TEST

Test Results

surname	name	user	points
siraj	Sirajuddin Ahmed	siraj	17.432 (58%)

test: R-14 Oracle mock test 3

start time:	2011-11-19 09:35:36
end time:	2011-11-19 10:15:20
time:	00:39:44
test time [min]:	40
basic points:	1.000
points for wrong answer:	0.000
points for no answer:	0.000
max score:	30.000
correct:	16 (53%)

R-14 Oracle mock test 3

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]
1 S	1.000	281473913978936	09:50:42	09:52:07	01:25	85.11

Which character is used to continue a statement in SQL*Plus?

+	1	-
	2	=
	3	/
	4	*

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]
2 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:00:31	10:12:17	11:46	174.781

Given the following columns from a table named MyTable:
MyLastName MyFirstName MyAddress MyCity MyState MyZipCode
If you want to sort the results based on MyLastName, what statement would you use if you wanted to see all rows (including duplicates) in the results?

	1	SELECT * FROM MyTable SORTED BY MyLastName
	2	SELECT * FROM MyTable GROUP BY MyLastName
	3	SELECT * FROM MyTable GROUP BY MyLastName, DUPLICATES="Y"
+	4	SELECT * FROM MyTable ORDER BY MyLastName

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]
3 S	1.000	281473913978936	09:52:07	09:52:56	00:49	48.578

If you join a table to itself, what kind of join are you using?

	1	Natural Join
+	2	Self Join
	3	Selective Join.
	4	You can't join a table to itself.

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]
4 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:37:41	10:07:42	30:01	27.266

Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT product_id, product_name, price
FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM product
WHERE price > 120
OR qty_in_stock > 100);
Which values will be displayed?

explanation
Ans D is correct for the above written query as only the product_id, product_name and price of all
those product those have price greater than $120 or have QTY_IN_STOCK is greater than 100.
this has been done by using subquery you can also get same result by omitting subquery and use
the conditions directly in the WHERE clause of the main query.

	1	The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than $120.00 and have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.
	2	The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products supplied by a supplier with products that are priced greater than $120.00 or with products that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.
-	3	The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100 and have a supplier.
	4	The PRODUCT_ID , PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]
5 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:48:57	09:50:06	01:09	68.828

Which statement regarding subqueries is true?

explanation
Subquery is a SELECT statement which is embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement
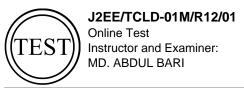
retrieve data base on an unknown condition. You can build a powerful statement out of simple one by using subqueries. A single row subqueries can return only one row but many columns
while a multiple row subqueries can return multiple rows and multiple columns

	1	Subqueries can be nested up to 5 levels.
	2	Subqueries can return multiple columns.
-	3	A subquery must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator.
	4	A subquery CANNOT reference a table that is not included in the outer query's FROM clause.

6 S		1.000	281473913978936	10:05:48	10:06:09	00:21	20.11

Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT employee_id, name
FROM employee
WHERE employee_id NOT IN (SELECT employee_id
FROM employee
WHERE department_id = 30
AND job = 'CLERK');
What would happen if the inner query returned a NULL value?

explanation

If a subquery return a NULL value to the main query then the no rows would be select from the
employee table.

+	1	No rows would be selected from the EMPLOYEE table.
	2	A syntax error would be returned.
	3	Only the rows with EMPLOYEE_ID values equal to NULL would be included in the results.
	4	All the EMPLOYEE_ID and NAME values in the EMPLOYEE table would be displayed.

7 S		1.000	281473913978936	09:52:56	10:14:28	21:32	3.672

A subquery can be used to _____.

+	1	Retrieve data based on an unknown condition
	2	Create groups of data.
	3	Convert data to a different format
	4	Sort data in a specific order

8 M		0.333	281473913978936	09:59:50	10:00:21	00:31	30.672

Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three)

explanation

A single row sub-query can retrieve only one row but many columns. A multiple row subquery can
retrieve one row or multiple rows and multiple columns. A multiple row sub-query can be
compared by using the ">" operator.

-	1	A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns.
-	2	A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row.
-	3	A multiple row subquery can be compared by using the ">" operator.
-	4	A single row subquery can use the IN operator.
+	5	A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator.
+	6	A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.

9 S		1.000	281473913978936	09:35:36	09:36:51	01:15	74.813

You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison
operator "=".
What happens when the main query is executed?

explanation

The main query fails because the multiple-row sub-query cannot be used with the comparison
operator. Only single-row query can use comparison operators, like =, <, >, <=, >, and <>.

