**1Z0-007**

**1. Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees with the pattern 'A\_B' in their names?**

 1. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%' ESCAPE '\\';

 2. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\_B%' ESCAPE;

 3. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'A\_B%' ESCAPE '%';

 4. **SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%'ESCAPE '\';**

**2. Refer to the SQL codes below:**

SELECT manager\_id, last\_name, hire\_date, salary, AVG (salary) OVER (PARTITION BY manager\_id ORDER BY hire\_date ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND 1 FOLLOWING) ASC\_mavg FROM employees;

What has been achieved?

 1. Because of a syntax problem, no row will be returned

 2. It calculates, for each employee in the employees table, the average salary of the employees reporting to his/her respective manager

 3. It calculates, for each employee in the employees table, the average salary of the employees reporting to his/her respective manager who were hired just before the employee

 4. **It calculates, for each employee in the employees table, the average salaryof the employees reporting to the same manager who were hired in therange just before through just after the employee**

 5. It calculates, for each employee in the employees table, the average salary of the employees reporting to his/her respective manager who were hired just after the employee

**3. with 9i SQL Plus, What kinds of commands can you enters at the commandprompt (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. **PL/SQL blocks**

 2. **SQL\*Plus commands**

 3. Security commands

 4. **SQL commands**

**4. 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

**5. Which of the following is true if you use the alter tablespace statement andspecify the TEMPORARY clause (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. Oracle no longer perform any checkpoint for the online datafiles in the tablespace

 2. **Oracle performs a checkpoint for all online datafiles in the tablespace**

 3. **Oracle does not ensure that all files are written**

 4. **The offline files may require media recovery before you bring the tablespace online**

 5. The offline files may require media recovery after you bring the tablespace online

**6. Which of the following correctly shows the correct use of the TRUNC command on a date?**

 1. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE(12-Feb-99,DD-MON-YY, 'YEAR')) "Date " FROM DUAL;

 2. TRUNC = TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR', "Date " FROM DUAL;

 3. **SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROMDUAL;**

 4. date = TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL

**7. To grant a system privilege with the GRANT statement, you must (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. have been granted the GRANT ROLE PRIVILEGE system privilege

 2. **have been granted the system privilege with the ADMIN OPTION**

 3. **have been granted the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE system privilege**

 4. have been granted the system privilege with the GRANT OPTION

**8. Which of the following are the conditions that must be met before you can useRENAME DATAFILE with the alter tablespace command (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. **the datafile must be taken offline before renaming**

 2. **the database must be open**

 3. when only a single datafile is to be renamed

 4. when only a single datafile on the same drive is to be renamed

**9. Before making a tablespace read only, which of the following conditions must be met (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. The tablespace must contain an active rollback segments.

 2. **The tablespace must be online.**

 3. **The tablespace must not contain any active rollback segments.**

 4. **The tablespace must not be involved in an open backup.**

5. The tablespace must be involved in an open backup.

**10. The MANAGE TABLESPACE system privilege allows you to perform which of the following operations (Choose all that apply)?**

 1. **Take the tablespace offline**

 2. **Begin a backup**

 3. **End a backup**

 4. **Take the tablespace online**

 5. **Make the tablespace read only**

 6. **Make the tablespace read write**

**11. Which of the following has been achieved by the following SQL codes?**

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE commission\_pct = .5 OR salary > 23000;

1. it returns employees who have a 50% of a salary greater than $23,000:
2. **it returns employees who have a 50% commission rate or a salary greaterthan $23,000:**
3. runtime error
4. it returns employees who have a 50% of a salary less than $23,000:
5. invalid syntax

 6. it returns employees who have a 50% commission rate and a salary greater than$23,000:

**12. Which of the following has been achieved by the following SQL codes?**

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE ('01-JAN-1999', 'DD-MON-YYYY') AND salary > 3500;

 1. only those hired before 1999 and earning less than $3500 a month are returned

 2. compile time error

 3. only those hired after 1999 and earning more than $3500 a month are returned

 4. runtime error

**5. only those hired before 1999 and earning more than $3500 a month arereturned**

**13. Which of the following SQL statements can calculate and return the absolute value of -33?**

 1. SELECT ABS("-33") Absolute FROM DUAL;

 2. SELECT ABS('-33') "Absolute" FROM DUAL;

3. **SELECT ABS(-33) "Absolute" FROM DUAL;**

 4. SELECT ABS(-33), Absolute FROM DUAL;

**14. Which two statements about Subqueries are true? (Choose two.)**

 1. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.

 2. **A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred toin its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.**

 3. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in itssubquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.

 4. **A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.**

 5. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is usedfor comparison.

 6. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator isused for comparison.

**15. Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:**

**STD\_ID  NUMBER (4)**

**COURSE\_ID  VARCHAR2 (10)**

**START\_DATE DATE**

**END\_DATE DATE**

**Which two aggregate functions are valid on the START\_DATE column? (Choose two)**

 1. SUM(start\_date)

 2. AVG(start\_date)

 3. **COUNT(start\_date)**

 4. AVG(start\_date, end\_date)

 5. **MIN(start\_date)**

 6. MAXIMUM(start\_date)

**16. Examine the structure of the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view:**

**Column Name  Type Remarks**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER**

**From the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)**

**JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20)**

**SALARY NUMBER**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

**From the DEPARTMENTS table:**

**DEPT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)**

 **Which SQL statement produces an error?**

 1. SELECT \* FROM emp\_dept\_vu;

 2. SELECT department\_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp\_dept\_vu GROUP BY department\_id;

 3. SELECT department\_id, job\_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp\_dept\_vu GROUP BYdepartment\_id, job\_id;

 4. SELECT job\_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp\_dept\_vu WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)GROUP BY job\_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;

 5. **None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.**

**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 BYdept\_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;

**18. You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER  Primary Key**

**FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)**

**HIRE\_DATE DATE**

**What happens when you execute this DELETE statement?**

**DELETE employees;**

1. You get an error because of a primary key violation.

 2. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

 3. **The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.**

4. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

**19. Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \*(.35 \* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE

FROM employees e, sales

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id;

**What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?**

 1. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.

 2. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.

 3. **There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUEcolumn.**

 4. An error will be reported.

**20. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:**

**EMPLOYEES:**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

**NEW\_EMPLOYEES:**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (60)

**Which MERGE statement is valid?**

 1. **MERGE INTO new\_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee\_id =e.employee\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first\_name||','|| e.last\_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES(e.employee\_id, e.first\_name ||', '||e.last\_name);**

 2. MERGE new\_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee\_id = e.employee\_id)WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first\_name ||','|| e.last\_name WHENNOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.first\_name ||','||e.last\_name);

 3. MERGE INTO new\_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee\_id =e.employee\_id) WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first\_name ||','||e.last\_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES(e.employee\_id,e.first\_name ||', '||e.last\_name);

 4. MERGE new\_employees c FROM employees e ON (c.employee\_id = e.employee\_id)WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first\_name ||','|| e.last\_nameWHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTO new\_employees VALUES (e.employee\_id,e.first\_name ||', '||e.! last\_name);

**21 .The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)ENAME VARCHAR2 (25) JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10) Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?**

 1. **SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEESWHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';**

 2. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERESUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

 3. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHEREINSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';

 4. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHEREINSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

**22. You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01 June,2001". Which SELECT statement should you use?**

 1. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

 2. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

 3. **SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;**

 4. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

 5. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

**23. What is true about joining tables through an Equijoin?**

 1. You can join a maximum of two tables through an Equijoin.

 2. You can join a maximum of two columns through an Equijoin.

 3. You specify an Equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECTstatement.

 4. To join two tables through an Equijoin, the columns in the join condition must beprimary key and foreign key columns.

 5. **You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQLstatement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.**

**24. Which four are valid Oracle constraint types? (Choose four.)**

 1. CASCADE

 2. **UNIQUE**

 3. NONUNIQUE

 4. **CHECK**

 5. **PRIMARY KEY**

 6. CONSTANT

 7. **NOT NULL**

**25. View the image below to examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and TAX tables.**

**You need to find the percentage tax applicable for each employee. Which SQL statement would you use?**

 1. **SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent FROM employees e, tax t WHEREe.salary BETWEEN t.min\_salary AND t.max\_salary;**

 2. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent FROM employees e, tax t WHERE e.salary> t.min\_salary AND < t.max\_salary;

 3. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent FROM employees e, tax t WHEREMIN(e.salary) = t.min\_salary AND MAX(e.salary) = t.max\_salary;

 4. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between thetwo tables.

**26. Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VUfrom 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;

**27. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables.**

**EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

EMP NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTStable

**DEPARTMENTS**

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

MGR\_ID NUMBER References MGR\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to LOCATION\_ID column of the LOCATIONS table

**LOCATIONS**

LOCATIONS\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

CITY VARCHAR2(30)

**Which two SQL statements produce the; name, department name, and the city of all the employees who earn more than 10000? (Choose Two).**

 1. **SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city FROM employees e JOINdepartments d USING (department\_id) JOIN locations l USING (location\_id)WHERE salary > 10000;**

 2. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city FROM employees e, departments d,locations l JOIN ON (e. department\_id = d. department id) AND (d.location\_id =l.location\_id) AND salary > 10000;

 3. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city FROM employees e, departments d,locations 1 WHERE salary > 1000;

 4. **SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city FROM employees e,departments d, locations l WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id ANDd.location\_id = l.location\_id AND salary > 10000;**

 5. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city FROM employees e NATURAL JOINdepartments, locations WHERE salary > 10000;

**28. Which is an iSQL\*Plus command?**

 1. INSERT

 2. UPDATE

 3. SELECT

 4. **DESCRIBE**

 5. DELETE

 6. RENAME

**29. The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (35)**

**SALARY  NUMBER (8, 2)**

**HIRE\_DATE DATE**

**Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alterthe table by using this SQL statement:**

**ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);**

**Which is true about your ALTER statement?**

 1. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.

