1.Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

A. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.

B. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.

C. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.

D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.

E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

Answer: BC

A，保存点只对 COMMIT 有效，错误，只对 ROLLBACK

B，保存点可以用于 ROLLBACK，正确。

C，保存点只能用于 DML 语句，正确。

D，保存点对于 COMMIT 和 ROLLBACK 都有效，错误。只对 ROLLBACK。

E，保存点可以用于 DML 和 DDL 语句，错误。DDL 语句不行，DDL 相当于 commit，commit 后不能回滚。

2. choose the best answer:

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the name, joining date, and manager for all the employees.

Newly hired employees are yet to be assigned a department or a manager. For them, 'No Manager' should be displayed in the MANAGER column.

Which SQL query gets the required output?

A) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager

FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

ON (e. manager_id = m.employee_id);

B) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager

FROM employees e JOIN employees m

ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

C) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager

FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

D) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager

FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m

ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

Answer：C

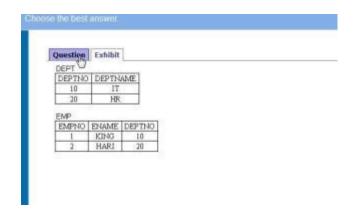（解析：因为员工 king 是没有经理的，但是也要显示出来，因为是在经理号这边缺少数据，所以这里要用

左外连接。注意左右的区别：

SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager

FROM employees e , employees m

WHERE e.manager_id = m.employee_id(+);

）

3. choose the best answer

View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMP and DEPT tables.

In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

In the EMP table, EMPNO is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPTNO is the FOREIGN KEY referencing

the DEPTNO column in the DEPT table.

What would be the outcome of the following statements executed in the given sequence?

DROP TABLE emp;

FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;

INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2,'SCOTT', 10);

INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3,'KING', 55);

A) Both the INSERT statements would succeed because none of the constraints on the table are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.

B) Only the second INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except referential integrity constraints that reference other tables are retrieved automatically after the table is flashed back.

C) Both the INSERT statements would fail because all constraints are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.

D) Only the first INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except the primary key constraint are automatically retrieved after a table is flashed back.

Answer：B

解析：除了引用其他表的引用完整性约束之外，所有约束在表被闪回之后自动恢复

4．Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

A. first normal form

B. second normal form

C. third normal form

D. fourth normal form

Correct Answer: B

5. Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)
A. They can contain group functions.
B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Correct Answer: AE
A.它们可以包含组函数
B.它们总是在子查询中包含子查询
C.他们使用<ALL 运算符暗示小于最大值
D.它们可用于仅从单个表中检索多行
E.如果 NULL 很可能是子查询结果的一部分，则它们不应与主查询中的 NOT IN 运算符一起使用。

6. Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:
Name Null? Type
_____ _____ _____
TRANSACTION_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE VARCHAR2 (50)
DUE_DATE DATE
BOOK_ID DATE
MEMBER_ID VARCHAR2 (6)
You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as $2 for all transactions.
Which SQL statement must you execute?
A. SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

B. SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

C. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

D. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

Correct Answer: C

7. View the E xhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.
You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to   date.

You issue the following query: SQL>SELECT ename ' joined on ' hiredate   ', the total compensation paid is '   TO_CHAR(ROUND(ROUND(SYSDATE-hiredate)/365) * sal + comm) "COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"   FROM employees;
  What is the outcome?
A. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
D. It generates an error because the usage of the   ROUND function in the expression is not valid.
E. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

Answer: C

8. Examine the structure of the BOORSTRANSACTIONS table:
Examine the SQL statement:
SQL> SELECT FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date
MEMBER_ID IN ('A101', 'A102');
Which statement is true about the outcome?
A) It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
B) It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
C) It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.
D) It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
Answer：C

9.
Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)
A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result

10. Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE….DROP COLUMN…. command?

A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.

B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.

C. A dropped column can be rolled back.

D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.

E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.