+	1	The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator
	2	You cannot define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query.
	3	The main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery.
	4	The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery.
	5	The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery.

10 S		1.000	281473913978936	09:42:21	09:45:54	03:33	213.531

Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

explanation

Only NOT IN operator can be used with a multi-row sub-query. All others may be used with
single-row sub-query only.

	1	BETWEEN
	2	<>
	3	IS
	4	=
+	5	NOT IN
	6	LIKE

11 M		0.333	281473913978936	09:48:12	09:48:57	00:45	44.469

Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

		explanation
		A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its sub-query, funless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause. And a single row sub-query can retrieve data from more than one table.
+	1	A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.
+	2	A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.
-	3	A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.
-	4	A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.
-	5	A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.
-	6	A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.

12 S	0.000	281473913978936	10:02:36	10:03:16	00:40	40.578

Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?

		explanation
		To reuse the variable without prompting the user each time you can use && substitution variable.
	1	&&
-	2	&
	3	PROMPT
	4	ACCEPT

13 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:41:26	09:42:21	00:55	53.953

Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?

		explanation
		In a WHERE clause, date and characters values must be enclosed within single quotation marks. Sample of the correct syntax
		SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, &COLUMN_NAME
		FROM EMPLOYEES
	1	SELECT &1, '&2' FROM &3 WHERE '&last_name = '&4' ';
-	2	SELECT &1, '&2' FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '&4';
	3	SELECT &1, &2 FROM &3 WHERE last_name = '&4';
	4	SELECT &1, "&2" FROM &3 WHERE last_name = '&4';

14 M	0.600	281473913978936	10:00:21	10:00:27	00:06	5.547

Evaluate this SQL*Plus command:
COLUMN teacher_name HEADING 'Teacher' FORMAT A25
Which two tasks will this command accomplish? (Choose two.)

		explanation
		COLUMN command is used to change the display format of the column result value. As for the above statement the heading for TEACHER_NAME will become 'Teacher' and the width for the this column will be 25.
+	1	It will display the current settings for the TEACHER_NAME column.
+	2	It will center the column heading of the TEACHER_NAME column.
-	3	It will set the TEACHER_NAME column heading to 'Teacher'.
+	4	It will limit the TEACHER_NAME column heading to 25 characters.
-	5	It will set the display width of the TEACHER_NAME column to 25.

15 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:03:26	10:04:59	01:33	93.204

In which clauses of a SELECT statement can substitution variables be used?

		explanation
		Substitution variable can be used in the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY and HAVING clause.
	1	the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses only
	2	the SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses, but NOT the FROM clause
	3	the SELECT and FROM clauses, but NOT the WHERE clause
+	4	the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING clauses
	5	the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, and GROUP BY clauses, but NOT the ORDER BY clause

16 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:03:16	10:03:26	00:10	9.265

What is the default character for specifying substitution variable in select statement?

	1	Asterik

	2	Quotations marks.
	3	Ellipses.
+	4	Ampersand.

17 M	0.333	281473913978936	09:50:06	09:50:42	00:36	36.25

In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)

explanation

subquery can be use in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement, in the WHERE clause of a
SELECT statement, in the SET clauses of an UPDATE statement, in the VALUES clause of an
INSERT statement.

-	1	in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement
-	2	in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
+	3	in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
-	4	in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
+	5	in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
-	6	in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement

18 S	0.000	281473913978936	10:01:03	10:01:41	00:38	38.125

What is true regarding subqueries?

	1	The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query
	2	The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error
	3	The outer query must return a value to the outer query
-	4	The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query
	5	The inner query returns a value to the outer query

19 M	0.833	281473913978936	09:56:08	10:15:20	19:12	51.969

Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

-	1	UPDATE
+	2	DELETE
+	3	CREATE
+	4	COMMIT
+	5	MERGE
+	6	DROP

20 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:01:01	10:12:39	11:38	21.969

You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table.
The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the
phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table.
Some of the employees may not have a phone number available.
Which data manipulation operation do you perform?

	1	MERGE
	2	INSERT
+	3	UPDATE
	4	You cannot enter the phone numbers for the existing employee records.
	5	ADD
	6	ENTER

21 M	0.667	281473913978936	09:46:38	09:48:12	01:34	93.5

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

explanation

It is important to understand that an implicit COMMIT occurs on the database when a user exits
SQL*Plus or issues a data-definition language (DDL) command such as a CREATE TABLE statement, used to create a database object, or an ALTER
TABLE statement, used to alter a database object. Also after the ROLLBACK command is issued, a new transaction is started implicitly by the database
session.

