Item 1 of 57
Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

A. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.
B. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery,
unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.
C. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.
D. A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.
E. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.
F. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in an INSERT statement to insert multiple rows at a time.

ANS : B, D

Item 2 of 57
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.)

A. SUM(start_date)
B. AVG(start_date)
C. COUNT(start_date)
D. AVG(start_date, end_date)
E. MIN(start_date)
F. MAXIMUM(start_date)

ANS : C,E

Item 3 of 57

Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view: Column Name Type Remarks

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(20) From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

A. SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu;
B. SELECT department_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id;
C. SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
D. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu WHERE department_id IN (10,20) GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
E. None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

ANS : E

Item 4 of 57

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 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?

A. SELECT dept_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;
B. SELECT dept_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000 GROUP BY dept_id;
C. SELECT dept_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;
D. SELECT dept_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;
E. SELECT dept_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, salary HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

ANS : D

Item 5 of 57

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;

A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.
B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

ANS : C

Item 6 of 57

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct) + (s.sales_amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_VALUEFROM employees e, sales sWHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;

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

A. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.
B. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.
C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.
D. An error will be reported.

ANS : C

Item 7 of 57

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?

A. 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);
B. 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
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
C. 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);
D. 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_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT INTO new_employees VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||',
'||e.last_name);

ANS : A

Item 8 of 57
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"?

A. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';
B. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';
C. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';
D. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

ANS : A

Item 9 of 57

You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01 June, 2001".

Which SELECT statement should you use?

A. SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

ANS : C

Item 10 of 57

What is true about joining tables through an equijoin?

A. You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.
B. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.
C. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement.
D. To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns.

E. You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

ANS : E

Item 11 of 57

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

A. CASCADE
B. UNIQUE
C. NONUNIQUE
D. CHECK
E. PRIMARY KEY
F. CONSTANT
G. NOT NULL

ANS : B, D,E,G

Item 12 of 57

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?

A. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax t
WHERE e.salary BETWEEN t.min_salary AND t.max_salary;
B. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax t
WHERE e.salary > t.min_salary AND < t.max_salary;
C. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax t
WHERE MIN(e.salary) = t.min_salary AND MAX(e.salary) = t.max_salary;
D. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between the two tables.

ANS : A

Item 13 of 57

View the image below to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables.
Which two SQL statements produce the name, department name, and the city of all the employees who earn more than 10000? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e
JOIN departments d USING (department_id)
JOIN locations l USING (location_id)
WHERE salary > 10000;
B. 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;
C. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city

FROM employees e, departments d, locations l
WHERE salary > 10000;

D. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city
FROM employees e, departments d, locations l
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND d.location_id = l.location_id AND salary > 10000;

E. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments, locations WHERE salary > 10000;

ANS : A,D

Item 14 of 57

Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP_DEPT_VU from your schema?

A. DROP emp_dept_vu;
B. DELETE emp_dept_vu;
C. REMOVE emp_dept_vu;
D. DROP VIEW emp_dept_vu;
E. DELETE VIEW emp_dept_vu;
F. REMOVE VIEW emp_dept_vu;

ANS : D

Item 15 of 57

Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. SELECT
D. DESCRIBE
E. DELETE
F. RENAME

ANS : D

Item 16 of 57

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 alter the table by using this SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);

Which is true about your ALTER statement?

A. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.
B. A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table.
C. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type.
D. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value 5000.

ANS : B

Item 17 of 57

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?

A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
B. SELECT COUNT (dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
C. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept_id)) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
E. SELECT UNIQUE(dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';

ANS : D

Item 18 of 57

Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
B. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

ANS : A

Item 19 of 57

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?

A. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' OR gpa > 3.0;
B. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa gt 3.0;
C. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa > 3.0;
D. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa >= 3.0;
E. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end > '01-JAN-2001' OR semester_end < '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa >= 3.0;

ANS : C

Item 20 of 57

Top N analysis requires _____ and _____. (Choose two.)

