











1. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL statement?
- a. DDL
 - b. DNL
 -  c. DCL
 - d. DML
2. Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output.
- SELECT _____ (-15) "Absolute" FROM DUAL;
- a. FLOOR
 - b. MOD
 - c. EXP
 - d. ABS
3. Which of the following is the default format to represent a date in an Oracle database?
- a. YYYY-MON-DD
 -  b. DD-MON-YYYY
 - c. MON-DD-YY
 - d. DD-MON-YY
4. Which of the following is the correct syntax for using the HAVING clause?
- a. SELECT (column_name)
HAVING (function condition)
GROUP BY (column_name)
FROM (entity_name);
 - b. SELECT (column_name)
FROM (entity_name)
HAVING (function condition)
GROUP BY (column_name);
 -  c. SELECT (column_name)
FROM (entity_name)
GROUP BY (column_name)
HAVING (function condition);
 - d. SELECT (column_name)
HAVING (function condition)
FROM (entity_name)
GROUP BY (column_name);
5. Which of the following qualifiers is the DEFAULT when no qualifier is specified with any of the group functions?
- a. DISTINCT
 -  b. ALL
 - c. ENABLE
 - d. DISABLE
6. Which of the following is NOT a GROUP function?
- a. MAX()
 - b. COUNT()
 -  c. LENGTH()
 - d. AVG()
7. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence of SQL clauses?
- a. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE
 - b. HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE
 - c. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
 -  d. WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
8. Which of the following special characters is used to retrieve all the columns of a table, without specifying the name of the columns?
- a. !
 - b. %
 - c. &
 -  d. *
9. Which of the following pseudocolumns is used to access the current value of the sequence?
- a. NEXTVAL
 -  b. CURRENTVAL
 - c. THISVAL
 - d. CURRVAL
10. All of the following statements are true about indexes in Oracle except for which one?
- a. Indexes can be created in any tablespace
 - b. If a table is dropped, there is no effect on all the associated indexes
 - c. Indexes are logically and physically independent of the data in the associated table
 - d. Oracle automatically maintains and uses indexes after they are created
11. Which of the following SQL functions is used to display the current session date and time?
- a. CURRDATE
 -  b. SYSDATE
 - c. DATE
 - d. TO_DATE

12. Which of the following queries will provide information about the number of employees working under each manager and classify them based on their designation for each manager?


-  a. SELECT MGR, JOB, COUNT (*) AS TOTAL
FROM EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP (MGR, JOB);
- b. SELECT MGR, JOB, COUNT (*) AS TOTAL
FROM EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP (MGR, JOB, TOTAL);
- c. SELECT MGR, JOB, COUNT (*) AS TOTAL
FROM EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP (JOB, MGR);
- d. SELECT JOB, MGR, COUNT (*) AS TOTAL
FROM EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP (JOB, MGR);

13. Which of the following database objects stores table column data and row reference information?

- a. Tables
-  b. Indexes
- c. Views
- d. Sequences

14. You work as a Database Developer for TechSoft Inc. The company uses Oracle as its database. The database has a table named NEW_CUST that stores information of all new customers of the company. You want to load the information of new customers from the NEW_CUST table into two tables called CUST and SPECIAL_CUST.

If a new customer has a credit limit greater than 15,000, the details should get loaded/inserted into the SPECIAL_CUST table, otherwise the details should be loaded/inserted into the CUST table.
Which of the following should be used to load the data efficiently?