 2. **A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to thetable.**

 3. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values for columns with aNUMBER data type.

 4. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with thevalue 5000.

**30. 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)**

**Which statement produces the number of different departments that have employees with last name Smith?**

 1. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

 2. SELECT COUNT (dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

 3. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept\_id)) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

 4. **SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';**

 5. SELECT UNIQUE(dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

**31. Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the systemdate and display it in the format "1998"?**

 1. **SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;**

 2. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;

 3. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;

 4. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;

 5. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

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

 1. COMMIT

 2. **MERGE**

 3. **UPDATE**

 4. **DELETE**

 5. CREATE

 6. DROP

**33. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER (12)**

**SEMESTER\_END DATE**

**GPA  NUMBER (4, 3)**

**Which statement finds students who have a grade point average (GPA) greater than 3.0 for the calendar year 2001?**

 1. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' OR gpa > 3.0;

 2. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa > 3.0;

 3. **SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_endBETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa > 3.0;**

  4. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa >= 3.0;

 5. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2001' OR semester\_end < '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa >= 3.0;

**34. Top N analysis requires \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose two.)**

 1. the use of rowed

 2. a GROUP BY clause

 3. **an ORDER BY clause**

 4. only an inline view

 5. **an inline view and an outer query**

**35. Which three is true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)**

 1. **You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outer join.**

 2. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.

 3. You use (\*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.

 4. You use an outer join to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.

 5. **In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column inthe table without matching rows, to perform an outer join.**

 6. **You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to anothercondition by using the OR operator.**

**36. Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table holds a value?**

 1. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_nameIS NOT NULL;

 2. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECKcustomer\_name IS NOT NULL;

 3. **ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINTcust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;**

 4. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn ISNOT NULL;

 5. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;

 6. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_nameNOT NULL;

**37. 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 bemade to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthlysalary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?**

1. No change is required to achieve the desired results.

 2. **SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100) FROM emp;**

 3. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100 FROM emp;

 4. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12 FROM emp;

**38. You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table.**

**Which set of statements accomplishes this?**

1. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANTregistrar to user1, user2, user3

 2. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANTregistrar to user1, user2, user3

 3. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANTROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3

 4. **CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar;GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;**

 5. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANTregistrar;

**39. 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?**

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

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

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

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

 5. ALTER TABLE students MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

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

 1. The table is accessible to all users.

 2. Tables are created in the public schema.

 3. **Tables are created in your schema.**

 4. Tables are created in the DBA schema.

 5. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

**41. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER (12)**

**SEMESTER\_END DATE**

**GPA  NUMBER (4, 3)**

**The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA)sorted from highest grade point average to lowest. Which statement produces areport that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by theregistrar?**

 1. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;

 2. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;

 3. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;

 4. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa;

 5. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;

 6. **SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;**

**42. Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)**

 1. cannot be nested

 2. **manipulate data items**

 3. **act on each row returned**

 4. **return one result per row**

 5. accept only one argument and return only one value

1. **accept arguments which can be a column or an expression**

**43. Which statement creates a new user?**

 1. CREATE USER Susan;

 2. CREATE OR REPLACE USER Susan;

 3. CREATE NEW USER Susan DEFAULT;

 4. **CREATE USER Susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;**

 5. CREATE NEW USER Susan IDENTIFIED by blue;

 6. CREATE OR REPLACE USER Susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;

**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;

**45. You need to create a table named ORDERS that contains four columns: - an ORDER\_ID column of number data type - a CUSTOMER\_ID column of number datatype - an ORDER\_STATUS column that contains a character data type - aDATE\_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed. When a row isinserted into the table, if no value is provided for the status of the order, the value PENDING should be used instead. Which statement accomplishes this?**

 1. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_id NUMBER(8), order\_statusNUMBER(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING', date\_ordered DATE );

 2. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_id NUMBER(8), order\_statusVARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING', date\_ordered DATE );

 3. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_id NUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING', date\_ordered DATE );

 4. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_id NUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING', date\_ordered DATE );

 5. **CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',date\_ordered DATE );**

 6. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_id NUMBER(8),order\_statusVARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING', date\_ordered VARCHAR2 );

**46. Examine the data from the EMP table:**

**EMP\_ID DEPT\_ID COMMISSION**

1  10  500

2  20  1000

3 10

4  10 600

5  30 800

6  30 200

7  10

8  20 300

9

**The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by theemployee. Which three tasks would require Subqueries or joins in order to perform in a single step? (Choose three)**

 1. Deleting the records of employees who do not earn commission.

 2. **Increasing the commission of employee 3 by the average commissionearned in department 20.**

 3. Finding the number of employees who do NOT earn commission and are working fordepartment 20.

 4. **Inserting into the table a new employee 10 who works for department 20and earns a commission that is equal to the commission earned byemployee 3.**

5. **Creating a table called COMMISSION that has the same structure and dataas the columns EMP\_ID and COMMISSIONS of the EMP table.**

 6. Decreasing the commission by 150 for the employees who are working indepartment 30 and earning a commission of more then 800.

**47. View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table. Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP

WHERE commission = (SELECT commission FROM EMP WHERE emp\_id = 3);

**What is the result when the query is executed?**

 1. ===

 2. ===

 3. **The query returns no rows.**

 4. The query fails because the outer query is retrieving more than one column.

 5. The query fails because both the inner and outer queries are retrieving data from thesame table.

**48. Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.**

**EMPLOYEES**

**LAST\_NAME  DEPARTMENT\_ID  SALARY**

Getz  10  3000

Davis  20  1500

King  20  2200

Davis  30  5000

Kochhar 5000

**DEPARTMENTS**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID DEPARTMENT\_NAME**

10 Sales

20 Marketing

30 Accounts

40 Administration

**You want to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the departments table. Which query would you use?**

 1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees , departments(+);

 2. SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees JOIN departments (+);

 3. SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments dON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

 4. SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

5. SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees(+) , departments ON(e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

 6. **SELECT last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);**

**49. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER  Primary Key**

**FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)**

 1. INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( NULL, 'John', 'Smith');

 2. INSERT INTO employees( first\_name, last\_name) VALUES( 'John', 'Smith');

 3. **INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( '1000', 'John', NULL);**

 4. INSERT INTO employees (first\_name, last\_name, employee\_id) VALUES ( 1000,'John', 'Smith');

 5. **INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id) VALUES (1000);**

 6. **INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) VALUES (**

**1000, 'John', ‘ ');**

**50. Evaluate these two SQL statements:**

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY salary DESC;

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY 2 DESC;

**What is true about them?**

 1. **The two statements produce identical results.**

 2. The second statement returns a syntax error.

 3. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending orderby default.

 4. 3The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a columnalias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.

**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' WHEREemployee\_id = 180;

 2. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', SET last\_name ='Smith' WHEREemployee\_id = 180;

 3. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John' AND last\_name ='Smith' WHEREemployee\_id = 180;

 4. **UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', last\_name ='Smith' WHEREemployee\_id = 180;**

**52. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

DROP TABLE DEPT;

**Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four.)**

**1. You cannot roll back this statement.**

 2. **All pending transactions are committed.**

 3. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.

 4. **All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.**

 5. **All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.**

 6. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.

 7. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

**53. The user Sue issues this SQL statement:**

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO Alice WITH GRANT OPTION;

**The user Alice issues this SQL statement:**

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO Rena WITH GRANT OPTION;

**The user Rena issues this SQL statement:**

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO timber;

**The user Sue issues this SQL statement:**

REVOKE select on sue.EMP FROM Alice;

**For which users does the revoke command revoke SELECT privileges on theSUE.EMP table?**

 1. Alice only

 2. Alice and Rena

 3. **Alice, Rena, and Timber**

 4. Sue, Alice, Rena, and Timber

**54. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER (4)**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (10)**

**You want to search for strings that contain 'SA\_' in the JOB\_ID column. Which SQLstatement do you use?**

 1. **SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_idLIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE '\';**

 2. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE'%SA\_';

 3. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE'%SA\_' ESCAPE "\";

 4. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_id = '%SA\_';

**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);

**56. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:**

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

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

**CUSTOMER\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (150)**

**CUSTOMER\_PHONE  VARCHAR2 (20)**

**You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer\_name”. The**

**customer\_name data values come from the CUSTOMER\_NAME column in theCUSTOMERS table. Which statement produces this output?**

1. SELECT dear customer, customer\_name, FROM customers;

 2. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;

 3. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name ',' FROM customers;

 4. **SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;**

 5. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer\_name || "," FROM customers;

 6. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' || FROM customers;

**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 UPDATEstatements.

**58. Which statement describes the ROWID data type?**

 1. binary data up to 4 gigabytes

 2. character data up to 4 gigabytes

 3. raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes

 4. binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes

 5. **a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table**

**59. Which object privileges can be granted on a view?**

 1. none

 2. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT

 3. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT

 4. **DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE**

**60. Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:**

CREATE TABLE orders (

SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,

ORDER\_ID NUMBER,

ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL,

STATUS VARCHAR2 (10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),

PROD\_ID NUMBER

REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT\_ID), ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,

PRIMARY KEY (order\_id, order\_date));

**For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)**

1. **SER\_NO**

 2. ORDER\_ID

 3. STATUS

 4. PROD\_ID

 5. ORD\_TOTAL

 6. **composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE**

**61. What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?**

 1. **Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.**

 2. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.