A. the use of rowed
B. a GROUP BY clause
C. an ORDER BY clause
D. only an inline view
E. an inline view and an outer query

ANS : C,E

Item 21 of 57

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

A. COMMIT
B. MERGE
C. UPDATE
D. DELETE ...
E. CREATE ...
F. DROP ...

ANS : B,C,D

Item 22 of 57

Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outer join.
B. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
C. You use (*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
D. You use an outer join to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
E. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outer join.
F. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to another condition by using the OR operator.

ANS : A,E,F

Item 23 of 57

Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table holds a value?

A. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
B. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
C. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
D. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn IS NOT NULL;
E. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
F. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name NOT NULL;

ANS : C

Item 24 of 57

Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM emp; The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?

A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.
B. SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;
C. SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp;

ANS : B

Item 25 of 57

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?

A. CREATE ROLE registrar;
   GRANT MODIFY ON student_grades TO registrar;
   GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
B. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar;
   GRANT ALL ON student_grades TO registrar;
   GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
C. CREATE ROLE registrar;
   GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar;
   GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3
D. CREATE ROLE registrar;
   GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar;
   GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
E. CREATE registrar;

GRANT CHANGE ON student_grades TO registrar;
GRANT registrar;

ANS : D

Item 26 of 57

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?

A. ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY student_id;
B. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student_id);
C. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY student_id;
D. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);
E. ALTER TABLE studentsMODIFY CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

ANS : D

Item 27 of 57

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 a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?

A. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;
B. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
C. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;
D. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa;
E. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;
F. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;

ANS : F

Item 28 of 57

Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

A. The table is accessible to all users.
B. Tables are created in the public schema.
C. Tables are created in your schema.
D. Tables are created in the DBA schema.
E. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

ANS : C

Item 29 of 57

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

A. cannot be nested
B. manipulate data items
C. act on each row returned
D. return one result per row
E. accept only one argument and return only one value
F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

ANS : B,C,D,F

Item 30 of 57

Which statement creates a new user?

A. CREATE USER susan;
B. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan;
C. CREATE NEW USER susan DEFAULT;
D. CREATE USER susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;
E. CREATE NEW USER susan IDENTIFIED by blue;
F. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;

ANS : D

Item 31 of 57

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–
a DATE_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed
When a row is inserted 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?

A. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10),
customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status NUMBER(10)
DEFAULT 'PENDING',
date_ordered DATE);
B. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10),
customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',
date_ordered DATE);

C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(10),

customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',
date_ordered DATE);

D. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(10),
customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',
date_ordered DATE);

E CREATE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(10),
customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',
date_ordered DATE);

F CREATE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(10),
customer_id NUMBER(8),
order_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',
date_ordered VARCHAR2);

ANS : E

Item 32 of 57

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE employees;
B. DESCRIBE employees;
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
E. ALTER TABLE employeesSET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
F. SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 20;

ANS : D,E

Item 33 of 57

View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table. The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee. Which three tasks would require subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose three.)

A. deleting the records of employees who do not earn commission
B. increasing the commission of employee 3 by the average commission earned in department 20
C. finding the number of employees who do NOT earn commission and are working for department 20
D. inserting into the table a new employee 10 who works for department 20 and earns a commission that is equal to the commission earned by employee 3
E. creating a table called COMMISSION that has the same structure and data as the columns EMP_ID and COMMISSION of the EMP table
F. decreasing the commission by 150 for the employees who are working in department 30 and earning a commission of more than 800

ANS : B,D,E

Item 34 of 57

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?

A. The query returns no rows.
B. The query fails because the outer query is retrieving more than one column.
C. The query fails because both the inner and outer queries are retrieving data from the same table.

ANS : A

Item 35 of 57

View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. You want to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the departments table. Which query would you use?

A. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees , departments(+);
B. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees JOIN departments (+);
C. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
D. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
E. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees(+) , departments ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
F. SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

ANS : F

Item 36 of 57

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.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
B. INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name) VALUES('John', 'Smith');
C. INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('1000', 'John', NULL);
D. INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, employee_id) VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith');
E. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id) VALUES (1000);
F. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (1000, 'John', ' ');

ANS : C,E,F

Item 37 of 57

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?

A. The two statements produce identical results.
B. The second statement returns a syntax error.
C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.
D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.

ANS : A

Item 38 of 57

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?

A. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John' SET last_name='Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
B. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John', SET last_name ='Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
C. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John' AND last_name ='Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
D. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John', last_name ='Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;

ANS : D

Item 39 of 57

Evaluate the SQL statement
DROP TABLE DEPT;
Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four.)

A. You cannot roll back this statement.
B. All pending transactions are committed.
C. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.
D. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.
E. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.
F. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.
G. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

ANS : A,B,D,E

Item 40 of 57

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 reena WITH GRANT OPTION;
The user Reena 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 the SUE.EMP table?

A. Alice only
B. Alice and Reena
C. Alice, Reena, and Timber
D. Sue, Alice, Reena, and Timber

ANS : C

Item 41 of 57

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 SQL statement do you use?

A. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_%' ESCAPE '\';
B. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_';
C. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_' ESCAPE "\";
D. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = '%SA_';

Ans:A
Item 42 of 57

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?

A. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name, last_name);
B. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name AND last_name);
C. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON (first_name, last_name);
D. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON employees (first_name AND last_name);
E. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON employees(first_name, last_name);

F. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX FOR employees(first_name, last_name);
ANS:E
Item 43 of 57

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 the CUSTOMERS table. Which statement produœs this output?

A. SELECT dear customer, customer_name, FROM customers;
B. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name || ',' FROM customers;
C. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name ',' FROM customers;
D. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' FROM customers;
E. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer_name || "," FROM customers;
F. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' || FROM customers;

ANS:D

Item 44 of 57

What is true about sequences?

A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.

Ans: A

Item 45 of 57

Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

A. binary data up to 4 gigabytes
B. character data up to 4 gigabytes
C. raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes
D. binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes
E. a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table

ANS:E
Item 46 of 57

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

A. none
B. DELETE, INSERT,SELECT
C. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
D. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

ANS:D
Item 47 of 57

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.)

A. SER_NO
B. ORDER_ID
C. STATUS
D. PROD_ID
E. ORD_TOTAL
F. composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

ANS:A,F
Item 48 of 57

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

A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.
E. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC_NULLS.

Ans: A

Item 49 of 57

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?

A. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT (gpa) FROM student_grades GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;
C. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL GROUP BY semester_end;
D. SELECT MAX(gpa) GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL FROM student_grades;
E. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;

ANS:C
Item 50 of 57

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

A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
F. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

ans: ABDE
Item 51 of 57

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?

A. An error is returned.
B. You are prompted to enter a new value.
C. A report is produced that matches the first report produced.
D. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.

ANS:C
Item 52 of 57

Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?
A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMP;
B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FROM EMP;
C. SELECT sysdate-hire_date FROM EMP;
D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7)FROM EMP;

ANS:C
Item 53 of 57

What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)
A. You have too many tables.
B. Your tables are too long.
C. Your tables have difficult names.
D. You want to work on your own tables.
E. You want to use another schema's tables.
F. You have too many columns in your tables.

Ans: CE
Item 54 of 57

View the image below to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.
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.
B.
C.
D.
E. The SQL statement produces an error.

ANS:E
Item 55 of 57

What is true about updates through a view?
A. You cannot update a view with group functions.
B. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.
C. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect.
D. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying tables.

ANS:A
Item 56 of 57

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?
A. 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 BY b.dept_id;

B. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) b WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal < b.maxsal;
C. 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);
D. 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;

ANS:B
Item 57 of 57

View the image below and examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS 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?
A.
B.
C.
D.
E. The query returns no rows.
F. The query fails because ANY is not a valid operator with a subquery.

