1. Which two statements about views are true?
   - A view can be created as read only.
   - A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.
   - A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
   - **Above A & B**

2. In which of the following clauses can a subquery be used?
   - HAVING
   - WHERE
   - FROM
   - **All of the above**

3. Which are types of Case Manipulation functions available in SQL?
   - **LOWER**
   - INTEGER numeric
   - None

4. What is the position of GROUP BY clause in a SELECT statement with a WHERE clause?
   - Immediately after the SELECT clause
   - Before the WHERE clause
   - After the ORDER BY clause
   - **After the WHERE clause**

5. Which statements about sequences are true?
   - 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.
   - 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.
   - You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value form the sequence
   - **Both B & C**

6. Which / SQL*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?
   - **Substitution variables**
   - replacement variables prompt variables
   - instead-of variables

7. If Sue needs to select from Scott's DEPT table, which command should she use?
- SELECT * FROM DEPT
- **SELECT * FROM SCOTT.DEPT**
- SELECT * FROM DBA.SCOTT.DEPT.
- SELECT * FROM ALL_USERS WHERE USER_NAME = "SCOTT" AND TABLE NAME= 'DEPT';

8. The transaction control which prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is which of the following?
- Rollback.
- Commit.
- **Lock.**
- Savepoint.

9. What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?
- It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
- It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
- It is used to grand an object privilege on a foreign key column.
- **It allows the grantee to grand object privileges to other users and roles.**

10. Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?
- **SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;**
- SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;
- SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
- SELECT TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2), 'yyyy') FROM dual;

11. User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table, which has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to enter data for EMPID 59694, LASTNAME Harris, but no salary.
Which statement would work best?
- **insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS', NULL);**
- insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS');
- insert into EMPLOYEE (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY) values (59694, HARRIS');
- insert into EMPLOYEE (select 59694 from 'HARRIS');

12. Which one is a system privilege?
- SELECT

- DELETE
- ALTER TABLE
- **CREATE TABLE**

13. The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?
- GRANT select ON dept TO ALL_USERS;
- GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;
- GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL_USERS
- **GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;**

14. Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT *
FROM PRODUCTS
ORDER BY price, product_name;
What is true about the SQL statement?
- The results are not sorted.
- The results are sorted numerically.
- The results are sorted alphabetically.
- **The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.**

15. What is the position of GROUP BY clause in a SELECT statement with a WHERE clause?
- Immediately after the SELECT clause
- Before the WHERE clause
- After the ORDER BY clause
- **After the WHERE clause**

16. Which statement produces the number of different departments that have employees with last name Smith?
- SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE last_name="Smith";
- SELECT COUNT (dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept_id)) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- **SELECT UNIQUE (dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';**

17. You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

- SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id

FROM employees, departments;

- **SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id**

FROM employees e, departments D
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;

- SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id

FROM employees e, departments
WHERE manager_id=manager_id;

- SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments

WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;

18. Which of the following best defines a transaction?
- A transaction consists of DDL statements on the database schema
- A transaction consists of COMMIT or ROLLBACK in a database session
- **A transaction consists of either a collection of DML statements or a DDL or DCL or TCL statement to form a logical unit of work in a database session**
- A transaction consists of collection of DML and DDL statements in different sessions of the database

19. Which type of functions accepts one or more arguments but returns one value for each row returned by the query?
- **single-row**
- all functions return one value per row
- subquery
- multiple-row

20. What is the difference between UNIQUE key and PRIMARY key constraint?
- **Unique key contain null value but Primary key cannot contain null value.**
- Unique key can contain duplicate value but Primary key cannot contain duplicate value
- Both are equal

21. 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?
- CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name, last_name);
- CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name AND last_name);
- CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON (first_name, last_name);
- **CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON employees (first_name, last_name);**

22. For which constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index?
- NOT NULL
- **PRIMARY KEY**
- FOREIGN KEY
- CHECK

23. Which two statements about views are true?
- A view can be created as read only
- A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.
- A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
- A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
- **Both A & B**