 3. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.

 4. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.

 5. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC\_NULLS.

**62. Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?**

 1. SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(MAX (hire\_date), 6) FROM EMP;

 2. SELECT ROUND(hire\_date)FROM EMP;

 3. **SELECT sysdate-hire\_date FROM EMP;**

 4. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(hire\_date + 7)FROM EMP;

**63. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER (12)**

**SEMESTER\_END DATE**

**GPA  NUMBER (4, 3)**

**Which statement finds the highest grade point average (GPA) per semester?**

 1. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;

 2. SELECT (gpa) FROM student\_grades GROUP BY semester\_end WHERE gpa IS NOTNULL;

 3. **SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL GROUP BY semester\_end;**

 4. SELECT MAX(gpa) GROUP BY semester\_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL FROMstudent\_grades;

 5. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student\_grades GROUP BY semester\_end WHERE gpa ISNOT NULL;

**64. In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)**

 1. **in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement**

 2. **in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement**

 3. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement

 4. **in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement**

 5. **in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement**

 6. **in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement**

**65. Examine this statement:**

SELECT student\_id, GPA FROM student\_grades WHERE GPA > &&value;

**You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens when you run the statement a second time?**

 1. An error is returned.

 2. You are prompted to enter a new value.

 3. **A report is produced that matches the first report produced.**

 4. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.

**66. Examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID  EMP\_NAME  DEPT\_ID  MGR\_ID  JOB\_ID  SALARY**

101  Smith  20  120  SA\_REP  4000

102  Martin 10  105  CLERK  2500

103  Chris  20  120  IT\_ADMIN  4200

104  John  30  108  HR\_CLERK  2500

105  Diana  30  108  HR\_MGR  5000

106  Bryan  40  110  AD\_ASST  3000

108  Jennifer  30  110  HR\_DIR  6500

110  Bob  40  EX\_DIR  8000

120  Ravi  20  110  SA\_DIR  6500

**EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key.**

**MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID)**

**Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee", e.salary,

m.employee\_id "Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Manager"

FROM employees e, employees m

WHERE e.mgr\_id = m.employee\_id AND e.salary > 4000;

**What is its output?**

A.

Emp\_id  EMPLOYEE  SALARY  Mgr\_id Manager

---------  ------------- -----------  -------------

110  Bob  8000  Bob

120 Ravi 6500110 Ravi

108  Jennifer  6500

110 Jennifer

103  Chris  4200

120 Chris 105 Diana 5000

108 Diana

**B. Emp\_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr\_id Manager**

**------- ------------- ----------------- ------------------**

**120 Ravi 6500**

**110 Bob108 Jennifer 6500**

**110 Bob**

**103 Chris 4200**

**120 Ravi**

**105 Diana 5000**

**108 Jennifer**

C. Emp\_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr\_id Manager

------- ---------- --------- -------------

110 Bob 8000

120 Ravi 6500

110 Bob108 Jennifer 6500

110 Bob

103 Chris 4200

120 Ravi105 Diana 5000

108 Jennifer

D.

Emp\_id EMPLOYEE SALARY Mgr\_id Manager

------- ---------- --------- --------------

110 Bob 8000

110 Bob120 Ravi 6500

120 Ravi108 Jennifer 6500

108 Jennifer103 Chris 4200

103 Chris

105 Diana 5000

105 Dina

 E. The SQL statement produces an error.

**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.

**68. What is true about updates through a view?**

 1. **You cannot update a view with group functions.**

 2. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.

 3. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect.

 4. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying tables.

**69. You need to write a SQL statement that returns employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.**

**Which statement accomplishes this task?**

1. SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, b.dept\_id, MAX(sal) FROM employees a,departments b WHERE a.dept\_id = b.dept\_id AND a.sal < MAX(sal) GROUP BYb.dept\_id;

 2. **SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, a.dept\_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a, (SELECTdept\_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id) b WHEREa.dept\_id = b.dept\_id AND a.sal < b.maxsal;**

 3. SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, a.dept\_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a WHERE a.sal <(SELECT MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees b GROUP BY dept\_id);

 4. SELECT emp\_name, sal, dept\_id, maxsal FROM employees, (SELECT dept\_id,MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id) WHERE a.sal < maxsal;

**70. View the image below and examine the data from the ORDERS andCUSTOMERS tables. Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT cust\_id, ord\_total

FROM orders

WHERE ord\_total > ANY(SELECT ord\_total

FROM orders

WHERE cust\_id IN (SELECT cust\_id

FROM customers

WHERE city LIKE 'New York'));

**What is the result when the above query is executed?**

 1. \*\*

 2. **\*\***

 3. \*\*

 4. \*\*

5. The query returns no rows.

 6. The query fails because ANY is not a valid operator with a subquery.

**71. You need to create a table named ORDERS that contains four columns: - an ORDER\_ID column of number data type - a CUSTOMER\_ID column of number data type - an ORDER\_STATUS column that contains a character data type - aDATE\_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed. When a row is inserted into the table, if no value is provided when the order was placed, today's date should be used instead.**

**Which statement accomplishes this?**

A. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2 (10),date\_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

**B. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2 (10),date\_ordered DATE DEFAULTSYSDATE);**

C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2 (10),date\_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

D. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status VARCHAR2 (10),date\_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

E. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status NUMBER (10),date\_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

F. CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(10), customer\_idNUMBER(8),order\_status NUMBER (10),date\_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

**72. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT ROUND (45.953, -1), TRUNC (45.936, 2) FROM dual;

**Which values are displayed?**

 1. 46 and 45

 2. 46 and 45.93

 3. **50 and 45.93**

 4. 50 and 45.9

 5. 45 and 45.93

 6. 45.95 and 45.93

**73. 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)**

**POSTAL\_CODE  VARCHAR2 (12)**

**CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)**

**A promotional sale is being advertised to the customers in France. Which WHEREclause identifies customers that are located in France?**

 1. WHERE lower(country\_address) = "France"

 2. **WHERE lower(country\_address) = 'france'**

 3. WHERE lower(country\_address) IS 'France'

 4. WHERE lower(country\_address) = '%France%'

 5. WHERE lower(country\_address) LIKE %France%

**74. Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:**

**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)**

**POSTAL\_CODE  VARCHAR2 (12)**

**CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)**

**The CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table.**

**Which statement returns the city address and the number of customers in the cities Los Angeles or San Francisco?**

 1. SELECT city\_address, COUNT(\*) FROM customers WHERE city\_address IN ('LosAngeles', 'San Francisco');

 2. **SELECT city\_address, COUNT(\*) FROM customers WHERE city\_address IN('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco') GROUP BY city\_address;**

 3. SELECT city\_address, COUNT(customer\_id) FROM customers WHERE city\_addressIN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco') GROUP BY city\_address, customer\_id;

 4. SELECT city\_address, COUNT(customer\_id) FROM customers GROUP BY city\_addressIN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco');

**75. What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?**

 1. creates a view with constraints

 2. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints

 3. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges

 4. **creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist**

**76. 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)**

**POSTAL\_CODE  VARCHAR2 (12)**

**CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)**

**The CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table. You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is. Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?**

1. COUNT(UPPER(country\_address))

 2. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country\_address)))

 3. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country\_address)))

 4. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country\_address)

 5. **COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country\_address)))**

**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

**78. Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO\_CHAR function? (Choose two.)**

 1. convert 10 to 'TEN'

 2. convert '10' to 10

 3. **convert 10 to '10'**

 4. convert 'TEN' to 10

 5. **convert a date to a character expression**

 6. convert a character expression to a date

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

 1. **no privileges**

 2. only the SELECT privilege

 3. only the CONNECT privilege

 4. all the privileges of a default user

**80. View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.**

**Examine the subquery:**

SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

**Which statement is true?**

**A. The SELECT statement is syntactically accurate.**

B. The SELECT statement does not work because there is no HAVING clause.

C. The SELECT statement does not work because the column specified in the GROUP BY clause is not in the SELECT list.

D. The SELECT statement does not work because the GROUP BY clause should be in the main query and not in the subquery.

**81. You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:**

**CUST\_ID  NUMBER (4)   NOT NULL**

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

**CUST\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (150)**

**CUST\_PHONE  VARCHAR2 (20)**

**Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?**

 1. SELECT \*FROM customers;

 2. SELECT name, address FROM customers;

 3. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;

 4. **SELECT cust\_name, cust\_address FROM customers;**

 5. SELECT cust\_id, cust\_name, cust\_address, cust\_phone FROM customers;

**82. Examine the statement:**

GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;

**Which two are true? (Choose two.)**

 1. MANAGER must be a role.

 2. **It allows the MANAGER to pass the specified privileges on to other users.**

 3. It allows the MANAGER to create tables that refer to the STUDENT\_GRADES table.

 4. It allows the MANAGER to apply all DML statements on the STUDENT\_GRADES table.

 5. **It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, insert into, and update theSTUDENT\_GRADES table.**

 6. It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, delete from, and update theSTUDENT\_GRADES 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?**

A. SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_id FROM employees ,departments;

B. SELECT employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name,departments.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

C. SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROM employees e,departments D WHERE manager\_id =manager\_id;

**D. SELECT e.last\_name, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, d.location\_id FROMemployees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;**

**85. The PRODUCTS table has these columns:**

**PRODUCT\_ID  NUMBER (4)**

**PRODUCT\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (45)**

**PRICE  NUMBER (8, 2)**

**Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT \*

FROM PRODUCTS

ORDER BY price, product\_name;

**What is true about the SQL statement?**

 1. The results are not sorted.

 2. The results are sorted numerically.

3. The results are sorted alphabetically.

 4.**The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.**

**86. Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:**

**LAST\_NAME  DEPARTMENT\_ID  SALARY**

Getz  10  3000

Davis  20  1500

King  20  2200

Davis  30  5000

**Which three Subqueries work? (Choose three)**

 1. SELECT \* FROM employees where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employeesGROUP BY department\_id);

 2. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employeesGROUP BY department\_id);

 3. **SELECT distinct department\_id FROM employees Where salary > ANY(SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);**

 4. **SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE SALARY > ALL (SELECTAVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);**

 5. **SELECT last\_name FROM employees Where salary > ANY (SELECTMAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);**

 6. SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary)FROM employees GROUP BY AVG(SALARY));

**87. In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.)**

 1. The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns.

 2. The tables being joined have only matched data.

 3. **The columns being joined have NULL values.**

 4. The tables being joined have only unmatched data.

 5. **The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.**

 6. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship.

