

1、 Which statement is true regarding the CUBE operator in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?

- (A) It produces only aggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- (B) It finds all the NULL values in the superaggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- (C) It produces  $2^n$  possible superaggregate combinations, if the  $n$  columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- (D) It produces  $2+n$  possible superaggregate combinations, if the  $n$  columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: C

Cube 子句产生的结果集大小是  $2^n$  次方.

2、 Which three tasks are performed during row pattern matching?

- (A) uses regular expressions for pattern matching
- (B) maps a row to a pattern variable by using logical conditions specified in the DEFINE clause
- (C) order each logical partition only in the ascending order
- (D) logically partitions and orders the data that is used in the MATCH\_RECOGNIZE clause
- (E) maps a row to a pattern variable by using logical conditions specified in the MEASURES clause

Answer: ABD

12C 的 SQL 新特性. <http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/DWHSG/pattern.htm#DWHSG8956>

3、Examine the columns in the CONTACTS table:

SQL>desc contacts

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PHNUMBER		VARCHAR2(15)

Which two statements are true?

- ☐ A) REGEXP\_LIKE (phnumber, '[123]\$') displays PHNUMBERS ending with either 1, 2, or 3.
- ☐ B) REGEXP\_LIKE (phnumber, '^\*[123]') displays PHNUMBERS whose last three digits are 123.
- ☐ C) REGEXP\_SUBSTR (phnumber, '^\*[123]\$') display the digits 1, 2, or 3 if they occur as the last digit in PHNUMBERS.
- ☐ D) REGEXP\_SUBSTR (phnumber, '^\*[123]\$') displays the digits 1, 2, or 3 if they occur anywhere in PHNUMBERS.

Answer: A C

[123]匹配 1 或 2 或 3

.代表任意一个字符

\*代表 0 个或多个字符

^代表字符开头;\$代表字符结束.

[^]中括号中的^代表取反.

4、 Which three statements are true about row pattern matching?

- (A) It can recognize patterns found across multiple rows in a table
- (B) It logically partitions and orders the data that is fetched
- (C) It partitions the input table according to the column in the **PATTERN** clause
- (D) It partitions the row pattern and each partition is arranged **in ascending order**
- (E) It specifies the logical conditions that are required to map a row to a row pattern variable in the  
DEFINE clause

Answer: ABE

参考题 2

5、 View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOACTIONS table

You want to display only those rows where the word 'Road' is present in the STREET\_TDDRESS column

And find the starting location of the word 'Road'

Which query would you use?

- (A) 

```
SELECT street_address,  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )  
FROM locations;
```

(B) SELECT street\_address,  
      REGEXP\_INSTR(street\_address,'Road' )  
      FROM locations  
      WHERE REGEXP\_INSTR(street\_address,'Road' ) > 0 ;

(C) SELECT street\_address,  
      REGEXP\_SUBSTR(street\_address,'Road' )  
      FROM locations  
      WHERE REGEXP\_INSTR(street\_address,'Road' ) > 0 ;

(D) SELECT street\_address,  
      REGEXP\_INSTR(street\_address,'Road' )  
      FROM locations  
      WHERE REGEXP\_SUBSTR(street\_address,'Road' ) > 0 ;

Answer: B

REGEXP\_SUBSTR:抽取字符串; REGEXP\_INSTR 找模式字符串所在的位置

6、SQL>SELECT \*FROM locations;

LOCATION_ID	street_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
-------------	----------------	-------------	------	----------------

1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma	
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice	Tokyo Prefecture
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima	Texas
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	California
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	New Jersey
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	Washington
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Ontario
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M50 2L7	Toronto	Yukon
1900	6092 Boxwood St	Y5M 9T2	Whitehorse	
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing	
LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
2100	1298 Uileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra
2200	12-98 Uictoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore	
2400	8204 Arthur St		London	Oxford
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Manchester
2600	9702 Chester Road	09629850293	Stretford	Bavaria
2700	Schwanthalerstr. 7031	80925	Munich	Sao Paulo
2800	Rua Frei Caneca 1360	01307-002	Sao Paulo	Geneve
2900	20 Rue des Corps-Saints	1730	Geneva	BE
3000	Murtenstrasse 921	3095	Bern	Utrecht
3100	Pieter Breughelstraat 837	3029SK	Utrecht	
LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
3200	Mariano Escobedo 9991	11932	Mexico City	Distrito Federal

23 rows selected.