ANS:E
Item 1 of 57

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 –
a DATE_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_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
B. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
B. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
D. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status NUMBER (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
E. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status NUMBER (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

ANS:B
Item 2 of 57

Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?
A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMP;
B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FROM EMP;
C. SELECT sysdate-hire_date FROM EMP;
D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7)FROM EMP;

ANS:C
Item 3 of 57

Evaluate the SQL statement:
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2) F ROM dual;
Which values are displayed?

A. 46, 45 46
B. 45.93, 50
C. 45.93, 50
D. 45.9, 45
E. 45.93, 46
F. 45.95, 45.93

Ans: 50 and 45.93
Item 4 of 57

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.)

A. SER_NO
B. ORDER_ID
C. STATUS
D. PROD_ID
E. ORD_TOTAL
F. composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

ANS:A,F
Item 5 of 57

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 WHERE clause identifies customers that are located in France?

A. WHERE lower(country_address) = ''france''
B. WHERE lower(country_address) = 'france'
C. WHERE lower(country_address) IS 'france'
D. WHERE lower(country_address) = '%france%'
E. WHERE lower(country_address) LIKE %france%

ANS:B
Item 6 of 57

Which are iSQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. SELECT
D. DESCRIBE
E. DELETE
F. RENAME

Ans:d
Item 7 of 57

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?

A. SELECT city_address, COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco');
B. SELECT city_address, COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco') GROUP BY city_address;
C. SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco') GROUP BY city_address, customer_id;
D. SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id) FROM customers GROUP BY city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco');

Ans: B
Item 8 of 57

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

A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

ANS:C
Item 9 of 57

What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?

A. creates a view with constraints
B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints
C. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges
D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist

Item 10 of 57

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?

A. COUNT(UPPER(country_address))
B. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country_address)))
C. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country_address)))
D. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country_address)
E. COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country_address)))

ANS:E
Item 11 of 57

A data manipulation language statement _____.

A. completes a transaction on a table
B. modifies the structure and data in a table
C. modifies the data but not the structure of a table
D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

ANS:C
Item 12 of 57

Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO_CHAR function? (Choose two.)

A. convert 10 to 'TEN'
B. convert '10' to 10
C. convert 10 to '10'
D. convert 'TEN' to 10
E. convert a date to a character expression
F. convert a character expression to a date

ANS:C,E
Item 13 of 57

The DBA issues this SQL command:
CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED by tiger;
What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

A. no privileges
B. only the SELECT privilege
C. only the CONNECT privilege
D. all the privileges of a default user

ANS:A
Item 14 of 57

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.

ANS:A
Item 15 of 57

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?

A. SELECT *FROM customers;
B. SELECT name, address FROM customers;
C. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;
D. SELECT cust_name, cust_address FROM customers;
E. SELECT cust_id, cust_name, cust_address, cust_phone FROM customers;

ANS:D
Item 16 of 57

Examine the statement: GRANT select, insert, update ON student_grades TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION; Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. MANAGER must be a role.
B. It allows the MANAGER to pass the specified privileges on to other users.
C. It allows the MANAGER to create tables that refer to the STUDENT_GRADES table.
D. It allows the MANAGER to apply all DML statements on the STUDENT_GRADES table.
E. It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, insert into, and update the STUDENT_GRADES table.
F. It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, delete from, and update the STUDENT_GRADES table.

ANS:B,E
Item 17 of 57

Which best describes an inline view?

A. a schema object
B. a subquery that can contain an ORDER BY clause
C. another name for a view that contains group functions
D. a subquery that is part of the FROM clause of another query

d)
ANS:D
Item 18 of 57

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 equi-join?

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

ANS:D
Item 19 of 57

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?

A. The results are not sorted.
B. The results are sorted numerically.
C. The results are sorted alphabetically.
D. The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.

