. ALTER TABLE CARS
ADD CONSTRAINT cards_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(id);

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 121
You need to perform a major update on the employee table. You have decided to disable the primary key constraint on the empid column and the check constraint on

the job column. What happens when you try to enable the constraint after the update is completed?

A. You need to recreate the constraints once they are disabled.
B. Any existing rows that do not conform with the constraints are automatically deleted.
C. Only the future values are verified to conform with the constraints having the existing values unchecked.
D. The indexes on both the columns with the primary key constraint and the check constraints are automatically recreated.
E. All the existing columns values are verified to conform with the constraints and an error message is narrated if any existing values is not conformed.

Answer: E

Q._122
Which table name is valid?

A. #_667.
B. number.
C. Catch_#22.
D. 1996_invoices.
E. Invoices-1996.

Answer: C

Q._123
Examine the structure of the student table:

NAME	**NULL?**	**TYPE**
STUD_ID	**NOT NULL**	**NUMBER(3)**
NAME	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHAR2(25)**
PHONE	**NOT NULL**	**VARCHAR2(9)**
ADDRESS		**VARCHAR2(50)**
GRADUATION		**DATE**

There are hundred records in the student table. You want to change the name of the graduation column to the grad_date. Which statement is true?

A. You can't rename a column.

B. You use the alter table command with the modify clause to rename the column.
C. You use the alter table command with the rename column clause to rename the column.
D. You use the alter table command with the modify column clause to modify the column.

Answer: A

Q._124

Examine the table instance chart for the cars table.

Column name	ID	MODEL	STYLE	Colour	LOT_NO
Key type	PK				FK
Nulls/Unique	NN, UU	NN	NN	NN	NN
FK table					LOT
FK column					LOT_NO
Data type	NUM	CHAR	CHAR	CHAR	NUM
Length	9	25	25	25	3

You query the database with this command:

```
SELECT  lot_number “lot number,count(*) number of cars available”
FROM cars
WHERE modal= ‘fire’
GROUP BY lot_no
HAVING COUNT (*)>10
ORDER BY COUNT (*);
```

Which clause restricts which group’s are displayed?

A. SELECT lot_number “lot number,count(*) number of cars available”
B. WHERE modal= ‘fire’.
C. HAVING COUNT (*)>10.
D. GROUP BY lot_no.
E. ORDER BY COUNT (*);

Answer: C

Q._125
Examine the table instances chart for the cars table.

Column name	ID	MODEL	STYLE	Colour	LOT_NO
Key type	PK				FK
Nulls/Unique	NN, UU	NN	NN	NN	NN
FK table					LOT
FK column					LOT_NO
Data type	NUM	CHAR	CHAR	CHAR	NUM
Length	9	25	25	25	3

Which select table will display the style, colour and lot number for all car based on the modal enter at the prompt regardless of the case?

B. SELECT style, colour,lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE modal=UPPER('&modal');

B. SELECT style, colour,lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE modal='&modal';

C. SELECT style, colour,lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE UPPER 'modal'=UPPER('&modal');

D. SELECT style, colour,lot_no
FROM car
WHERE UPPER 'modal'= ('&modal');

Answer: C

Q._126
Examine the declaration section:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor(p_deptno NUMBER, p_job VARCHAR2)
IS
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME
FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO=p_deptno
AND JOB=p_job;
BEGIN
. . .
```

Which statement opens the cursor successfully?

A. OPEN emp_coursor.
B. OPEN emp_cursor('clerk',10);
C. OPEN emp_cursor(10, 'analyst');
D. OPEN emp_cursor (p_deptno,p_job);

Answer: C

Q._127

You want to display the average salary for the departments 20 and 50 but only if those departments have an average salary of at least 2000. Which statement will produce the required results?

A.
```
SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE depno IN(20,50)
GROUP BY deptno
HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000;
```
B.
```
SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno
HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000;
Deptno IN (20,50);
```
C.
```
SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE deptno IN (20,50)
AND AVG (sal)>=2000
GROUP BY deptno;
```
D.
```
SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE deptno IN (20,50)
GROUP BY AVG(sal)
HAVING AVG(sal)>=2000
```

Answer: A

Q._128

As a DBA you have just created a user account for employee Smith by using the create user command. Smith should be able to create tables and packages in his schema. Which command will the DBA need to execute next so that Smith can perform his task successfully?

A. GRANT CREATE TABLE, CREATE PACKAGE
TO smith;
B. GRANT CREATE TABLE, CREATE PROCEDURE
TO smith;
C. GRANT CREATE SESSION,CREATE TABLE,CREATE PROCEDURE
TO smith;
D. GRANT CREATE CONNECT,CREATE TABLE,CREATE PROCEDURE
TO smith;

Answer: C

Q._129
The EMP table contains columns to hold the birthdate and the hire date of the employees. Both of these columns are defined with date as their data type. You want to insert a row with the details of the employee Smith who was born in 1944 and hired in 2004.
Which statement will ensure that values are inserted into the table in the correct century?

A. INSERT INTO EMP(empno,ename,birthdate,hiredate)
VALUES(EMPNO_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Smith', '12-dec-44',
'10-jun-04')
B. INSERT INTO EMP(empno,ename,birthdate,hiredate)
VALUES(EMPNO_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Smith',
TO_DATE('12-dec-44', 'DD-MON-RR'),
TO_DATE('10-jun-04', 'DD-MON-RR'));
C. INSERT INTO EMP(empno,ename,birthdate,hiredate)
VALUES(EMPNO_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Smith',
TO_DATE('12-dec-44', 'DD-MON-YY'),
TO_DATE('10-jun-04', 'DD-MON-YY'));
D. INSERT INTO EMP(empno,ename,birthdate,hiredate)
VALUES(EMPNO_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Smith',
TO_DATE('12-dec-44', 'DD-MON-YYYY'),
TO_DATE('10-jun-04', 'DD-MON-RR'));

Answer: D

Q._130
You want to retrieve the employee details from the emp table and process them in PL/SQL block. Which type of variable do you create in the PL/SQL block to retrieve all the rows and columns using a single select statement from the emp table?

A. PL/SQL record.
B. %ROWTYPE variable.
C. PL/SQL table of scalars.
D. PL/SQL table of records.

Answer: D

Q._131
DRAG AND DROP

Constraint Name	Definition
CHECK	The column must contain a value in each row.
NOT NULL	Each value must be different in a column in columns.
UNIQUE	The value must be unique and present.
PRIMARY KEY	It defines a condition that each row must satisfy.
FOREIGN KEY	It establishes a relationship between columns.