7、View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOCATIONS table

You want to display only those rows where the word 'Road' is present in the STERRT\_ADDRESS column and find the starting location of the word 'Road'

Which query would you use?

- (A) 

```
SELECT street_address ,  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )  
FROM   locations;
```
- (B) 

```
SELECT street_address ,  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )  
FROM   locations  
WHERE  REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )>0;
```
- (C) 

```
SELECT street_address ,  
       REGEXP_SUBSTR(street_address,'Road' )  
FROM   locations  
WHERE  REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )>0;
```
- (D) 

```
SELECT street_address ,  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'Road' )  
FROM   locations
```

WHERE REGEXP\_SUBSTR(street\_address,'Road' )>0;

Answer: B

REGEXP\_SUBSTR:抽取字符串; REGEXP\_INSTR 找模式字符串所在的位置

7、Examine the command:

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW emp_details_vu (employee_id, last_name, hire_date,  
Salary INVISIBLE,manager_id)
```

As

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, manager_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE Salary >14000
```

```
WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT empvu_sal_chk;
```

View created.

Which three statements are true about the view created?

(A) The SALARY column is displayed only if it is explicitly specified in the column list of a SELECT statement

- (B) Values can be inserted into the EMPLOYEES table by using the view, provided the column names are explicitly mentioned in the INSERT statement.
- (C) All the rows in EMPLOYEES table can be updated by using the view.
- (D) Employees with salaries greater than 14000 can be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.
- (E) DML operations are not allowed on the EMPLOYEES table by using the view.
- (F) The details of a new employee having any salary can be inserted into the EMPLOYEES table by using the view.

答案: BDF

12C invisible column: select 中不能查出 invisible 列名, 但 insert 可以进行插入.

WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT: 约束 update/insert 要符合 where 条件; delete 可以不符合.

8、View the Exhibit and examine the columns in the EMPLOYEES table.

You successfully execute this query:

```
SQL>SELECT last_name,salary,job_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE salary > ALL(SELECT salary FROM employees)
```

```
AND commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```



What is the output?

- (A) It returns details of employees who earn the highest salary and also get a commission.
- (B) It returns details of employees who earn the highest salary irrespective of whether they earn a commission or not.
- (C) It returns details of employees who earn the highest salary as well as employees who earn a commission irrespective of their Salary.
- (D) It returns no rows.

Answer:D >all 大于最大值

SQL> desc employees		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
PHONE_NUMBER	NOT NULL	DATE
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
JOB_ID		NUMBER (8, 2)
SALARY		NUMBER (2, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (6)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (4)
DEPARTMENT_ID		

9、Examine the structure of the SALES table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)

Examine the query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold  
      FROM sales  
      ORDER BY amount_sold  
      FETCH FIRST 2 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- (A) It displays 2 percent of the products with the highest AMOUNT\_SOLD value.
- (B) It displays the first 2 percent of the rows stored in the SALES table.
- (C) It displays 2 percent of the products with the lowest AMOUNT\_SOLD value.
- (D) It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer:C

12C 分页查询新特性.

Database 12c 的 FETCH FIRST ROWS 特性可以简化老版本中 ROW\_NUM()或 ROWNUM 的分页排序写法。

row-limiting 子句用以限制某个查询返回的行数

- 可以通过 FETCH FIRST/NEXT 关键字指定返回结果的行数
- 可以通过 PERCENT 关键字指定返回结果的行数比例
- 可以通过 OFFSET 关键字指定返回从结果集中的某一行之后行数

10、 You successfully execute the command:

```
SQL> GRANT INHERIT PRIVILEGES ON USER sh To hr;
```

Which statement is correct?

- (A) All the privileges of SH are inherited by HR.
- (B) The privileges of HR for executing a procedure written by HR are granted to SH.
- (C) It enables any invoker's rights procedure created by HR to access the privileges of SH when SH runs it.
- (D) It enables any invoker's rights procedure that SH writes to access the privileges of HR when SH runs it.

Answer: D 12c 新特性

**INHERIT  
PRIVILEGES**

Execute invoker's rights procedures owned by the grantee with the privileges of the invoker when the invoker is the user on whom this privilege is granted.

11、 Examine the description of columns in EMPLOYEES and JOB\_HTSTORY tables:

## EMPLOYEES

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)
JOB_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

You want to increase the salaries of employees who have changed jobs at least once.

Which two statements will update the EMPLOYEES table?

- ☐ A) UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary \* 1.1  
WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history);
- ☐ B) UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary \* 1.1  
WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history);
- ☐ C) UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary \* 1.1  
WHERE employee\_id =ANY (SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history);
- ☐ D) UPDATE employees  
SET salary = salary \* 1.1  
WHERE employee\_id =ALL (SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history);

Answer : none

12、 Output 1:

Examine the data in the PIVOT\_TABLE table:

YEAR	STORE	INTERNET
2006	371895.5	100056.6
2007	1274078.8	1271019.5
2004	5546.6	
2008	252108.3	393349.4

Output 2:

Examine the output of a query:

YEAR	ORDER	YEARLY	TOTAL
2004	direct	5546.6	
2006	direct	371895.5	
2006	online	100056.6	
2007	direct	1274078.8	
2007	online	1271019.5	
2008	direct	252108.3	
2008	online	393349.4	

Which query produces the second output?

(A) SELECT \*FROM pivot\_table

UNPIVOT (yearly\_total FOR order\_mode IN (store As 'direct' ,internet As 'online' )

ORDER BY year ,order\_mode;

(B) SELECT \*FROM pivot\_table

UNPIVOT INCLUDE NULLS

(yearly\_total FOR order\_mode IN (store As 'direct' ,internet As 'online' )

ORDER BY year, order\_mode;

(C) SELECT \*FROM pivot\_table

PIVOT (yearly\_total FOR order\_mode IN (store As 'direct' ,internet As 'online' )

ORDER BY year,order\_mode;

(D) SELECT \*FROM pivot\_table

UNPIVOT NULLS

(yearly\_total FOR order\_mode IN (store As 'direct' ,internet As 'online' )

ORDER BY year,order\_mode;

Answer: A

行转列 unpivot,故 C 排除

D 排除,应当是 include nulls

B 若包括 null,则行转列后,2004 应当要显示两行.

13、Examine the command:

SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE emp REUSE STORAGE;

Which four statements are true?

A) It deletes all rows from the EMP table.

B) It does not generate any undo information.

C) It deletes all the rows and the structure of the EMP table.

- D) It does not deallocate the space allocated to the EMP table.
- E) It **deallocates the space** allocated to the EMP table.
- F) It **deletes the triggers** associated with the EMP table.
- G) It performs a commit immediately.

Answer: ABDG

14. 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)

Examine the query:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employees
ORDER BY salary DESC
FETCH FIRST ROW ONLY;
```

Which statement is true about the execution of this query?

- A) It executes and displays the first employer inserted into the EMPLOYEES table who has the highest salary.
- B) It fails because the ORDER BY clause should be at the end of the query.
- C) It executes and displays the employee with the highest salary, provided only one employee has the highest salary.
- D) It executes and displays in the EMPLOYEES table all employees who have the highest salary.



Answer:D      12C 语法 row limiting

15、Examine the command:

```
SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE emp DROP ALL STORAGE;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A) It deletes all rows from the EMP table.
- B) It deletes all rows and the structure of the EMP table.
- C) It de-allocates the space allocated for the EMP table.
- D) It deletes the triggers associated with the EMP table.
- E) It disables the constraints on the columns of the EMP table.
- F) It performs a commit immediately.

Answer:ACF

16、The user HR wants to back out transactions on a table in his schema.

Which three commands should a DBA execute to enable HR to flashback the transactions?

- A) ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
- B) GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO hr;
- C) GRANT EXECUTE ON dbms\_flashback TO hr;
- D) ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
- E) ALTER TABLESPACE undots1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;

Answer: BCD

17、View the Exhibit and examine the columns in the EMPLOYEES table.

Question EMPLOYEES		
SQL> DESC employees		
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)

Which two queries display only those employees who do not have a manager?

- A) SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, manager\_id  
FROM employees outer  
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 'X'  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_id = outer.manager\_id);
- B) SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, manager\_id  
FROM employees outer  
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 'X'  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_id IS NULL);
- C) SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, manager\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_id IN (SELECT manager\_id  
FROM employees