**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.

**89. Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?**

1. UNIQUE

 2. **NOT NULL**

 3. CHECK

 4. PRIMARY KEY

 5. FOREIGN KEY

**90. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER  Primary Key**

**FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**HIRE\_DATE DATE**

**You issue these statements:**

CREATE table new\_emp (employee\_id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2 (30));

INSERT INTO new\_emp SELECT employee\_id , last\_name from employees;

Savepoint s1;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = UPPER (name);

Savepoint s2;

Delete from new\_emp;

Rollback to s2;

Delete from new\_emp where employee\_id =180;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James';

Rollback to s2;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James' WHERE employee\_id =180;

Rollback;

**At the end of this transaction, what is true?**

1. **You have no rows in the table.**

 2. You have an employee with the name of James.

 3. You cannot roll back to the same Savepoint more than once.

 4. Your last update fails to update any rows because employee ID 180 was alreadydeleted.

**91. Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?**

 1. SELECT ename, salary\*12 'Annual Salary' FROM employees;

 2. **SELECT ename, salary\*12 "Annual Salary" FROM employees;**

 3. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary FROM employees;

 4. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees

**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

**94. View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES andDEPARTMENTS tables.**

On the EMPLOYEES table,

EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key.

MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID.

On the DEPARTMENTS table,

DEPARTMENT\_ID is the primary key.

**Evaluate this UPDATE statement:**

UPDATE employees

SET mgr\_id = (SELECT mgr\_id

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id = (SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE department\_name = 'Administration')),

Salary = (SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'Smith')

WHERE job\_id = 'IT\_ADMIN';

**What happens when the statement is executed?**

1. The statement executes successfully, leaves the manager ID as the existing value,and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

 2. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changesthe salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

 3. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changesthe salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

 4. **The statement fails because there is more than one row matching theemployee name Smith.**

5. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT\_ADMIN jobID in the EMPLOYEES table.

 6. The statement fails because there is no 'Administration' department in theDEPARTMENTS table

**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.

**96. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER  NOT NULL**

**EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)**

**JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20)**

**SAL NUMBER**

**MGR\_ID NUMBER**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

You want to create a SQL script file that contains an INSERT statement. When the script isrun, the INSERT statement should insert a row with the specified values into theEMPLOYEES table. The INSERT statement should pass values to the table columns asspecified below:

EMPLOYEE\_ID: Next value from the sequence

EMP\_ID\_SEQEMP\_NAME and JOB\_ID: As specified by the user during run time, throughsubstitution variables

SAL: 2000 MGR\_ID: No value

DEPARTMENT\_ID: Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable.

The INSERT statement should fail if the user supplies a value other than 20 or 50.

**Which INSERT statement meets the above requirements?**

1. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (emp\_id\_seq. NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&job\_Id',2000, NULL, &did);

 2. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (emp\_id\_seq. NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&job\_Id',2000, NULL, &did IN (20,50));

 3. INSERT INTO (SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (20,50))VALUES (emp\_id\_seq. NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&job\_id', 2000, NULL, &did);

 4. **INSERT INTO (SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (20,50)WITH CHECK OPTION)VALUES (emp\_id\_seq. NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&job\_id',2000, NULL, &did);**

5. INSERT INTO (SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (department\_id = 20 ANDdepartment\_id = 50) WITH CHECK OPTION )VALUES (emp\_id\_seq. NEXTVAL,'&ename', '&job\_id', 2000, NULL, &did);

**97. The EMP table contains these columns:**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**SALARY  NUMBER (6, 2)**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER (6)**

**You need to display the employees who have not been assigned to any department. You write the SELECT statement:**

SELECT LAST\_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT\_ID

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID = NULL;

**What is true about this SQL statement?**

 1. The SQL statement displays the desired results.

 2. The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.

 3. **The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.**

 4. The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desiredresults.

**98. Examine these statements:**

CREATE ROLE registrar;

GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar;

GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;

**What does this set of SQL statements do?**

1. The set of statements contains an error and does not work.

 2. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the MODIFY privilege on theSTUDENT\_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three users.

 3. **It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT\_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three users.**

 4. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on theSTUDENT\_GRADES object to the role, and creates three users with the role.

 5. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, andgives the REGISTRAR role to the STUDENT\_GRADES object.

 6. It creates a role called STUDENT\_GRADES, adds the UPDATE privilege on threeusers, and gives the UPDATE role to the registrar.

**99. Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)**

 1. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.

 2. **A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.**

 3. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.

 4. **The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.**

**100. You need to design a student registration database that contains several tables storing academic information.**

**The STUDENTS table stores information about a student. The STUDENT\_GRADES table stores information about the student's grades. Both of the tables have a column named STUDENT\_ID. The STUDENT\_ID column in the STUDENTS table is a primary key. You need to create a foreign key on the STUDENT\_ID column of the STUDENT\_GRADES table that points to the STUDENT\_ID column of the STUDENTS table.**

**Which statement creates the foreign key?**

1. CREATE TABLE student\_grades (student\_id NUMBER(12),semester\_end DATE,gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk REFERENCES (student\_id) FOREIGNKEY students(student\_id));

 2. CREATE TABLE student\_grades(student\_id NUMBER(12),semester\_end DATE, gpaNUMBER(4,3), student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCESstudents(student\_id));

 3. CREATE TABLE student\_grades(student\_id NUMBER(12),semester\_end DATE, gpaNUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCESstudents(student\_id));

 4. **CREATE TABLE student\_grades(student\_id NUMBER(12),semester\_endDATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY(student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id));**

**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**

**102. Examine the statement:**

Create synonym EMP for hr.employees;

**What happens when you issue the statement?**

1. An error is generated.

 2. You will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names.

 3. You create a table called employees in the HR schema based on your EMP table.

 4. **You create an alternative name for the employees table in the HR schema in your own schema**

**103. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

DROP TABLE DEPT;

**Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four)**

 1. **You cannot roll back this statement.**

 2. **All pending transactions are committed.**

 3. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.

 4. **All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.**

 5. **All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.**

 6. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.

 7. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

**104. You need to create a view EMP\_VU. The view should allow the users to manipulate the records of only the employees that are working for departments 10or 20. Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP\_VU?**

1. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN(10,20);

2. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN(10,20) WITH READ ONLY;

 3. **CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_idIN (10,20) WITH CHECK OPTION;**

 4. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_idIN (10,20);]

 5. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_idIN (10,20) NO UPDATE;

**105. View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table.**

**The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by theemployee. Which two tasks would require Subqueries or joins in order to beperformed in a single step? (Choose two.)**

**1. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission asemployee 3**

 2. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10

 3. **finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher thanthe average commission of the company**

 4. listing the departments whose average commission is more than 600

 5. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working fordepartment 20 in descending order of the employee ID

 6. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

**106. You need to change the definition of an existing table. The COMMERCIALS table needs its DESCRIPTION column changed to hold varying length characters up to 2000 bytes. The column can currently hold 1000 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows. Which statement is valid?**

 1. ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));

 2. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));

 3. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));

 4. **ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));**

 5. You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.

**107. Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and the WHERE condition?**

 1. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';

 2. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM &3 WHERE '&last\_name = '&4'';

 3. **SELECT &1, &2 FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';**

 4. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM EMP WHERE last\_name = '&4';

**108. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER (12)**

**SEMESTER\_END DATE**

**GPA  NUMBER (4, 3)**

**The registrar has requested a report listing the students' grade point averages(GPA), sorted from highest grade point average to lowest within each semester, starting from the earliest date. Which statement accomplishes this?**

 1. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BYsemester\_end DESC, gpa DESC;

 2. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BYsemester\_end ASC, gpa ASC;

 3. **SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BYsemester\_end, gpa DESC;**

 4. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC,semester\_end DESC;

5. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC,semester\_end ASC;

**109. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:**

**EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

**NEW\_EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (60)

**Which DELETE statement is valid?**

 1. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees);

 2. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees);

 3. **DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_idFROM new\_employees WHERE name ='Carrey');**

 4. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROMnew\_employees WHERE last\_name ='Carrey');

**110. Which three are true? (Choose three.)**

 1. **A MERGE statement is used to merge the data of one table with data from another.**

 2. A MERGE statement replaces the data of one table with that of another.

 3. **A MERGE statement can be used to insert new rows into a table.**

 4. **A MERGE statement can be used to update existing rows in a table.**

**111. Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?**

 1. **CREATE TABLE EMP9$# AS (emp\_id number(2));**

 2. CREATE TABLE EMP\*123 AS (emp\_id number(2));

 3. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (pack\_id number(2));

 4. CREATE TABLE 1EMP\_TEST AS (emp\_id number(2));

**112. A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions:**

**- Choose rows from a table.**

**- Choose columns from a table.**

**- Bring together data that is stored in different tables by creating a link between them. Which set of keywords describes these capabilities?**