-  a. INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION
- b. Internal LOBS
- c. MERGE Command
- d. Multitable INSERT statement
- e. External table


15. Review the following table named Employee:

Name	Null ?	Type
Emp_id	Not Null	NUMBER (3)
Dept_id	Not Null	NUMBER (3)
Emp_Address	Not Null	VARCHAR2 (30)
Join_date	Not Null	Date


You have written the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT Emp_id, Dept_id
FROM Employee
WHERE Join_date > 'March 30 2000';
```

Which of the following statements is true regarding the execution of the above SQL statement?

- a. It would not execute because 'March 30 2000' in the WHERE clause cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_CHAR conversion function for proper execution.
- b. It would execute and would return Emp_id and Dept_id for all records having Join_date greater than 'March 30 2000'.
-  c. It would not execute because 'March 30 2000' in the WHERE clause cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_DATE conversion function for proper execution.
- d. It will not execute because 'March 30 2000' in the WHERE clause is not enclosed in double quotation marks.

16. How many values should a sub query return to be called a scalar sub-query?

- a. One row and one column
- b. One row and multiple columns
-  c. Multiple rows and one column
- d. Multiple rows and multiple columns


17. A sequence is created in the database using the following code:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE S1
INCREMENT BY -1
MAXVALUE -1
NOCYCLE;
```

Sequence created.

What will be the result of the following SQL statement when executed immediately after the sequence is created?

```
SELECT S1.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;
```

- a. 0
- b. -2
- c. Oracle Error
-  d. -1

18. Examine the structure of the Sales table:


Sales_Id	Product_Id	Unit_Price	Quantity
2455	5645	99.00	23
2455	6455	57.01	26
2455	78565	43.00	33
2456	4536	28.00	27
2456	4746	67.00	67
2456	4643	37.45	25
2457	3734	97.29	47
2457	4747	36.56	29
2457	4834	36.56	58

You need to display the Sales_Id of the sales that has the highest total value among all the sales in the Sales table. Which query would produce the desired output?

- a.

```
SELECT Sales_Id
FROM Sales
WHERE (Unit_Price * Quantity)=(SELECT
MAX(Unit_Price * Quantity)
FROM Sales)
GROUP BY Sales_Id;
```
- b.



```
SELECT Sales_id
FROM Sales
GROUP BY Sales_id
HAVING SUM (Unit_Price * Quantity) = (SELECT MAX
(SUM (Unit_Price * Quantity))
FROM Sales GROUP BY Sales_id);
```
- c.

```
SELECT Sales_Id
FROM Sales
WHERE (Unit_Price * Quantity)= MAX(Unit_Price *
Quantity)
GROUP BY Sales_Id;
```
- 

```
SELECT Sales_id
FROM Sales
WHERE (Unit_Price * Quantity) = (SELECT
MAX(Unit_Price * quantity)
FROM Sales
GROUP BY Sales_id);
```

19. Which of the following object level privileges can you grant on a database table?


Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

-  INSERT
-  ALTER
- c. REFERENCES
- d. INDEX


20. Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(emp_id Number (6) CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY
KEY,
emp_name VARCHAR2(15));
```


Which of the following statements is true regarding the emp_id_pk constraint?

- a. It would be created and remain in the disabled state because no index is specified in the command.
-  It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.
- c. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
- d. It would not be created and will display an error message.


21. Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

- a. The table is accessible to all users
- b. Tables are created in the public schema
-  Tables are created in your schema
- d. Tables are created in the DBA schema

22. The DBA issues this SQL command: CREATE USER Scott IDENTIFIED by tiger; what privileges do the user Scott has at this point?

-  no privileges
- b. only the SELECT privilege
- c. only the CONNECT privilege
- d. all the privileges of a default user


23. You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?

- a. create a table view
- b. create a view in any scheme
-  create view in your schema
- d. create sequence view in any schema


24. Examine the statement?

```
CREATE synonym EMP for hr.employees;
```

What happens when you issue the statement?

- a. An error is generated
- b. You will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names
- c. You create a table called employees in the HR schema based on your EMP table
-  You create an alternative name for the employees table in the HR schema in your own schema

25. Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?

- a. CREATE TABLE EMP9\$# AS (emp_id number(2));
- b. CREATE TABLE EMP*123 AS (emp_id number(2));
-  c. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (pack_id number(2));
- d. CREATE 1EMP_TESTE AS (emp_id number(2));