```
WHERE manager_id IS NULL);  
D)SELECT employee_id, last_name, manager_id  
FROM employees outer  
WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id IS NULL);
```

Answer: AD

18、 Which four statements are **flase** about indexes?

- A) There can be more than one index on a single column.
- B) Indexes may be used to speed up data access.
- C) Invisible indexes are not maintained for DML operations.
- D) Indexes must be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression and that return a small percentage of rows.
- E) Multiple invisible indexes can exist on a column.
- F) Indexes cannot be created on the columns of a temporary table.

Answer: ACEF

19、 On which two schema objects can you use the flashback versions query?

- A) Views
- B) Heap tables
- C) External tables
- D) Temporary tables
- E) Index-organized tables

Answer:BE

20、Examine the command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
    (emp_id NUMBER, name varchar2(12), sal number, CONSTRAINT unq_num UNIQUE (emp_id)  
INITIALLY DEFERRED DEFERRABLE);
```

Which statement is true about the CREATE TABLE command?

- A) It fails because the constraints cannot be initially deferred.
- B) It fails because the constraints should be defined at the column level.
- C) It executes and does not allow duplicate values to be entered into the EMP\_ID column for any DML statement.
- D) It executes and allows duplicate values to be entered into the EMP\_ID column until commit is issued.

Answer:D 验证有三个级别.行级,语句级,事务级,此处启用事务级别的验证.

21、View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS table.

Question Exhibit		
ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST\_LAST\_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT as 600.

- A) INSERT INTO orders  
VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007' , 'direct' ,  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name= 'Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- B) INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode,  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name= 'Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total)

```
VALUES(1, '10-MAR-2007' , 'DIRECT' ,&&customer_id, 1000);
C) INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date,order_mode,
    (SELECT customer_id
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_last_name= 'Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total)
VALUES(1, '10-MAR-2007' , 'DIRECT' ,&customer_id, 1000);
D) INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total
    FROM orders o, customers c
    WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name= 'Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600 )
VALUES (1, '10-MAR-2007' , 'direct' ,(SELECT customer_id
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_last_name= 'Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
```

Answer:A

22、 Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions?(Choose three)

- A) They can accept only one argument.
- B) They can be nested up to only two levels.
- C) They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
- D) They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
- E) They return data type can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
- F) They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied Constant as arguments.

Answer:DEF

23、Examine the partial data from the EMPLOYEES table:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	DEPARTMENT_ID
Russell	14000	.4	80
Partners	13500	.3	80
Errazuriz	12000	.3	80
Cambrault	11000	.3	80
Zlotkey	10500	.3	80
Tucker	10000	.3	80
Bernstein	9500	.25	80
Hall	9000	.25	80
Olsen	8000	.2	80
Cambrault	7500		80
Tuvault	7000	.15	80
King	10000	.35	80
Sully	9500	.35	80
McEwen	9000	.35	80
Smith	8000		80
Doran	7500	.3	80
Sewall	7000	.25	80

You want to generate a report from the EMPLOYEES table such that employees who do not get commission have 'Not Applicable' displayed in the COMMISSION\_PCT column.

Which query will generate the required output?

- A) SELECT last\_name, NVL2(TO\_CHAR(commission\_pct), 'Not Applicable') commission  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id=80  
ORDER BY last\_name;
- B) SELECT last\_name, NVL(TO\_CHAR(commission\_pct), 'Not Applicable') commission  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id=80  
ORDER BY last\_name;
- C) SELECT last\_name, NVL(TO\_CHAR(commission\_pct,1), 'Not Applicable') commission  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id=80

```

ORDER BY last_name;
D)SELECT last_name, NVL2(TO_CHAR(commission_pct), 'Not Applicable',1) commission
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=80
ORDER BY last_name;

```

Answer:B

24、 Examine the descriptions of the columns of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

```

SQL> CREATE TABLE employees1 (emp_id, name, salary, hire_date DEFAULT sysdate,
Department_id)

```

AS

```

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, hire_date, department_id
FROM employees
where 1=2;

```

Which option is true about the execution of the statement?