 1. difference, projection, join

2. **selection, projection, join**

 3. selection, intersection, join

 4. intersection, projection, join

 5. difference, projection, product

**113. Evaluate this SQL statement:**

SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID, e.LAST\_NAME, e.DEPARTMENT\_ID, d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME FROMEMP e, DEPARTMENT d

WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?**

1. **Selection, projection, join**

 2. Difference, projection, join

 3. Selection, intersection, join

 4. Intersection, projection, join

 5. Difference, projection, product

**114. Which four are types of functions available in SQL? (Choose 4)**

 1. string

 2. **character**

 3. integer

 4. calendar

 5. **numeric**

 6. translation

 7. **date**

 8. **conversion**

**115. View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. You want to retrieve all employees' last names, along with their managers' last names and their department names.**

**Which query would you use?**

1. SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name FROM employees e FULLOUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

 2. **SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees eLEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFTOUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);**

 3. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e RIGHTOUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFT OUTER JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

 4. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e LEFTOUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) RIGHT OUTER JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

5. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e RIGHTOUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) RIGHT OUTER JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

 6. SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name FROM employees e JOINdepartments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id) ;

**116. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key**

**EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)**

**JOB\_ID NUMBER**

**SAL NUMBER**

**MGR\_ID  NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table**

**You created a sequence called EMP\_ID\_SEQ in order to populate sequential valuesfor the EMPLOYEE\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table.**

**Which two statements regarding the EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence are true? (Choose two.)**

 1. You cannot use the EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence to populate the JOB\_ID column.

 2. The EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence is invalidated when you modify the EMPLOYEE\_IDcolumn.

 3. **The EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence is not affected by modifications to theEMPLOYEES table.**

 4. **Any other column of NUMBER data type in your schema can use the EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence.**

 5. The EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence is dropped automatically when you drop the EMPLOYEES table.

 6. The EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence is dropped automatically when you drop theEMPLOYEE\_ID column.

**117. Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)**

 1. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.

 2. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

 3. **You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.**

 4. **You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.**

 5. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.

 6. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

**118. What is necessary for your query on an existing view to execute successfully?**

 1. The underlying tables must have data.

 2. **You need SELECT privileges on the view.**

 3. The underlying tables must be in the same schema.

 4. You need SELECT privileges only on the underlying tables.

**119. Examine the structure of the STUDENTS table:**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER  NOT NULL,  Primary Key**

**STUDENT\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)**

**COURSE\_ID  VARCHAR2 (10)  NOT NULL**

**MARKS NUMBER**

**START\_DATE DATE**

**FINISH\_DATE DATE**

**You need to create a report of the 10 students who achieved the highest rankingin the course INT\_SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999.**

**Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?**

 1. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM students WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course\_id ='INT\_SQL'ORDER BY marks DESC;

 2. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWID "Rank" FROM students WHERE ROWID <= 10AND finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'AND course\_id ='INT\_SQL'ORDER BY marks;

 3. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student\_id, marksFROM students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND'31-DEC-99' AND course\_id = 'INT\_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC);

 4. **SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student\_id,marks FROM students WHERE finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course\_id = 'INT\_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC)WHEREROWNUM <= 10 ;**

 5. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student\_id, marksFROM students ORDER BY marks) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish\_dateBETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course\_id = 'INT\_SQL';

**120. Which SELECT statement will get the result 'elloworld' from the string 'HelloWorld'?**

 1. SELECT SUBSTR ('HelloWorld',1) FROM dual;

 2. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('HellowWorld', 1,1) FROM dual

 3. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('HellowWorld', 2,1) FROM dual

 4. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('HellowWorld', 2,1) FROM dual

 5. **SELECT LOWER (TRIM ('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM dual**

**121. From SQL\*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement:**

SELECT \* FROM orders;

**You use this statement to retrieve data from a database table for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(Choose all that apply)**

 1. updating

 2. **viewing**

 3. deleting

 4. **inserting**

 5. truncating

**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;

**123. Management has asked you to calculate the value 12\* salary\*commission\_pct for all the employees in the EMP table.**

**The EMP table contains these columns:**

**LAST NAME   VARCHAR2 (35)  NOT NULL**

**SALARY  NUMBER (9, 2)  NOT NULL**

**COMMISSION\_PCT  NUMBER (4, 2)**

**Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated column for all employees?**

 1. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* commission\_pct FROM emp;

 2. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (commission\_pct,0) FROM emp;

3. **SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (nvl(commission\_pct,0) FROM emp;**

 4. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (decode(commission\_pct,0)) FROM emp;

**124. Which four statements correctly describe functions that are available in SQL?(Choose four)**

 1. **INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character**

 2. NVL 2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.

 3. TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places

 4. **DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value**

 5. **TRIM trims the leading or trailing characters (or both) from a characterstring.**

 6. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the firstexpression if they are not equal.

 7. **NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or thefirst expression if they are not equal.**

**125. The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (35)**

**SALARY  NUMBER (8, 2)**

**COMMISSION\_PCT  NUMBER (5, 2)**

**You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission\_pctfor all employees. For records that have a NULL commission\_pct, a zero must bedisplayed against the calculated column. Which SQL statement displays thedesired results?**

 1. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* commission\_Pct FROM EMPLOYEES;

 2. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* IFNULL(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

 3. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* NVL2(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

 4. **SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* NVL(commission\_pct,0) FROMEMPLOYEES;**

**126. Which two statements is true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two)**

 1. **The sort is in ascending order by default**

 2. The sort is in descending order by default

 3. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.

 4. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side

 5. **The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement**

 6. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.

**127. Which SQL statement defines a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPT NO column of the EMP table?**

 1. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptnoNUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY deptnoREFERENCES dept deptno);

 2. **CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptnoNUMBER(7,2) CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO)REFERENCES dept (deptno));**

 3. CRETE TABLE EM (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35) deptno NUMBER (7,2)NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT em\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno) FOREIGN KEY(deptno));

 4. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptnoNUMBER(7,2) FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT emp deptno fk REFERENCES dept(deptno));

**128. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.**

**ORDERS**

**ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL**

100 12.JAN.2000 15 10000

101 09.MAR.2000 40 8000

102 09.MAR.2000 35 12500

103 15.MAR.2000 15 12000

104 25.JUN.2000 15 6000

105 18.JUL.2000 20 5000

106 18.JUL.2000 35 7000

107 21.JUL.2000 20 6500

108 04.AUG.2000 10 8000

**CUSTOMERS**

**CUST\_ID CUST\_NAME CITY**

10 Smith Los Angeles

15 Bob San Francisco

20 Martin Chicago

25 Mary New York

30 Rina Chicago

35 Smith New York

40 Linda New York

**Which SQL statement retrieves the order ID, customer ID, and order total for the orders that are placed on the same day that Martin paced his orders?**

A. SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_total FROM orders, customers WHEREcust\_name='Martin' AND ord\_date IN ('18-JUL-2000'; 21-JUL-2000');

**B. SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_total FROM orders WHERE ord\_date IN(SELECT ord\_date FROM orders WHERE cust\_id=(SELECT cust\_id FROMcustomers WHERE cust\_name= 'Martin'));**

C. SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_total FROM orders WHERE ord\_date IN (SELECTord\_date FROM orders, customers WHERE cst\_name='Martin');

D. SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_total FROM orders WHERE cust\_id IN (SELECT cust\_idFROM customers WHERE cust name = 'Martin')

**129. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, a.dept\_id, b.maxsal

FROM employees a,

(SELECT dept\_id, MAX (sal) maxsal 4 FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id) b

WHERE a.dept\_id = b.dept\_id AND a.sal<b.maxsal;

**What is the result of the statement?**

 1. The statement produces an error at line1.

 2. The statement produces an error at line3.

 3. The statement produces an error at line6.

 4. The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximumsalary earned in the department of the employee for all departments that pay lesssalary than the maximum salary aid in the company.

 5. **The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.**

**130. Mary has a view called EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She granted SELECT privilege to Scott on this view. Which option enables Scott to eliminate the need to qualify the view with the name MARY.EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU each time the view is referenced?**

 1. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the commandCREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU; then he canprefix the columns with this synonym

 2. **Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using thecommand CREATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU; then hecan prefix the columns with this synonym.**

 3. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the commandCREATE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.emp dept\_LOC\_uv; then he can prefixthe columns with the synonym.

 4. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the commandCRETE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL\_VU ON Mary(EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU); then he can prefixthe columns with this synonym

 5. Scott cannot create a synonym because synonyms can be created only for tables.

6. Scott cannot create any synonym for Mary's view. Mary should create a privatesynonym for the view and grant SELECT privilege on that synonym to Scott.

**131. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:**

CREATE TABLE dept (

dept\_id NUMBER (2),

dname VARCHAR2 (14),

Loc VARCHAR2 (13));

ROLLBACK;

DESCRIBE DEPT;

**What is true about the set?**

 1. **The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table**

 2. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.

 3. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist

 4. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

**132. In which scenario would an index be most useful?**

 1. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.

