

1

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table.

name	null?	type
store_id		number,
name		varchar2(100),
address		varchar2(200),
city		varchar2(100),
country		varchar2(100),
start_date		date,
end_date		date,
property_price		number

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above. Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A. `select name, concat(address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) as full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price * 115/100
from stores
where months_between(start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <= 36;`

B. `select name, concat(address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) as full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price * 115/100`
`from stores`
`where to_number(start_date - to_date('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;`

C. `SELECT name, address || ', ' || city || ', ' || country AS full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price * 115/100`
`FROM stores`
`WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;`

D. `SELECT name, concat (address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) AS full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price * 115/100`
`FROM stores`
`WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;`

解析:

A (X): 使用字符串来表示日期, 没用使用 TO_DATE 做转换

B (X): 两个 date 类型的数据相减, 结果就是数值类型, 不需要再调用 to_number 了

C (X): 没有使用 concat 函数, 使用该函数可以解决||连接操作在不同平台上的执行结果不同的问题

2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREE_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (20)

A. `SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;` B.
`SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

- C. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`
- D. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

解析:

NVL 函数要求第一个参数的类型要和第二个参数兼容, 即可以自动转换为第二个参数的类型

3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. Evaluate the following SQL Statement:

```
select oi.order_id, product_id, order_date
from order_items oi join orders o
using(order_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL Statement?

- A. The statement would not execute because the table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.
- B. The statement would not execute because the table aliases prefix is not used in the USING clause.
- C. The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.
- D. The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the SELECT list.

4

Which **two** statements are true?

- A. The **USER_SYNONYMS** view can provide information about private synonyms.
- B. The user **SYSTEM** owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.
- C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with v\$ are accessible to **all the database users**.
- D. The **USER_OBJECTS** view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user who queries the view.
- E. **DICTIONARY** is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary view that the user can access.

5

View the exhibit the structure of the **ORDER_ITMES** table.

Examine the following SQL Statements

```
select order_id, product_id, unit_price from order_items
where unit_price = (select max(unit_price) from order_items group by order_id);
```

You want to display the **PRODUCT_ID** of the product that has the highest **UNIT_PRICE** per **ORDER_ID**

What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

- A. Replace = with the **IN** operator
- B. Replace = with the **>ANY** operator

C. Replace = with the >ALL operator

D. Remove the GROUP BY clause from the subquery and place it in the main query.

6

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	7	2316	22	55
2356	8	2323	18	55
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2357	7	2276	236.5	38
2357	8	2289	48	41
2357	1	2211	3.3	140
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	6	2268	75	32
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	5	2262	95	29
2357	4	1803	55	13
2358	3	1797	316.8	12
2358	5	1808	55	14

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement1:

```
select max(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum
Order" from order_items;
```

Statement2:

```
select max(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum  
Order" from order_items  
group by order_id;
```

Which statements are true regarding the output of these SQL statements? (choose all that apply.)

- A. Statement 1 would return only one row output.
- B. Both the statements would give the same output.
- C. Statement 2 would return multiple rows of output.
- D. Statement 1 would not return any row because the GROUP BY clause is missing.
- E. Both statements would ignore NULL values for the UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY columns.

7

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

Which two INSERT statements are valid?

- A. `insert into orders values(1, '09-mar-2007', 'online', '', 1000);`
- B. `insert into orders(order_id, order_date, order_mode, customer_id, order_total) values(1, to_date(null), 'online', 101, null);`
- C. `insert into (select order_id, order_date, customer_id from orders) values(1, '09-mar-2007', 101);`
- D. `insert into orders values(1, '09-mar-2007', default, 101, default);`
- E. `insert into orders(order_id, order_date, order_mode, order_total) values(1, '10-mar-2007', 'online', 1000);`

解析:

- A (X) : customer_id 有 not null 约束
- B (X) : ORDRE_DATE 有 NOT NULL 约束
- D (X) : CUSTOMER_ID 有 NOT NULL 约束

8

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.

You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.

Which **two** SQL statements can accomplish the task?

A. `select product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id
from product_information
natural join inventories and quantity_on_hand < 5;`

B. `select i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
from product_information pi join inventories i
using(product_id) and quantity_on_hand < 5;`

C. `select i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
from product_information pi join inventories i
on (pi.product_id = i.product_id)
where quantity_on_hand < 5;`

D. `select i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
from product_information pi join inventories i
on (pi.product_id = i.product_id)
and quantity_on_hand < 5;`

9

You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 30 in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE.

Examine the sample output:

Emp_list	Earliest

Raphaely;Khoo;Tobias;Baida;Himuro;Colmenares	07-DEC-02

Which query will provide the required output?

- A. `select listagg(last_name)`
`within group order by (hire_date) "Emp_List", min(hire_date)`
`"Earliest" from employees`
`where department_id = 30;`
- B. `select listagg(last_name, '; ')`
`within group (order by hire_date) "Emp_List", min(hire_date)`
`"Earliest" from employees`
`where department_id = 30;`
- C. `select listagg(last_name, '; ') "Emp_List", min(hire_date) "Earliest"`
`from employees`
`where department_id = 30`
-

