1) What statement would return the following about clerks in each department?

    DEPTNO   MIN(SAL)   MAX(SAL)

    10   1300   1300

    20   800   1100

    A. Select deptno, MIN(sal), MAX(sal)

        WHERE job = 'CLERK' GROUP BY deptno;

    B. SELECT deptno, MIN(sal), MAX(sal)

        GROUP BY deptno;

    C. Select deptno, MIN(sal), MAX(sal)

        FROM emp WHERE job = 'CLERK'

        SELECT deptno, MIN(sal), MAX(sal)

        FROM emp WHERE job = 'CLERK' GROUP BY deptno;

    E. SELECT deptno, MIN, MAX

        FROM emp WHERE job = 'CLERK' GROUP BY deptno;

2) You are evaluating a procedure that has the function MOD(100,10). What would be the result?

    A. 10000

    B. 10

    C. 100

    D. 0

    E. 1000

3) There are four categories of SQL operations. What is the category for operations that include REVOKE, ALTER USER and GRANT?

    A. DCL (Data Control Language)

    B. DDL (Data Definition Language)

    C. DML (Data Manipulation Language)

    D. TCO (Transaction Control Operations)

4) What are the maximum number of columns that can be returned when used with ORDER BY?

    A. 128

    B. Equal to the number of columns in the table

    C. 255

    D. There is no maximum

5) What are the three major theoretical characteristics of an RDBMS?

    A. Integrity

    B. Operations

    C. Instances

    D. Structures

E. Fields

F. Records

6) You encounter the following statements:
SELECT e1.ename|| 'works for '||e2.ename "Employees and their Managers"
FROM emp e1, emp e2 WHERE e1.mgr=e2.empno;

What kind of join is this?
A. Cartesian
B. Self
C. Outer
D. Equi

7) You have the statement "SELECT BirthDate, TO_CHAR(BirthDate, 'Month, ddth "in, YyyY') Formatted". If the data is 11-NOV-46, what will Oracle return as the formatted date?
A. November ,11th in 1946
B. Nov 11, 1946
C. November 11, 1946
D. November , 01TH in 1946
E. 11-11-46
F. 11/11/46

8) There are four set operators, which one would show common results from queries A and B?
A. UNION ALL
B. UNION
C. MINUS
D. INTERSECT
E. COMMON

9) You are writing a procedure that needs to search a database for words that sound alike but are spelled differently. What character functions
A. SOUND(char)
B. SOUNDSLIKE(char)
C. SOUNDEX (char)
D. CHR(n)
E. TRANSLATE(char,from to)

10) You are the DBA of ABC Corp. You need to retrieve the employee names and salaries from the employment tables, and to make the results assorted by salary, NOT in ascending order. Just in case, if two names match for a salary are found, the two names should be shown in alphabetical order. How do you do this?

A. ORDER BY sal NON-ASC, ename;

B. ORDER BY ename, sal;

C. ORDER BY sal DESC, ename;

D. ORDERED BY sal,ename;

E. SORT BY sal DESC, ORDER BY ename

11) You are the DBA for ABC Corp. You are asked to write some SQL statements. When will you NOT to use the where clause when building a SQL query? (choose three)

A. Restrict the rows to be displayed with the group function

B. To show data with value less than a specified value.

C. Compare different values.

D. Specify a table type.

E. Display unique data but nothing else.

F. Restrict the rows to be included in the display.

12) ABC company is about to give each staff a $500 increase in monthly salary. You want to "preview" the result from your database table without making any modification. How do you do that?

A. You cannot do this. Actual update will take place.

B. Give the arithmetic expression to invoke salary increment in the select clause

C. Give the arithmetic expression to invoke salary increment in the where clause

D. Give the arithmetic expression to invoke salary increment in the from clause

E. Give the arithmetic expression to invoke salary increment with an update clause

13) You want to delete a record from the table by prompting the user for an id number of the record. How do you do that?

A. DELETE FROM RecordX WHERE id_number = *id_number

B. DELETE FROM Record WHERE &id_number = id_number

C. DELETE FROM RecordX WHERE id_number = !id_number

D. DELETE FROM Record WHERE id_number := id_number

E. DELETE FROM RecordX WHERE id_number = &id_number

14) You have a table EMP with three columns EMP_NUM ,EMP_NAME and EMP_ADDR. What syntax would you use to create an index on column EMP_NUM?

A. Create index EMP(EMP_NUM);

B. Create index emp_ind on EMP;

C. Create index emp_ind on EMP(EMP_NUM);

D. Create index EMP(EMP_NUM) emp_ind;

15) What type of index would you create on a column where you access less than 15% of the total rows?

A. Simple Index

B*Tree Index
C. Bitmap Index
D. Unique Index
E. Composite Index

16) What criteria must be satisfied from the list below when you want to create an index?
   A. The table should be small
   B. The column should contain a wide range of values
   C. The table should not be frequently updated.
   D. The column should have many null values

17) You created a table with the following syntax:

   Create table student
   (Student_id number(4) primary key,
   Student_name varchar2(15),
   Course varchar2(10) not null,
   Age number(2) check (age between 18 and 65));

   For which column(s) will an index be created automatically?
   A. Student_id
   B. Student_name
   C. Course
   D. Age

18) Which command or action causes an automatic rollback?
   A. Grant command
   B. Exit at SQL prompt
   C. Alter command
   D. System Crash
   E. Commit before a system crash

19) The employee table contains information about employees. One of your employees got married, so her last name changed. What command should you use to reflect this change in the table?
   A. Alter
   B. Create
   C. Delete
   D. Insert
   E. Update

20) What kind of join condition am I creating between the EMP and DEPT table in the following query?

   Select a.ename, b.job
   From emp a, dept d;

A. Equijoin
B. Outer Join
C. Castesian product
D. Self Join
E. Non-Equijoin

21) What kind of join condition am I creating in the following query?

Select a.ename "Employee", a.job, b.ename, b.job
From emp a, emp b
where a.empno = b.empno;

A. Equijoin
B. Outer Join
C. Castesian product
D. Self Join
E. Non-Equijoin

22) Which clause contains the join condition when displaying data from two or more tables?
A. Select
B. From
C. Where
D. Group by
E. Order by

23) What is the minimum number of join conditions required to avoid a Cartesian product if you need to access information from four tables?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

24) When you create an outer join, which character would you use to get information on all the matching rows from a table?
A. @
B. $
C. –
D. +
E. !