 2. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause

 3. The indexed columns are part of an expression

 4. **The indexed column contains a wide range of values.**

**133. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEESand DEPARTMENTS tables.**

**EMPLOYEES**

**EMP\_ID EMP\_NAME DEPT\_ID MGR\_ID JOB\_ID SALARY**

101 Smith 20 120 SA\_REP 4000

102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500

103 Chris 20 120 IT ADMIN 4200

104 John 30 108 HR\_CLERK 2500

105 Diana 30 108 IT\_ADMIN 5000

106 Smith 40 110 AD\_ASST 3000

108 Jennifer 30 110 HR\_DIR 6500

110 Bob 40 EX\_DIR 8000

120 Ravi 20 110 SI\_DIR 6500

**DEPARTMENTS**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID DEPARTMENT NAME**

10 Admin

20 Education

30 IT

40 Human Resources

Also examine the SQL statements that create the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

CREATE TABLE departments (department\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, department\_nameVARCHAR2 (30));

CREATE TABLE employees (EMPLOEE\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(20), DEPT\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES departments (department\_id) MGR\_ID NUMBERREFERENCES employees (employee id), JOB\_ID VARCHAR2 (15). SALARY NUMBER);

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key MGR\_ID is the ID of mangersand refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID DEPT\_ID is foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of theDEPARTMENTS table

On the DEPARTMENTS table, DEPARTMENT\_ID is the primary key. Examine this DELETEstatement: DELETE FROM departments WHERE department id=40;

**What happens when you execute the DELETE statement?**

1. Only the row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table.

 2. **The statement fails because there are child records in the EMPLOYEES tablewith department ID 40.**

 3. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rowswith employee IDs 110 and 106 are deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.

 4. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rowswith employee IDs 106 and 110 and the employees working under employee 110 aredeleted from the EMPLOYEES table.

 5. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also all therows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

 6. The statement fails because there are no columns specified in the DELETE clause ofthe DELETE statement.

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

**EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY

EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER

MGR\_ID  NUMBER  References employee ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER  Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID

column of the DEPARTMENT table

**DEPARTMENTS**

DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER  NOT NULL,  Primary key

DEPARTMENT\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)

MGR\_ID  NUMBER  References MGR\_ID column of the

EMPLOYEES table

**Evaluate this SQL statement;**

SELECT employee\_id, e.department\_id, department\_name, salary

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e. department\_id=d.department\_id;

**Which SQL statement is equivalent to the above SQL statement?**

1. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employeesWHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id FROM departments);

 2. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employeesNATURAL JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

 3. **SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROMemployees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id=d.department\_id;**

 4. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employeesJOIN departments USING (e.department\_id, d.department\_id);

**135. Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?**

 1. SELECT ename, salary\*12'Annual Salary' FROM employees;

 2. **SELECT ename, salary\* 12 "Annual Salary" FROM employees**

 3. SELECT ename, salary\* 12 AS Annual Salary FROM employees;

 4. SELECT ename, salary\* 12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees

**136. Which two are attributes of iSQL\*Plus? (Choose two)**

 1. iSQL\*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.

 2. **iSQL\*Plus commands are accesses from a browser.**

 3. iSQL\*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.

 4. iSQL\*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.

 5. **iSQL\*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.**

**137. Which three statements about Subqueries are true? (Choose three).**

 1. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row

 2. **A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns**

 3. **A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns**

 4. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator

 5. **A single row subquery can use the IN operator**

6. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator

**138. When should you create a role? (Choose two)**

 1. to simplify the process of creating new users using the CREATE USER xxx IDENTIFIED by yyyy statement

 2. **to grant a group of related privileges to a user**

 3. When the number of people using the database is very high

 4. **to simplify the process of granting and revoking privileges**

 5. To simplify profile maintenance for a user who is constantly traveling.

**139. Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?**

 1. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000

 2. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000

 3. HAVING SALARY > 5000

 4. **WHERE SALARY > 5000**

**140. Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables? (Choose four)**

 1. Must begin with either a number or a letter

 2. **must be 1-30 characters long**

 3. **Should not be an Oracle Server reserved word.**

 4. must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_,\*, and #

 5. **must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_, $, and #**

 6. **must begin with a letter**

**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.

**142. Examine the description of the MARKS table:**

**STD\_ID  NUMBER (4)**

**STUDENT\_NAME   VARCHAR2 (30)**

**SUBJ1  NUMBER (3)**

**SUBJ2  NUMBER (3)**

**SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects.**

**Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:**

SELECT subj1+subj2 total\_marks, std\_id

FROM marks

WHERE subj1 > AVG (subj1) AND subj2 > AVG (subj2)

ORDER BY total\_marks;

**What us the result of the SELECT statement?**

 1. The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of allmarks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject.

 2. The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause

 3. **The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause**

 4. The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause

**143. You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:**

**1. Purchased before January 21, 2001**

**2. Price is less than $ 500 or greater than $ 900**

**You want to sort the result by their date of purchase, starting with the most recently bought book. Which statement should you use?**

 1. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price between 500 and 900 ANDpurchase\_date < '21 - Jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase\_date;

 2. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price IN (500, 900) AND purchase\_date<'21-jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase date ASC;

 3. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price < 500 OR>900 AND purchase\_dateDESC;

 4. **SELECT Book\_title FROM books WHERE price < 500 OR>900 AND purchase\_date<'21-JAN-2001' ORDER BY purchase date DESC;**

 5. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price< 500 OR price> 900) AND purchasedate> '21 - JAN-2001' ORDER BY purchase date ASC;

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

A. =

B. LIKE

C. BETWEEN

**D. NOT IN**

E. Is

F. <>

**145. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structure of the EMPOLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and TAX tables.**

**EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER NOT  NULL  primary key

EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER  Reference EMPLOYEE\_ID Column

DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID to

column of the DEPARTMENT table

**DEPARTMENTS**

DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER  NOT NULL  primary key

DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

MGR\_ID  NUMBER  Reference MGR\_ID column of the

EMPLOYEES table

**TAX**

MIN\_SALARY NUMBER

MAX\_SALARY NUMBER

TAX\_PERCENT NUMBER

**For which situation would you use a nonequijoin query?**

1. **to find the tax percentage for each of the employees**

 2. to list the name, job id, and manager name for all the employees

 3. to find the name, salary and the department name of employees who are notworking with Smith

 4. to find the number of employees working for the Administrative department andearning less than 4000

 5. to display name, salary, manager ID, and department name of all the employees,even if the employees do not have a department ID assigned

**146. You need to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU, which you previously created. You want to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was created). How do you obtain the definition of the view?**

 1. Use the DESCRIBE command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view

 2. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view

 3. Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view

4. **Query the USER\_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for theEMP\_DEPT\_VU view**

 5. Query the USER\_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view

 6. Query the USER\_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view

**147. Which statement explicitly names a constraint?**

 1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

 2. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD CONSTRAINT NAME=student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY(student\_id) REFERENCES student(student\_id);

 3. **ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk FOREIGNKEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);**

 4. ALTER TABLE student grades ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY(student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)

 5. ALTER TABLE student grades ADD NAME student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id)REFERENCES students (student\_id)

**148. 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?**

 1. **SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name LIKE'\_A%;**

 2. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name='\*A%

 3. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\* \_A%;

 4. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '\* a%

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

 1. create a table view

 2. create a view in any scheme

 3. **create a view in your schema**

 4. create a sequence view in any schema

 5. create a view that is accessible by everyone

 6. create a view only if it is based on tables that you created

**150. Which two statements about creating constraints are true? (Choose two)**

 1. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.

 2. All constraints must be defined at the column level

 3. **Constraints can be created after the table is created**

 4. **Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created**

 5. Information about constraints is found in the VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view

**151. You created a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU that contains three columns from the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEE\_NAME AND DEPARTMENT\_NAME**

**The DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table is the foreign key to theprimary key DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table. You want tomodify the view by adding a fourth column, MANAGER\_Id of NUMBER data typefrom the EMPLOYEES table.**

**How can you accomplish this task?**

1. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER),

 2. MODIFY VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER);

 3. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, employee\_nameDepartment\_name, manager\_id FROM employees e, departments d WHEREdepartment\_id = d.department\_id;

 4. MODIFY VIEW emp\_depat\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name,Department\_name, manager\_id FROM employees e, departments d WHEREe.department\_id = d.department\_id;

 5. **CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id,employee\_ name, Department\_name, manager \_id FROM employees e,departments d WHERE e.department\_id=d.department\_id;**

 6. You must remove the existing view first, and then run the CRATE VIEW commandwith a new column list to modify a view.

**152. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:**

**EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

**NEW EMPLOYEES**

EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key

NAME  VARCHAR2 (60)

**Which UPDATE statement is valid?**

1. **UPDATE new\_employees SET name=(SELECT last\_name|| First\_name FROMemployees WHERE employee\_id = 180)**

2. B. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT Last\_name || first\_name FROMemployees) WHERE employee\_id = 180

 3. C. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name|| First\_name FROMemployees WHERE employee\_id = 180 WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_idFROM new employees),

 4. D. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last name|| First\_name FROMemployees WHERE employee\_id= (SELECT employee\_id WHERE employee\_id FROMnew\_employees)) WHERE employee\_id = 180,

**153. You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMER table hasthese columns:**

**CUST\_ID  NUMBER (4)  NOT NULL**

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

**CUST\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (150)**

**CUST\_PHONE  VARCHAR (20)**

**Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?**

1. SELECT \* FROM customers

 2. SELECT name, address FROM customers;

 3. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;

 4. **SELECT cust\_name, cust\_address FROM customers;**

 5. SELECT cust\_id, cust\_name, cust\_address, cust\_phone FROM customers;

**154. Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time?**

 1. &

 2. ACCEPT

 3. PROMPT

 4. **&&**

**155. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**Column name Data type Remarks**

EMPOYEE\_ID  NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

EMP\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL

SAL NUMBER

MGR\_ID  NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID  NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID

column of the DEPARTMENTS table

**You need to create a view called EMP\_VU that allows the users to insert rowsthrough the view. Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP\_VU view,allows the users to insert rows?**

 1. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, Department\_id FROMemployees WHERE mgr\_id IN (102,120);

 2. **CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id,Department\_id FROM employees WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120);**