A) It fails because the column names in the SELECT clause do not match the column names in the CREATE TABLE clause.

B) It executes and the table is created with only the NOT NULL constraints on the specified columns and no rows.



- C) It executes and the table inherits both the primary key and the foreign key constraints from the EMPLOYEES table.
- D) It fails because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statements.
- E) It fails because the condition is not valid in the CREATE TABLE statement.

Answer: B

25、 Evaluate the following query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,  
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,  
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND  
FROM dual;
```

What is the correct output of the above query?

- A) +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- B) +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- C) +25-00, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457
- D) +00-300, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: A

26、 User STEVE owns the TEST table. STEVE grants SELECT, INSERT, and UPDATE privileges on TEST to user MARK by using the command:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT, INSERT UPDATE ON test to mark WITH GRANT OPTION;  
Grant succeeded.
```

MARK executes the command to grant the privileges to user DAVE:

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON steve.test TO dave;  
Grant succeeded.
```

User STEVE executes the command to revoke the privileges from DAVE:

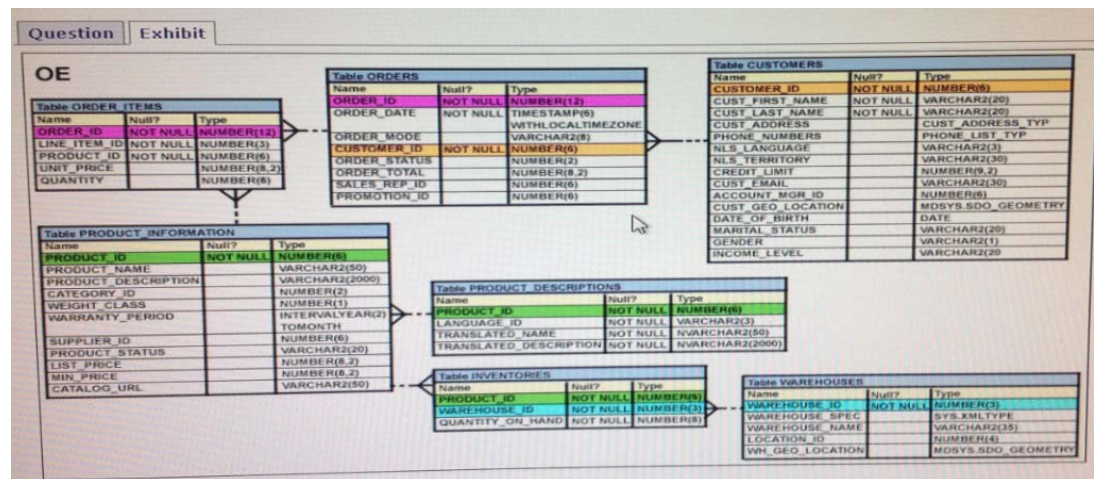
SQL> REVOKE SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON test FROM DAVE;

Which statement is true about the REVOKE command?

- A) It executes successfully and the privileges are revoked from DAVE.
- B) It fails because a user cannot revoke the privileges that the user did not originally grant.
- C) It fails because MARK still has the privileges granted by STEVE.
- D) It executes successfully and the privileges are revoked from MARK as well as DAVE.

Answer:D 对象权限会级联.

27、View the Exhibit and examine the structure for the ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.



You want to display ORDER\_ID, PRODUCT\_ID, and TOTAL (UNIT\_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY) for all the orders placed in the last seven days.

Which query would you execute?

- A) SELECT order\_id, product\_id, unit\_price\*quantity "TOTAL"

```

FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id)
WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;
B) SELECT o.order_id, oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
USING (order_id)
WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;
C) SELECT o.order_id, oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7
ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id);
D) SELECT o.order_id, oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id)
WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;

```

Answer:D

28. Examine the partial data from the EMPLOYEES table:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	DEPARTMENT_ID
Whalen	4840		10
Hartstein	14300		20
Fay	6000		20
Raphaely	12100		30
Khoo	3100		30
Mavris	6500		40
Weiss	8000		50
OConnell	2600		50
Grant	2600		50
Pataballa	4800		60
Lorentz	4200		60
Baer	10000		70
Russell	14000	.4	80
Partners	13500	.3	80
Johnson	6200	.1	80
King	24000		90
De Haan	18700		90
Greenberg	12008		100
Urman	7800		100
Higgins	12008		110
Gietz	8300		110

Examine the statements:

Statement 1:

