Z4. to write a query that performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B, You need to write

1. any outer join
2. a left outer join
3. a cross join
4. **a right outer join**
5. an inner join

17. Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMP\_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

DEPT\_ID NUMBER (2)

JOB\_CAT VARCHAR (30)

SALARY NUMBER (8, 2)

Which statement shows the department ID, minimum salary, and maximum salary paid in that department, only if the minimum salary is less than 5000 and maximum salary is more than 15000?

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000;
2. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees WHERE MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) 15000 GROUP BY dept\_id;
3. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary)
4. **SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000**
5. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, salary HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000;

26. Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU from your schema?

1. DROP emp\_dept\_vu;
2. DELETE emp\_dept\_vu;
3. REMOVE emp\_dept\_vu;
4. **DROP VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;**
5. DELETE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
6. REMOVE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;

32. Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)

1. COMMIT
2. **MERGE**
3. **UPDATE**
4. **DELETE**
5. CREATE
6. DROP

**44. Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two.)**

1. DELETE employees;
2. DESCRIBE employees;
3. **ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;**
4. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
5. **ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;**
6. SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 20;

51. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

1. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John' SET last\_name='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
2. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', SET last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
3. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John' AND last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
4. **UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;**

55. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

Column name Data type Remarks

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID NUMBER

SAL NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER

References EMPLOYEE\_ID column DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER

You need to create an index called NAME\_IDX on the first name and last name fields of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement would you use to perform this task?

1. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name, last\_name);
2. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name AND last\_name);
3. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX ON (first\_name, last\_name);
4. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX ON employees (first\_name AND last\_name);
5. **CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX ON employees(first\_name, last\_name);**
6. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX FOR employees(first\_name, last\_name);

57. What is true about sequences?

1. **Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.**
2. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
3. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
4. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
5. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.

67. What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

1. You have too many tables.
2. Your tables are too long.
3. **Your tables have difficult names.**
4. You want to work on your own tables.
5. **You want to use another schema's tables.**
6. You have too many columns in your tables.

77. A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**83. Which best describes an inline view?**

1. a schema object
2. a subquery that can contain an ORDER BY clause
3. another name for a view that contains group functions
4. **a subquery that is part of the FROM clause of another query**

**84. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:**

**EMPLOYEES**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

**MANAGER\_ID NUMBER**

**LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)**

**DEPARTMENTS**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

**MANAGER\_ID NUMBER**

**DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (35)**

**LOCATION\_ID NUMBER**

**You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an Equijoin?**

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_id FROM employees , departments;
2. SELECT employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name, departments.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;
3. SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE manager\_id =manager\_id;
4. **SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;**

88. In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

1. Both tables have NULL values.
2. You want all unmatched data from one table.
3. You want all matched data from both tables.
4. **You want all unmatched data from both tables.**
5. One of the tables has more data than the other.
6. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

92. The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?

1. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL\_USERS;
2. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;
3. GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL\_USERS
4. **GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;**

**93. Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?**

1. USER\_CONSTRAINTS
2. USER\_OBJECTS
3. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS
4. **USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS**
5. USER\_COLUMNS

95. Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two.)

1. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
2. **A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.**
3. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
4. **A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.**
5. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query if the query uses a HAVING clause.
6. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in Subqueries.

101. Evaluate the SQL statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;

Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

1. **It releases the storage space used by the table.**
2. It does not release the storage space used by the table.
3. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
4. **You can NOT rollback 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. **You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table**

122. Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

**EMP\_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL**

**LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL**

**FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)**

**DEPT\_ID NUMBER (2)**

**JOB\_CAT VARCHAR2 (30)**

**SALARY NUMBER (8, 2)**

Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employees WHERE salary > MAX (salary);
2. **SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat**
3. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees;
4. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
5. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

163. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

1. WHERE
2. **HAVING**
3. RESTRICT
4. GROUP BY
5. ORDER BY

167. You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

1. MAX
2. MIN
3. **SUM**
4. COUNT
5. TOTAL
6. LARGEST

177. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

**CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL**

**CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (100) NOT NULL**

**STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (150)**

**CITY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)**

**STATE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)**

**PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)**

**COUNTRY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)**

**POSTE\_CODE VARCHAR2 (12)**

**CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)**

THE CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table which two statements find the number of customer? (Choose two.)

1. SELECT TOTAL (\*) FROM customers;
2. **SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM customers;**
3. SELECT TOTAL (customer\_id) FROM customer;
4. **SELECT COUNT(customer\_id) FROM customer;**
5. SELECT COUNT(customers) FROM customers;
6. SELECT TOTAL (customer\_name) FROM customers;

178. in a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement?

1. immediately after the SELECT clause
2. before the WHERE clause
3. before the FROM clause
4. after the ORDER BY clause
5. **after the WHERE clause**

179. For which two constrains does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index? (Choose two)

1. NOT NULL
2. **PRIMARY KEY**
3. FOREIGN KEY
4. CHECK
5. **UNIQUE**

187. Which two statements about views are true? (Choose two)

1. **A view can be created as read only**
2. **A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.**
3. A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
4. A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
5. A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

**165. Scott issues the SQL statements:**

CREATE TABLE dept (

deptno number (2),

dname VARCHAR2 (14),

loc VARCHAR2 (13));

GRANT SELECT ON DEPT TO SUE;

**If Sue needs to select from Scott's DEPT table, which command should she use?**

1. SELECT \* FROM DEPT
2. **SELECT \* FROM SCOTT.DEPT**
3. SELECT \* FROM DBA.SCOTT.DEPT.
4. SELECT \* FROM ALL\_USERS WHERE USER\_NAME = 'SCOTT' AND TABLE NAME= 'DEPT';

162. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. create groups of data
2. sort data in a specific order
3. convert data to a different format
4. **retrieve data based on an unknown condition**

141. Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two)

1. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to look at the next possible value that would be generated from a sequence, without actually retrieving the value.
2. **You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence.**
3. **You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value form the sequence**
4. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.
5. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more than one application, then all of these applications could have a value of 105 assigned to their column whose value is being generated by the sequence.
6. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

144. Which operator can be used with a multiple row subquery?

1. =
2. LIKE
3. BETWEEN
4. **NOT IN**
5. Is
6. <>

Question: 228 ( G)

You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The

table is currently empty.

Which statement accomplishes this task?

A. ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

B. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

C. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

D. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

E. ALTER TABLE studentsMODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

Answer: D