 3. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS SELECT department\_id, SUM(sal) TOTAL SAL FROMemployees WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120) GROUP BY department\_id;

 4. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id, DISTINCTdepartment\_id FROM employees

**156. What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?**

 1. It allows a grantee DBA privileges

 2. B. It is required syntax for object privileges

 3. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables

 4. It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column

 5. **It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles**

**157. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns**

**STUDENT\_ID  NUMBER (12)**

**SEMESTER\_END DATE**

**GPA  NUMBER (4, 3)**

**The registrar has asked for a report on the average grade point average (GPA) forstudents enrolled during semesters that end in the year 2000. Which statementaccomplishes this?**

1. SELECT AVERAGE(gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'

 2. SELECT COUNT (gpa) FROM student grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000'and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'

 3. SELECT MID (gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' andsemester end < '31-DEC-2000' D. SELECT AVG (gpa) FROM student\_grades WHEREsemester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'

 4. **SELECT SUM (gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'**

 5. SELECT MEDIAN (gpa) FROM student\_grades WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000'and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'

**158. In which scenario would Top N analysis be the best solution?**

 1. You want to identify the most senior employee in the company

2. You want to find the manager supervising the largest number of employees

 3. You want to identify the person who makes the highest salary of all employees

 4. **You want to rank the top three sales representatives who have sold themaximum number of products**

**159. What does the TRUNCATE statement do?**

 1. removes the table

 2. **removes all rows from a table**

 3. shortens the tale to 10 rows

 4. removes all columns from a table

 5. removes foreign keys from a table

**160. Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.**

**EMPLOYEES**

**EMP\_ID EMP\_NAME DEPT\_ID MGR\_ID JOB\_ID SALARY**

101 Smith 20 120 SA\_REP 4000

102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500

103 Chris 20 120 IT ADMIN 4200

104 John 30 108 HR\_CLERK 2500

105 Diana 30 108 IT\_ADMIN 5000

106 Smith 40 110 AD\_ASST 3000

108 Jennifer 30 110 HR\_DIR 6500

110 Bob 40 EX\_DIR 8000

120 Ravi 20 110 SI\_DIR 6500

**EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key.**

**MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID)**

**Which statement lists the ID, name, and salary of the employee, and the ID andname of the employee's manager, for all the employees who have a manager andearn more than 4000?**

 1. SELECT employee\_id "Emp\_id", emp\_name "Employee", salary, employee\_id"Mgr\_id", emp\_name "Manager" FROM employees WHERE salary > 4000;

 2. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee" ,e.salary, m.employee\_id"Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Manager" FROM employees e, employees m WHEREe.mgr\_id = m.mgr\_id AND e.salary > 4000;

 3. **SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee" ,e.salary,m.employee\_id "Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Manager" FROM employees e,employees m WHERE e.mgr\_id = m.employee\_id AND e.salary > 4000;**

 4. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee" ,e.salary, m.mgr\_id"Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "manager" FROM employees e, employees m WHEREe.mgr\_id = m.employee\_id AND e.salary > 4000;

5. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee" ,e.salary, m.mgr\_id"Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Manager" FROM employees e, employees m WHEREe.employee\_id = m.employee\_id AND e.salary > 4000;

**161. The ORDERS table has these columns**

**ORDER\_ID  NUMBER (4)  NOT NULL**

**CUSTOMER\_ID  NUMBER (12)  NOT NULL**

**ORDER\_TOTAL  NUMBER (10, 2)**

**The ORDERS table tracks the Order number, the order total and the customer to whom the Order belongs. Which two statements retrieve orders with an inclusive total that ranges between 100.00 and 200.00 dollars? (Choose Two).**

A. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order\_total FROM orders RANGE ON order\_total(100 AND 2000) INCLUSIVE

 B. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order\_total FROM orders HAVING order total BETWEEN 100 and 2000

**C. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order\_total FROM orders WHERE order\_total BETWEEN 100 and 2000**

 D. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order\_total FROM orders WHERE order\_total >= 100and <=2000

**E. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order \_total FROM orders WHERE order\_total>= 100 and order\_total <=2000.**

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

A. create groups of data

B. sort data in a specific order

C. convert data to a different format

**D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition**

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

A. WHERE

**B. HAVING**

 C. RESTRICT

 D. GROUP BY

 E. ORDER BY

**164. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**SALARY  NUMBER (6, 2)**

**COMMISSION\_PCT  NUMBER (6)**

**You need to write a query that will produce these results:**

**1. Display the salary multiplied by the commission\_pct**

**2. Exclude employees with a zero commission\_pct**

**3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value**

**Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT LAST\_NAME, SALARY \* COMMISSION\_PCT

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL;

**What does the statement provide?**

1. all of the desired results

 2. two of the desired results

 3. **one of the desired results**

 4. an error 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';

**166. Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and EMP\_HIST tables:**

**EMPLOYEES**

**EMP\_ID EMP\_NAME DEPT\_ID MGR\_ID JOB\_ID SALARY**

101 Smith 20 120 SA\_REP 4000

102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500

103 Chris 20 120 IT ADMIN 4200

104 John 30 108 HR\_CLERK 2500

105 Diana 30 108 IT\_ADMIN 5000

106 Smith 40 110 AD\_ASST 3000

108 Jennifer 30 110 HR\_DIR 6500

110 Bob 40 EX\_DIR 8000

120 Ravi 20 110 SI\_DIR 6500

**EMP\_HIST**

**EMPLOYEE \_ID EMP\_NAME JOB\_ID SALARY**

101 Smith SA\_CLERK 2000

103 Chris IT\_CLERK 2200

104 John HR\_CLERK 2000

106 Smith AD\_ASST 3000

108 Jennifer HR\_MGR 4500

**The EMP\_HIST table is updated at the end of every year. The employee ID, name, jobID, and salary of each existing employee are modified with the latest data. Newemployee details are added to the table. Which statement accomplishes this task?**

 1. UPDATE emp\_hist SET employee\_id, name, job\_id, salary = (SELECT employee\_id,name, job\_id, salary FROM employees) WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECTemployee\_id FROM employees);

 2. **MERGE INTO emp\_hist eh USING employees e ON (eh.employee\_id =e.employee\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET eh.name = e.name,eh.job\_id = e.job\_id, eh.salary = e.salary WHEN NOT MATCHED THENINSERT VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.name, e.job\_id id, e.salary);**

 3. MERGE INTO emp\_hist eh USING employees e ON (eh.employee\_id =e.employee\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE emp\_hist SET eh.name = e.name,eh.job\_id = e.job\_id, eh.salary = e.salary WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTOemp\_hist VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.name, e.job\_id, e.salary);

 4. MERGE INTO emp\_hist eh USING employees e WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATEemp\_hist SET eh.name = e.name, eh.job\_id = e.job\_id, eh.salary = e.salary WHENNOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTO emp\_hist VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.name,e.job\_id, e.salary);

**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

**168. The EMP table has these columns:**

**ENAME  VARCHAR2 (35)**

**SALARY  NUMBER (8, 2)**

**HIRE\_DATE DATE**

**Management wants a list of names of employees who have been with the company for more than five yeas. Which SQL statement displays the required results?**

 1. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE>5

 2. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIRE\_DATE-SYSDATE > 5

 3. **SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)/365 > 5**

 4. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)\* 365 > 5

**169. You would like to display the system date in the format \*Monday, 01 June, 2001\* Which SELECT statement should you use?**

 1. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual

 2. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month 'YYY') FROM dual

 3. **SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month YYYY') FROM dual**

 4. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual

 5. SELECT TO\_DATES(SYSDATE,'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual

**170. You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator"="**

**What happens when the main query is executed?**

 1. the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery

 2. the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery

 3. the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery

 4. **The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be usedwith the comparison operator.**

 5. You cannot define multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query

**171. Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three)**

 1. constraints provide data independence

 2. constraint make complex queries easy

 3. **constraints enforce rules at the view level**

 4. **constraints enforce rules at the table level**

 5. **constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies**

 6. constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies

**172. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:**

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

**CUSTOMER\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (100)**

**STREET\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (150)**

**CITY\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (50)**

**STATE\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (50)**

**PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)**

**COUNTRY\_ADDRESS  VARCHAR2 (50)**

**POSTAL\_CODE  VARCHAR2 (12)**

**CUSTOEMR\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)**

**Which statement finds the rows in the CUSTOMERS table that do not have a postalcode**

A. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_codeCONTAINS NULL

B. SELECT customer\_id, customer name FROM customers WHEREposta\_code='\_\_\_\_\_\_\_'

**C. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_codeIS NULL**

D. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal code IS NVL

E. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_code=NULL

**173. Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two)**

 1. **TRIM**

 2. **REPLACE**

 3. TRUNC

 4. TO\_DATE

 5. MOD

 6. CASE

**174. Which two statements accurately describe a role? (Choose two)**

 1. a role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users

 2. a user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles

 3. A role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.

 4. Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.

 5. **A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user**

 6. **A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assignedthe same role.**

**175. Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.**

**EMPLOYEES**

**EMP\_ID  EMP\_NAME  DEPT\_ID  MGR\_ID  JOB\_ID  SALARY**

101  Smith  20  120  SA\_REP  4000

102  Martin 10  105  CLERK  2500

103  Chris  20  120  IT ADMIN  4200

104  John  30  108  HR\_CLERK  2500

105  Diana  30  108  IT\_ADMIN  5000

106  Smith  40  110  AD\_ASST  3000

108  Jennifer  30  110  HR\_DIR  6500

110  Bob  40  EX\_DIR  8000

120  Ravi  20  110  SI\_DIR  6500

On the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key.

MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID.