```
SQL> SELECT department_id, MAX (salary + commission_pct)
      FROM employees;
```

Statement 2:

```
SQL> select department_id, MAX (salary + commission_pct)
      FROM employees
      GROUP BY department_id
      ORDER BY 1;
```

Which two options are true about the output of these statements?

A) Statement 1 would return an error because DEPARTMENT\_ID is not a single group function.

B) Statement 2 would execute and return the highest salary plus commission earned in each department for which COMMISSION\_PCT is present.

C) Statement 1 would execute and return the highest salary plus commission earned by an employee in the EMPLOYEES table.

D) Statement 2 would return an error because the MAX function can take only one column as an argument.

Answer: BC

29、 View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOCATIONS table.

You want to display only those rows where the word 'Road ' is present in the STREET\_ADDRESS column and find the starting location of the word ' Road ' .

Question	LOCATIONS			
SQL> SELECT * FROM locations;				
LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma	Tokyo Prefecture
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice	
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima	
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario
1900	6092 Boxwood St	V8W 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing	
LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore	
2400	8204 Arthur St		London	
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford
2600	9702 Chester Road	09629850293	Stretford	Manchester
2700	Schwanthalerstr. 7031	80925	Munich	Bavaria
2800	Rua Frei Caneca 1360	01307-002	Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo
2900	20 Rue des Corps-Saints	1730	Geneva	Geneve
3000	Murtenstrasse 921	3095	Bern	BE
3100	Pieter Breughelstraat 837	3029SK	Utrecht	Utrecht
LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE
3200	Mariano Escobedo 9991	11932	Mexico City	Distrito Federal.
23 rows selected.				

Which query would you use?

- A) SELECT street\_address,  
REGEXP\_INSTR (street\_address, 'Road ')  
FROM locations;
- B) SELECT street\_address,  
REGEXP\_INSTR (street\_address, 'Road')  
FROM locations  
WHERE REGEXP\_INSTR (street\_address, 'Road') >0;
- C) SELECT street\_address,