24. Which Constraint view describes the constraint definition?
- USER_CONS_COLUMNS
- **USER_CONSTRAINTS**
- USER_COL_PRIVS
- None of above

25. A data manipulation language statement
- completes a transaction on a table
- modifies the structure and data in a table
- **modifies the data but not the structure of a table O**
- modifies the structure but not the data of a table

26. Which alter command would you use to enable primary constraint?
- **ALTER TABLE ENABLE PRIMARY KEY(id)**
- ALTER TABLE CARS ENABLE CONSTRAINT cars_id_pk.
- ALTER TABLE CARS ENABLE PRIMARY KEY(id) CASCADE;
- ALTER TABLE CARS ADD CONSTRAINT cards_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(id);

27. To write a query that performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B, You need to write any outer join
- a left outer join
- a cross join
- **a right outer join**
- an inner join

28. A Subquery can be used to Create groups of data
- Sort data in a specific order
- Convert data to a different format
- Retrieve data based on an unknown condition

29. Which statement would cause an implicit COMMIT to occur?
- GRANT
- SELECT
- **ROLLBACK**
- None

30. Which statement regarding DML statement functionality is true?
- DELETE can be used to delete rows or columns from a table.
- UPDATE will add rows to a table if an INTO clause is specified.
- MERGE will delete rows that do NOT exist in either table.
- **UPDATE can update multiple columns in one table.**

31. Which is an /SQL*Plus command?
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- SELECT
- **DESCRIBE**

32. What among the following is true about single-row subqueries?
- They return only one row
- They use single-row operators
- **Both A and B**
- None of the above

33. What is the default format to insert date value?
- MON-DD-YY
- DD-MON-YY
- **DD-MON-YYYY**

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

- =
- LIKE
- BETWEEN
- **NOT IN**

35. In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?
    - Both tables have NULL values.
    - You want all unmatched data from one table.
    - You want all matched data from both tables.
    - **You want all unmatched data from both tables.**

36. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?
    - **SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE'_A%;**
    - SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name="*A%
    - SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name =** _A%;
    - SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE ** a%

37. Evaluate the SQL statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;
Which are true about the SQL statement?
    - It releases the storage space used by the table.
    - It does not release the storage space used by the table.
    - You can NOT rollback the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
    - **Above A & C**

38. Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM EMP;
The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?
    - No change is required to achieve the desired results.
    - SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;
    - **SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;**
    - SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp;

39. What type of information can we get from data dictionary?
    - Integrity constraint.
    - Names of oracle users
    - Privileges and roles that each user has been granted.

- **All of the above**

40. Which two expressions provide the use of IF-THEN-ELSE logic in SQL?
   - character
   - CASE
   - DECODE
   - NULLIF
   - **B&C**

41. To remove all the data from employee table while leaving the table definition intact. You want to be able to undo this operation. How would you accomplish this task?
   - DROP TABLE employee.
   - DELETE FROM employee.
   - **TRUNCATE TABLE employee.**
   - This task can't be accomplished.

42. Group functions work on many rows to produce one result per group?
   - **True**
   - False

43. Which UPDATE statement is valid?
   - UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John' SET last_name='Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
   - UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John', SET last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
   - UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John' AND last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
   - **UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John', last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;**

44. You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission_pct for all employees. For records that have a NULL commission_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column. Which SQL statement displays the desired results?
   - SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* commission_Pct FROM EMPLOYEES;
   - SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* IFNULL(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;
   - SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* NVL2(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

- **SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* NVL(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;**

45. What is true regarding subqueries?
    - **The inner query returns a value to the outer query**
    - The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error
    - The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query
    - The outer query must return a value to the outer query

46. If the parent record that you attempt to delete has child record, then you receive
    - The parent record found.
    - The duplicate record found
    - **The child record found violation**

47. For which tasks would you use the where clause?
    - Display only unique data.
    - Designate a table location.
    - **Restrict the rows displayed.**

48. Which action will cause an automatic rollback?
    - subsequent DML statement
    - SAVEPOINT statement
    - GRANT statement
    - **System crash**