The JOB\_ID column is a NOT NULL column.

**Evaluate this DELETE statement:**

DELETE employee\_id, salary, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id = 90;

**Why does the DELETE statement fail when you execute it?**

 1. There is no row with dept\_id 90 in the EMPLOYEES table.

 2. You cannot delete the JOB\_ID column because it is a NOT NULL column.

 3. **You cannot specify column names in the DELETE clause of the DELETEstatement.**

 4. You cannot delete the EMPLOYEE\_ID column because it is the primary key of thetable.

**176. You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100employees into the table some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?**

 1. MERGE

 2. INSERT

 3. **UPDATE**

 4. ADD

 5. ENTER

 6. You cannot enter the phone number for the existing employee records

**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**

**180. Which / SQL\* Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?**

 1. **Substitution variables**

 2. replacement variables

3. prompt variables

 4. instead-of variables

 5. This feature cannot be implemented through / SQL\*Plus

**181. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT ROUND (TRUNC (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2) FROM dual;

**What will be displayed?**

 1. **0**

 2. 1

 3. 0.00

 4. an error statement

**182. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  Primary Key**

**FIRST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**LAST\_NAME  VARCHAR2 (25)**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

**SALARY NUMBER**

**What is the correct syntax for an inline view?**

1. **SELECT a last\_name, a salary, a department\_id, b.maxsal FROM employeesa, (SELECT department\_id, max (salary) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BYdepartment\_id) b WHERE a department\_id = department-id AND a\_salary**

**183. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:**

**EMPLOYEE\_ID  NUMBER  NOT NULL**

**EMP\_ID  VARCHAR2 (30)**

**JOB\_ID  VARCHAR2 (20)  DEFAULT 'SA\_REP'**

**SAL NUMBER**

**COMM\_PCT NUMBER**

**MGR\_ID NUMBER**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER**

**You need to update the records of employees 103 and 115.**

**The UPDATE statement you specify should update the rows with the valuesspecified below:**

**JOB\_ID: Default value specified for this column definition**

**SAL: maximum salary earned for the job ID SA\_REP**

**COMM\_PCT: Default value is specified for the column, the value should be NULL**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID: Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable**

**Which UPDATE statement meets the requirements?**

1. UPDATE employees SET job\_id=DEFAULT AND Sal=(SELECT MAX(sal) FROMemployees WHERE job\_id='SA\_REP' AND comm\_pct=DEFALUT AND department\_id=&did WHERE employee\_id IN (103, 115),

 2. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT AND Sal = MAX(sal) AND comm\_pct =DEFAULT OR NULL AND department \_id = & did WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115)AND job\_id = 'SA\_REP'

 3. **UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT Sal = (SELECT MAX (sal) FROMemployees WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP') comm\_pct = DEFAULT, department \_id = &did WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115)**

 4. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT sal = MAX (sal) comm\_pct = DEFAULTdepartment\_id = &did WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115) AND job\_id = 'SA\_REP'

 5. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employeesWHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP') comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL, department\_id = &didWHERE employee\_id IN (103,115)

**184. Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?**

 1. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE

 2. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

 3. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE

 4. **USER\_COL\_PRIVS**

**185. Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three)**

 1. **TIMESTAMP**

 2. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY

 3. **INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND**

 4. **INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH**

 5. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

**186. Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?**

 1. ALTER TABLE table\_name ENABLE constraint\_name

 2. ALTER TABLE table\_name STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

 3. **ALTER TABLE table\_name ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name**

 4. ALTER TABLE table\_name STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

 5. ALTER TABLE table\_name TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

 6. ALTER TABLE table\_name TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

**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.

**188. You need to give the MANAGER role the ability to select from insert into and modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table.**

**Anyone given this MANAGER role should be able to pass those privileges on to others. Which statement accomplishes this?**

 1. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades TO manager;

 2. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades TO ROLE manager

 3. GRANT select, insert, modify ON student\_grades TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;

 4. **GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades TO manager WITH GRANTOPTION**

 5. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades TO ROLE manager WITH GRANTOPTION;

 6. GRANT select, insert, modify ON student\_grades TO ROLE manager WITH GRANTOPTION

**189. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.**

**ORDERS**

**ORD\_ID  ORD\_DATE  CUST\_ID  ORD\_TOTAL**

100  12.JAN.2000  15  10000

101  09.MAR.2000  40  8000

102  09.MAR.2000  35  12500

103  15.MAR.2000  15  12000

104  25.JUN.2000  15  6000

105  18.JUL.2000  20  5000

106  18.JUL.2000  35  7000

107  21.JUL.2000  20  6500

108  04.AUG.2000  10  8000

**CUSTOMERS**

**CUST\_ID  CUST\_NAME  CITY**

10  Smith  Los Angeles

15  Bob  San Francisco

20  Martin  Chicago

25  Mary  New York

30  Rina  Chicago

35  Smith New York

40  Linda  New York

**Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT \*

FROM orders

WHERE cust\_id = (SELECT cust\_id

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_name = 'Smith')

**What is the result when the query is executed?**

1. ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL 102 09-MAR-2000 35 12500 106 18-JUL-2000 35 7000 108 04-AUG-2000 10 8000

 2. ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL 102 09-MAR-2000 35 12500 106 18-JUL-2000 35 7000

 3. ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL 108 04-AUG-2000 10 8000

 4. **The query fails because the subquery returns more than one row.**

 5. The query fails because the outer query and the inner query are using differenttables.

**190. Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)**

 1. A subquery should retrieve only one row.

2. **A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.**

3. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.

4. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels.

5. A subquery CANNOT be used in an SQL query statement that uses group functions.

6. **When a subquery is used with an inequality comparison operator in theouter SQL statement, the column list in the SELECT clause of the subqueryshould contain only one column**

**191. the database administrator of your company created a public synonym calledHR for the HUMAN\_RESOURCES table of the GENERAL schema, because many users frequently use this table. As a user of the database, you created a table called HR in your schema. What happens when you execute this query?**

SELECT \* FROM HR;

 1. you obtain the results retrieved from the public synonym HR created by the databaseadministrator

 2. **You obtain the results retrieved form the HR table that belongs to yourschema.**

 3. you get an error message because you cannot retrieve from a table that has thesame as a public synonym

 4. You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR tablethat belongs to your schema, as a Cartesian product.

 5. You obtain the results retrieved form both the public synonym HR and the HR tablethat belongs to your schema, as a FULL JOIN.

**192. What is true regarding subqueries?**

 1. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query.

 2. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query.

 3. The outer query must return a value to the inner query.

 4. **The inner query returns a value to the outer query.**

 5. The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error.

**193. Which two statements are true regarding the default behavior of the ORDERBY clause? (Choose two.)**

 1. Null values are left out of the sort.

 2. Character values are displayed from Z to A.

 3. **Date values are displayed with the earliest value first.**

 4. Null values are displayed last for descending sequences.

 5. **Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first.**

**194. Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?**

 1. **SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of"Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW\_DATE FROM dual;**

 2. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth "of" MonthYYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW\_DATE FROM dual;

 3. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" MonthYYYY HH:MI:SS AM') NEW\_DATE FROM dual;

 4. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmtDdspth "of" MonthYYYY fmtHH:MI:SS AM') NEW\_DATE FROM dual;

**195. View the image below to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES,DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables.**

**Two new departments are added to your company as shown:**

**DEPARTMENT\_ID  DEPARTMENT\_NAME  MGR\_ID  LOCATION\_ID**

**9998  Engineering  123**

**9999  Administrative  Boston**

**You need to list the names of employees, the department IDs, the department names, and the cities where the departments are, even if there are no employees in the departments and even if the departments are not yet assigned to a location.**

**You need to join the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables toretrieve this information. Which statement do you execute to retrieve this information?**

A.

SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_id,

d.department\_name, l.city

FROM departments d

RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees e

ON d.department\_id = e.department\_id

RIGHT OUTER JOIN locations l

ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

B.

SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_id,

d.department\_name, l.city

FROM departments d

FULL OUTER JOIN employees e

ON d.department\_id = e.department\_id

FULL OUTER JOIN locations l

ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

**C.**

**SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_id,**

**d.department\_name, l.city**

**FROM departments d**

**LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e**

**ON d.department\_id = e.department\_id**

**LEFT OUTER JOIN locations l**

**ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;**

D.

SELECT last\_name, department\_id,

department\_name, city

FROM departments d

NATURAL JOIN employees e

NATURAL JOIN locations l;

**196. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT LPAD(salary,10,\*)

FROM EMP

WHERE EMP\_ID = 1001;

**If the employee with the EMP\_ID 1001 has a salary of 17000, what is displayed?**

A. 17000.00

B. 17000\*\*\*\*\*

C. \*\*\*\*170.00

D. \*\*17000.00

**E. an error statement**

**197. In which three cases would you use the USING clause? (Choose three.)**

 1. **You want to create a nonequijoin.**

 2. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.

 3. The tables to be joined have columns of the same name and different data types.

 4. **The tables to be joined have columns with the same name and compatibledata types.**

 5. **You want to use a NATURAL join, but you want to restrict the number of columns in the join condition.**

**198. For which two actions can you use the TO\_DATE function? (Choose two.)**

 1. **convert any date literal to a date**

 2. **convert any numeric literal to a date**

 3. convert any date to a character literal

 4. format 'January 10 1999' for input

 5. format '10-JAN-99' to 'January 10 1999'

**199. 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?**

 1. SELECT e.last\_name, d. department\_name, d.location\_id

FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments D

USING department\_id ;

2. SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_id

FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departmentsWHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;

 3. SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id

FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments d;

 4. **SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id**

**FROM employees e JOIN departments d**

**USING (department\_id );**