```
REGEXP_SUBSTR( street_address, 'Road')  
FROM locations  
WHERE REGEXP_INSTR (street_address, 'Road') >0;  
D) SELECT street_address,  
    REGEXP_INSTR (street_address, 'Road')  
    FROM locations  
    WHERE REGEXP_SUBSTR (Street_address, 'Road') >0;
```

Answer: B refer to 5

30、 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.  
PRODUCT\_ID column is the primary key.

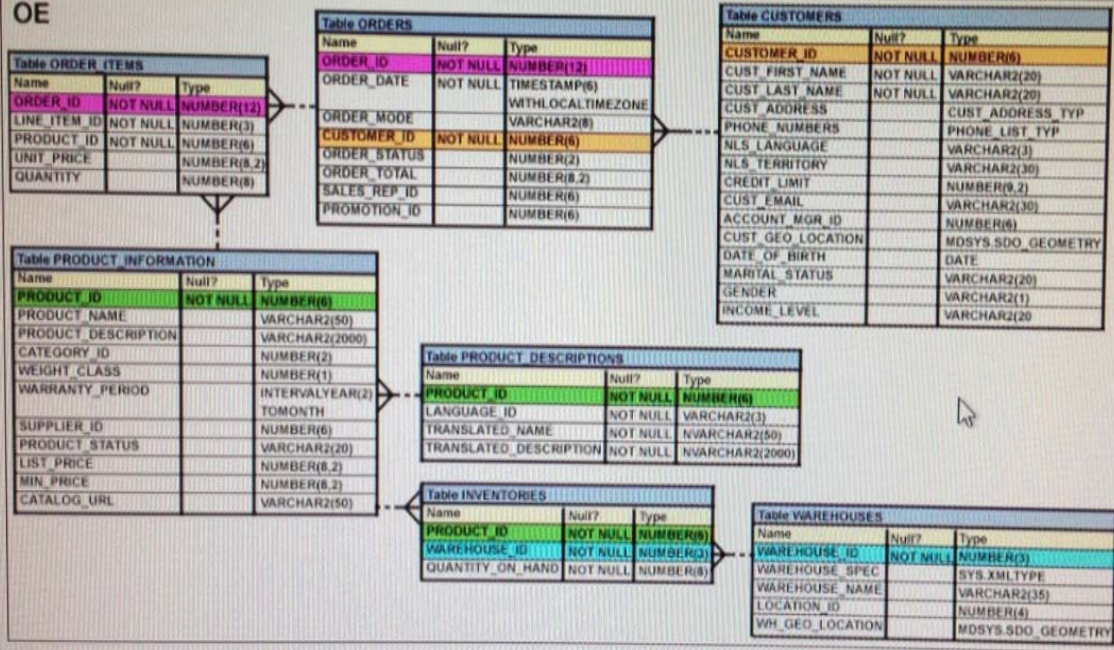
You create an index using the following command:  
SQL>CREATE INDEX upper\_name\_idx  
ON product\_information ( UPPER (product\_name));

No other indexes have been created on the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?



Question PRODUCT\_INFORMATION

OE



- A) SELECT UPPER ( product\_name)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE product\_id = 2254;
- B) SELECT UPPER ( product\_name)  
FROM product\_information;
- C) SELECT product\_id  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE UPPER (product\_name ) IN ( 'LASERPRO ' , 'CABLE ' );
- D) SELECT product\_id , UPPER ( product\_name)  
FROM product\_information



WHERE UPPER ( product\_name ) =' LASERORO ' OR list\_price >1000;

Answer:C

31、 The user HR wants to back out transactions on a table in his scheman.

Which three commands should a DBA execute to enable HR to flashback the transactions?

- A) ALTER DATABASE FLASHBACK ON;
- B) GRANT SELECT ANY TRANSACTION TO hr;
- C) GRANT EXECUTE ON dbms\_flashback TO hr;
- D) ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
- E) ALTER TABLESPACE undots1 RETENTION GUARANTEE;

Answer:BCD

32、 You execute the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE departments  
      MODIFY (country DEFAULT 'Australia');
```

What will be the outcome?

- A) It fails because column definition cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.
- B) It fails because the data type for the column is not specified.
- C) It executes successfully and the DEFAULT value is added only on subsequent insertions to the table.
- D) It executes successfully and all the rows that have a null value for the COUNTRY column are updated with the value 'Australia'.

Answer:C

33、 You execute a sequence of commands:

```
SQL>DROP TABLE products;  
Table dropped.
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE products (prod_id NUMBER, prod_name VARCHAR2 (15), prod_price NUMBER(7,2));  
Table created.
```

You then execute multiple INSERT statements to insert rows into the products table, and drop the table again:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE products;  
Table dropped.
```

```
SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement is true about the FLASHBACK command?

- A) It recovers only the structure of the second PRODUCTS table.
- B) It recovers the structure and data of the first PRODUCTS table.
- C) It recovers the structure and data of the second PRODUCTS table.
- D) It recovers only the structure of the first PRODUCTS table.
- E) It returns an error because two tables with the same name exist in the recycle bin and the flashback statement did not specify which one to flash back.

Answer:C

34、 Which three statement are true regarding subqueries ? (Choose three)

- A) The ORDER BY clause can be used in the subquery.
- B) A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C) If the subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return result rows. 子查询在 select 的列位置
- D) A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
- E) Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

Answer:BCD

35、 Which two statements are true regarding [correlated subqueries](#) ?

- A) The inner query executes after the outer query returns a row.
- B) The inner query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- C) The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
- D) Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.
- E) The inner query cannot reference the outer query column.
- F) The outer query can reference a column from the inner query.

Answer:AD

36、 A non-correlated subquery can be defined as\_\_\_\_\_.