```
within group order by hire_date;
```

```
D. select listagg(last_name, '; ') "Emp_List", min(hire_date) "Earliest"
from employees
where department_id =
30 order by hire_date;
```

10

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table

Evaluate the following SQL statement

```
select first_name, employee_id, next_day(add_months(hire_date, 6), 1) "Review" from employees;
```

The query was written to retrieve the the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review date for employees. The review date is the first Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

- A. The query would execute to give the desired output.
- B. The query would not execute because the functions cannot be nested.

C. The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.

D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAY function accepts a string as argument.

解析:

Next_day 的第一天为 Sunday

11

What is the primary difference between the rational database (RDB) and object-oriented database (OODB) models?

A. OODB supports multiple objects in the same database, whereas RDB support only tables.

B. RDB supports E.F. Codd's rules, whereas OODB does not support them.

C. OODB incorporates methods with data structure definition, whereas RDB does not allow this.

D. RDB allows the definition of relationships between different tables, whereas OODB does not allow this.

12

Which statement is true regarding the SESSION_PRIVS dictionary view?

-
- A. It contains the current object privileges available in the user session
 - B. It contains the current system privileges available in the user session.
 - C. It contains the object privileges granted to other users by the current user session
 - D. It contains the system privileges granted to other users by the current user session.

13

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS

```
SQL> create table department_details
(
  department_id number primary key,
  department_name varchar2(50),
  hod          varchar2(50));

SQL> create table course_details
(
  course_id number primary key,
  course_name varchar2(50),
  department_id number references department_details(department_id));
```

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that does not exist in the COURSE_DETAILS table.

You execute the SQL statement

```
select d.department_id from course_details c inner join department_details  
d on c.department_id <> d.department_id;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and display the required list.
- B. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.
- C. It fails because the on clause condition is not valid.
- D. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.

14

Which **three** tasks can be performed by DDL statements?

- A. Providing an alternative name for a table
- B. modifying a table to prevent data that violate certain conditions from being entered in a column
- C. preventing any data modification to a table
- D. preventing data retrieval from a table outside of office hours
- E. creating multiple savepoints to enable partial rollback of a transaction

15

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customers table.

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
-----	-----	-----
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (20)

CUSTOMER_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.

CUSTOMERS needs to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

```
merge into customers c using customer_vu
cv on (c.customer_id = cv.customer_id)
when matched
  then update set
    c.customer_id = cv.customer_id,
    c.cust_name = cv.cust_name,
    c.cust_email = cv.cust_email,
    c.income_level = cv.income_level
when not matched then
  insert values (cv.customer_id, cv.cust_name, cv.cust_email, cv.income_level)
```

```
where cv.income_level > 100000;
```

- A. The CUSTOMER_ID column cannot be updated.
- B. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.
- C. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT
- D. CUSTOMER_VU cannot be used as a data source.

解析:

ERROR at line 2:

ORA-38104: Columns referenced in the ON Clause cannot be updated: "D1"."DEPARTMENT_ID"

16

Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

```
SQL> create table books
(
  book_id CHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY,
  title VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
  publisher_id VARCHAR2(4) ,
  author_id VARCHAR2(50)
```

```
) ;
```

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement.

```
insert into books (book_id, title, author_id values('101', 'LEARNING SQL', 'Tim Jones');
```

- A. It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a null PUBLISHER_ID
- B. It executes successfully only if NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.
- C. It executes successfully only if NULL PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list in the INSERT statement.
- D. It executes successfully only if NULL PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list and NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.