-	1	ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
-	2	DESCRIBE employees;
+	3	ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
+	4	Select MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 20;
+	5	DELETE employees;
+	6	GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;

22 M	0.500	281473913978936	10:00:27	10:00:31	00:04	4.266

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCNAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCNAR2(25)
Which three statements inserts a row into the table? (Choose three)

+	1	INSERT INTO employees VALUES (NULL, 'John','Smith');
-	2	INSERT INTO employees (employee_id)

			VALUES (1000);
-	3		INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name)
			VALUES (1000, 'John','');
-	4		INSERT INTO employees
			VALUES ('1000','John',NULL);
+	5		INSERT INTO employees(first_name,last_name, employee_id)
			VALUES (1000, 'John','Smith');
+	6		INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name)
			VALUES('John','Smith');

23 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:04:59	10:05:48	00:49	48.922

Which action will cause an automatic rollback?

	1	exiting from iSQL*Plus without first committing the changes
+	2	System crash
	3	SAVEPOINT statement
	4	GRANT statement
	5	CREATE statement
	6	subsequent DML statement

24 M	0.333	281473913978936	10:01:41	10:02:36	00:55	54.328

Which two statements would cause an implicit COMMIT to occur? (Choose two.)

explanation

All DDL commands such as CREATE, ALTER, DROP and all DCL commands such GRANT and
REVOKE cause an implicit commit. RENAME command also change the definition of object so
this is will also cause an implicit commit.

-	1	COMMIT
-	2	GRANT
-	3	UPDATE
+	4	SELECT
+	5	ROLLBACK
-	6	RENAME

25 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:36:51	09:37:41	00:50	50.125

Which statement regarding DML statement functionality is true?

	1	UPDATE will add rows to a table if an INTO clause is specified.
-	2	DELETE can be used to delete rows or columns from a table.
	3	MERGE will delete rows that do NOT exist in either table.
	4	INSERT must contain a VALUES clause.
	5	UPDATE can update multiple columns in one table.

26 S	1.000	281473913978936	09:57:35	10:13:56	16:21	3.453

The transaction control which prevent more than one user from updating data in a table is which
of the following?

+	1	Lock.
	2	Savepoint.
	3	Rollback.
	4	Commit.

27 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:37:51	10:08:05	30:14	22.172

You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

HIRE_DATE DATE

What happens when you execute this DELETE statement?

DELETE employees;

	1	You get an error because of a primary key violation.
	2	The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
-	3	You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.
	4	The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

28 S	1.000	281473913978936	09:38:40	09:41:26	02:46	165.687

Which are iSQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

	1	UPDATE
	2	DELETE
	3	INSERT
+	4	DESCRIBE
	5	SELECT
	6	RENAME

29 S	0.000	281473913978936	10:06:09	10:09:22	03:13	64.266

A data manipulation language statement _____.

	1	modifies the data but not the structure of a table

	2	completes a transaction on a table
	3	modifies the structure and data in a table
-	4	modifies the structure but not the data of a table

30 M	0.500	281473913978936	09:45:54	09:46:38	00:44	43.75

Evaluate the SQL statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;
Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

-	1	You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table
-	2	You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
-	3	It releases the storage space used by the table.
+	4	You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
+	5	An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an error.
+	6	It does not release the storage space used by the table.

topics

points		correct		module	
		points		**correct**	**topic**

17.432 / 30 (58%)	16 / 30 (53%)	**Oracle9i**
	3 / 3 (100%)	3 / 3 (100%)	Ora 4-1
	3 / 7 (43%)	3 / 7 (43%)	Subquerie 4-1
	0.333 / 1 (33%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Subquerie 6-3
	2 / 3 (67%)	2 / 3 (67%)	Subquerie 5-1
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Subquerie 6-1
	0.333 / 1 (33%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Subquerie 6-2
	0.6 / 1 (60%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Subquerie 5-2
	0.333 / 1 (33%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Subquerie 6-4
	1.833 / 3 (61%)	1 / 3 (33%)	Manipulating Data 6-3
	3 / 3 (100%)	3 / 3 (100%)	Manipulating Data 6-1
	1 / 2 (50%)	1 / 2 (50%)	Manipulating Data 6-2
	0 / 1 (0%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Manipulating Data 5-1
	1 / 3 (33%)	1 / 3 (33%)	Manipulating Data 4-1