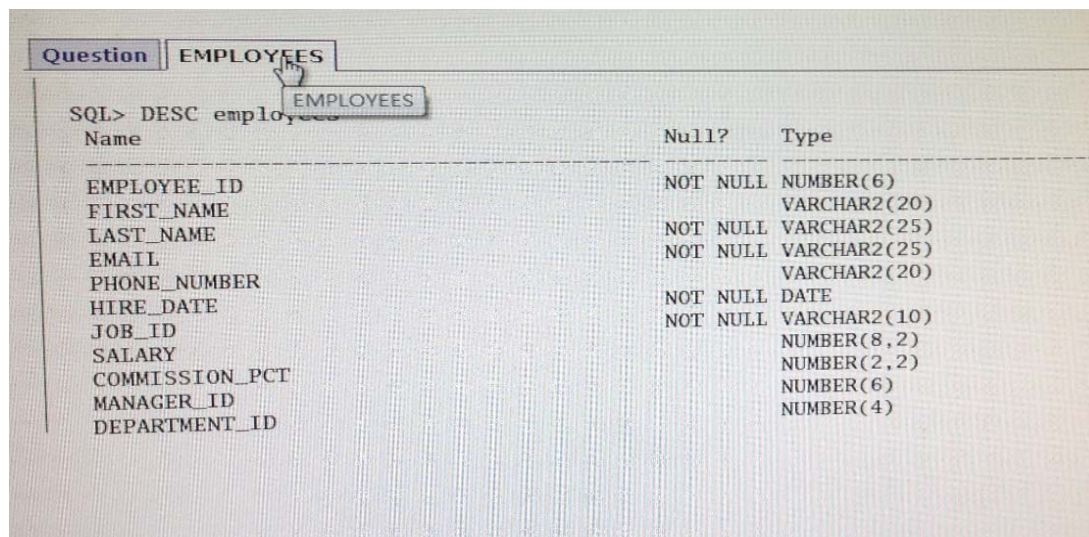
- A) a set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value
- B) a set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table
- C) A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only --update/delete/insert 也行
- D) a set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query

Answer:D

37、 View the Exhibit and examine the columns in the EMPLOYEES table.

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE emp (emp_id, ename, sal, hiredate)
AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, hire_date
FROM employees
WHERE 1=2;
```



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)

Which two statements are true?

- A) The EMP table is created without any row data.
- B) The EMP table inherits all constraints defined on the specified columns from the EMPLOYEES table.
- C) The EMP table is not created because the WHERE condition is invalid.
- D) The EMP table inherits the NOT NULL constraint but no other constraints defined on the specified columns from the EMPLOYEES table.
- E) The EMP table is not created because the column names specified must be the same as in the EMPLOYEES table.

Answer:D

38、 Which two statements are true about invisible columns?

- A) Any type of table can have invisible columns.
- B) Columns can be made invisible only during the creation of a table .
- C) An invisible column is displayed only if it is explicitly specified in the column list.
- D) Values can be inserted into an invisible column only if the column is explicitly specified in the insert column list.

Answer: AD 12c 的内容

39、 Examine the descriptions of the columns of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID		
ENAME	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
HIRE_DATE		VARCHAR2 (20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	DATE
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (8,2)
		NUMBER (4)

Examine the statement:

SQL> INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( 101, 'John ', SYSDATE, 10000, DEFAULT);

Which statement is true about the execution?

- A) It fails if the default value for DEPT\_ID is not defined during table creation.
- B) It executes and inserts a row into the EMPLOYEES table with 'DEFAULT ' as the value in the DEPT\_ID column, if the default value is not defined for DEPT\_ID during table creation.
- C) It executes and inserts a row into the EMPLOYEES table with null value in the DEPT\_ID column, if the default value is not defined for DEPT\_ID during table creation.
- D) It fails and returns an error for inserting characters in the NUMBER data type column.

Answer:A

40、 You execute the query:

```
SQL> SELECT d.department_id, d.department_name, l.location_id, l.city
       FROM DEPARTMENTS d NATURAL JOIN locations l
       WHERE d.department_id >80;
```

What will be the outcome?

- A) It executes and displays the details of departments with ID greater than 80 and having a not null values for city.
- B) It executes and displays the details of departments with ID greater than 80 even if the CITY column is null.
- C) It fails because the common column for both the tables used in NATURAL JOIN cannot have a qualifier.
- D) It fails because the “ ON d.location\_id =l.location\_id ” statement is missing.

41、 Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status
```

FROM user\_constraints  
WHERE table\_name = ORDERS

Question		Exhibit			
CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES_REP	R		EMP_EMP_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

- A. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- D. The column DELETE\_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

Answer:BD