17

Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (4)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2 (20)

You execute the following command

```
alter table departments set unused(country);
```

Which **two** statements are true?

- A. Synonyms existing on the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created
- B. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed.**
- C. Views created on the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.
- D. Indexes created on the COUNTRY column exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed
- E. A new column, COUNTRY, can be added to the DEPARTMENTS table after executing the command.**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

You must update the salary of all employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 30 to equal the salary of their managers and their commission to the maximum commission in DEPARTMENT_ID 30

Which statement would give the correct result?

```
update employees e
set e.salary = NVL((select m.salary from employees m where m.employee_id = e.manager_id), e.salary),
e.commission_pct = (select max(commission_pct) from employees c)
where e.department_id = 30;
```

```
update employees e
set e.salary = NVL((select m.salary from employees m where m.employee_id = e.manager_id), e.salary),
e.commission_pct = (select max(commission_pct) from employees c where c.department_id = e.department_id
```

```
        and department_id = 30 group by department_id);

update employees e
set e.salary = (select m.salary from employees m where m.employee_id = e.manager_id),
e.commission_pct = (select max(commission_pct) from employees c where c.department_id = e.department_id
                    group by department_id);
where department_id = 30;

update employees e
set e.salary = (select m.salary from employees m where m.employee_id = e.manager_id),
e.commission_pct = (select max(commission_pct) from employees c where c.department_id = e.department_id
                    and e.department_id = 30);
```

解析：主句必须有 department_id = 30，排除 B, D

A (X)：其中的子查询 select max(commission_pct) from employees c 查询的所有员工中 commission_pct 最大的

19

Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

ORD_NO	ITEM_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Execute this query:

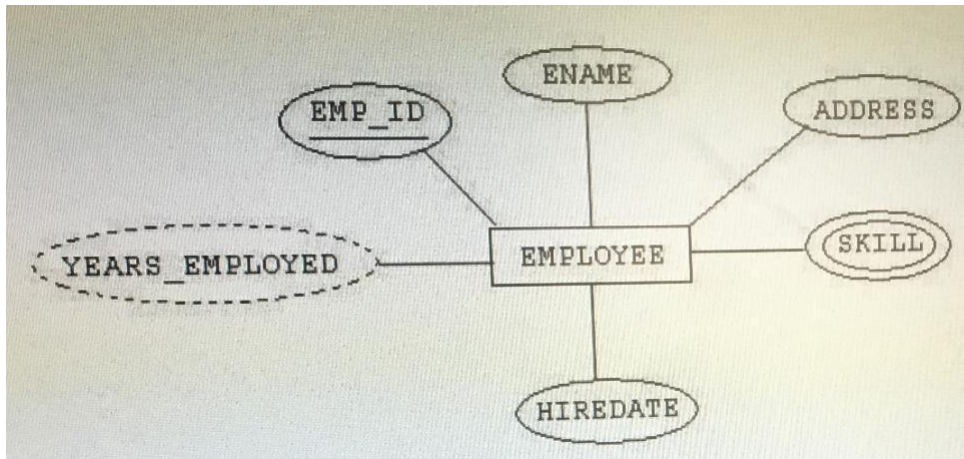
```
select item_no, avg(qty)
from ord_items
having avg(qty) > min(qty) *
2 group by item_no;
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It returns an error because the HAVING clause should be specified after the GROUP BY clause.
- B. It returns an error because all the aggregate functions used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list.
- C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
- D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

20

Examine this Entity Relationship Model diagram:



Which **three** statements are true?

- A. SKILL is a multi-valued attribute
- B. YEARS_EMPLOYED is a derived attribute**
- C. YEARS_EMPLOYED is a key attribute
- D. SKILL is a composite attribute**
- E. EMP_ID is a key attribute**

F. EMPLOYEE is a weak entity.

21

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement

```
select oi.order_id, product_id, order_date,  
from order_items oi join orders o  
using (order_id);
```

The statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?

- A. The statement would not execute because table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.
- B. The statement would not execute because the table alias prefix is not used in the USING clause.
- C. The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.
- D. The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the SELECT list.