IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. You need to remove the 'DEPARTMENT' column from the 'EMPLOYEES' table without affecting the data in other columns. Which SQL statement would you use to achieve this while ensuring the column can be easily recovered later if needed?

   A.ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES DROP COLUMN DEPARTMENT;

   B.ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES SET UNUSED COLUMN DEPARTMENT;

   C.ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES DISABLE COLUMN DEPARTMENT;

   D.ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES REMOVE COLUMN DEPARTMENT;

2. You need to create a temporary table to store intermediate results during a complex data processing operation. The table should only be visible to your current session and automatically drop when the session ends. Which SQL statement would you use?

   A.CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE temp_results (id NUMBER, result VARCHAR2(100));

   B.CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE temp_results (id NUMBER, result VARCHAR2(100)) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;

   C.CREATE PRIVATE TEMPORARY TABLE temp_results (id NUMBER, result VARCHAR2(100));

   D.CREATE VOLATILE TABLE temp_results (id NUMBER, result VARCHAR2(100));

3. You need to create an external table to read data from a CSV file located at '/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/employees.csv'. The file has three columns: ID (NUMBER), NAME (VARCHAR2(50)), and SALARY (NUMBER). Which SQL statement would correctly create this external table?

A. CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_employees (id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(50), salary NUMBER) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL (TYPE ORACLE_LOADER DEFAULT DIRECTORY data_pump_dir ACCESS PARAMETERS (FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',') LOCATION ('employees.csv'));

B. CREATE TABLE ext_employees (id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(50), salary NUMBER) EXTERNAL DIRECTORY data_pump_dir LOCATION ('employees.csv');

C. CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_employees (id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(50), salary NUMBER) USING CSV WITH HEADER ROW LOCATION '/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/employees.csv';

D. IMPORT EXTERNAL TABLE ext_employees (id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(50), salary NUMBER) FROM CSV FILE '/u01/app/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/employees.csv';

4. You are designing a table to store customer orders. You want to ensure that the 'order_date' column always has a value and that it cannot be set to a future date. Which constraint definition would you add to achieve this?

A. CONSTRAINT chk_order_date CHECK (order_date IS NOT NULL AND order_date <= SYSDATE)

B. CONSTRAINT nn_order_date NOT NULL AND CONSTRAINT chk_order_date CHECK (order_date <= SYSDATE)

C. CONSTRAINT valid_order_date CHECK (order_date IS NOT NULL) AND (order_date <= SYSDATE)

D. order_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE CHECK (order_date <= SYSDATE)

5. You have a table 'PRODUCTS' with columns (id, name, price, category_id). You want to ensure that the 'category_id' always references a valid category in the 'CATEGORIES' table. Which SQL statement would you use to add this constraint?

A. ALTER TABLE PRODUCTS ADD CONSTRAINT fk_category FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES CATEGORIES(id);

B. ALTER TABLE PRODUCTS ADD FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES CATEGORIES(id);

C. CREATE CONSTRAINT fk_category ON PRODUCTS (category_id) REFERENCES CATEGORIES(id);

D. ALTER TABLE PRODUCTS MODIFY category_id REFERENCES CATEGORIES(id);

6. You need to create a temporary table to store session-specific data for a reporting process. The table should be automatically truncated at the end of each transaction but persist for the duration of the session. Which SQL statement would you use?

A. CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE temp_report (id NUMBER, data VARCHAR2(100)) ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS;

B. CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE temp_report (id NUMBER, data VARCHAR2(100)) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;

C. CREATE VOLATILE TABLE temp_report (id NUMBER, data VARCHAR2(100));

D. CREATE SESSION TABLE temp_report (id NUMBER, data VARCHAR2(100));

7. You have a large CSV file containing millions of records that you need to query frequently. The file is updated daily by an external process. What's the most efficient way to make this data queryable in Oracle without importing it into a regular table?

A. CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE sales_data (date DATE, product_id NUMBER, amount NUMBER) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL (TYPE ORACLE_DATAPUMP DEFAULT DIRECTORY data_dir ACCESS PARAMETERS (FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',') LOCATION ('sales.csv'));

B. CREATE VIEW sales_data AS SELECT * FROM CSVREAD('/path/to/sales.csv');

C. CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW sales_data REFRESH ON DEMAND AS SELECT * FROM CSVREAD('/path/to/sales.csv');

D. CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE sales_data (date DATE, product_id NUMBER, amount NUMBER) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL (TYPE ORACLE_LOADER DEFAULT DIRECTORY data_dir ACCESS PARAMETERS (RECORDS DELIMITED BY NEWLINE FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',') LOCATION ('sales.csv'));

8. You need to add a new column 'last_updated' to an existing table 'CUSTOMERS' that should automatically update with the current timestamp whenever a row is inserted or updated. Which SQL statement would you use?

A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD last_updated TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP NOT NULL;

B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD last_updated TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP ON UPDATE SYSTIMESTAMP;

C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD last_updated TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP NOT NULL;CREATE TRIGGER update_last_updated BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON CUSTOMERS FOR EACH ROW BEGIN :NEW.last_updated := SYSTIMESTAMP; END;

D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD last_updated TIMESTAMP GENERATED ALWAYS AS (SYSTIMESTAMP) VIRTUAL;