ANS:D
Item 20 of 57

View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which three subqueries work? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT * FROM employees where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
C. SELECT distinct department_id FROM employeesWHERE salary > ANY (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
D. SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
E. SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
F. SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY AVG(SALARY));

ANS:C,D,E
Item 21 of 57

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

A. The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns.
B. The tables being joined have only matched data.
C. The columns being joined have NULL values.
D. The tables being joined have only unmatched data.
E. The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.
F. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship.

Ans: CE
Item 22 of 57

In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

A. Both tables have NULL values.

B. You want all unmatched data from one table
C. You want all matched data from both tables.
D. You want all unmatched data from both tables.
E. One of the tables has more data than the other.
F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

ANS:D
Item 23 of 57

Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?
A. UNIQUE
B. NOT NULL
C. CHECK
D. PRIMARY KEY
E. FOREIGN KEY

ANS:B
Item 24 of 57

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?
A. You have no rows in the table.
B. You have an employee with the name of James.
C. You cannot roll back to the same savepoint more than once.
D. Your last update fails to update any rows because employee ID 180 was already deleted.

ANS:A
Item 25 of 57

Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY*12?
A. SELECT ename, salary*12 'Annual Salary' FROM employees;
B. SELECT ename, salary*12 "Annual Salary" FROM employees;
C. SELECT ename, salary*12 AS Annual Salary FROM employees;
D. SELECT ename, salary*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees

ANS:B

Item 26 of 57
View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS 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?

A. 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.
B. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.
C. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.
D. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the employee name Smith.
E. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT_ADMIN job ID in the EMPLOYEES table.
F. The statement fails because there is no 'Administration' department in the DEPARTMENTS table

ANS:D
Item 27 of 57
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 is run, the INSERT statement should insert a row with the specified values into the EMPLOYEES table. The INSERT statement should pass values to the table columns as specified below:
EMPLOYEE_ID: Next value from the sequence EMP_ID_SEQEMP_NAME and JOB_ID:
As specified by the user during run time, through substitution 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?

A. INSERT INTO employeesVALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
B. INSERT INTO employeesVALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did IN (20,50));
C. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (20,50)) VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
D. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (20,50) WITH CHECK OPTION)VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
E. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department_id = 20 AND department_id = 50) WIT H CHECK OPTION)VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);

ANS:B
Item 28 of 57
The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?

A. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL_USERS;
B. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;
C. GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL_USERS
D. GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;

A NS:D

Item 29 of 57
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

A. USER_CONSTRAINTS
B. USER_OBJECTS
C. ALL_CONSTRAINTS
D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS
E. USER_COLUMNS

ANS:D
Item 30 of 57
Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two.)

A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
C. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
D. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.
E. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query if the query uses a HAVING clause.
F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.

ANS:B,D
Item 31 of 57
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?

A. The SQL statement displays the desired results.
B. The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.
C. The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.
D. The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desired results.

ANS: B

Item 32 of 57
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?

A. The set of statements contains an error and does not work.
B. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the MODIFY privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three users.

C. 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.
D. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and creates three users with the role.
E. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the REGISTRAR role to the STUDENT_GRADES object.
F. It creates a role called STUDENT_GRADES, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the UPDATE role to the registrar.

ANS:C

Item 33 of 57

Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery should retrieve only one row.
B. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
C. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
D. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels.
E. A subquery CANNOT be used in an SQL query statement that uses group functions.
F. When a subquery is used with an inequality comparison operator in the outer SQL statement, the column list in the SELECT clause of the subquery should contain only one column.

ANS:B,D

Item 34 of 57

Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view:

Column Name Type Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(20) From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

A. SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu;
B. SELECT department_id, SUM(salary)FROM emp_dept_vuGROUP BY department_id;
C. SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary)FROM emp_dept_vuGROUP BY department_id, job_id;
D. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary)FROM emp_dept_vuWHERE department_id IN (10,20)GROUP BY job_idHAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
E. None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

ANS:E

Item 35 of 57

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?

A. CREATE TABLE student_grades (student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk REFERENCES (student_id) FOREIGN KEY students(student_id));
B. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
C. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
D. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));

ANS:D

Item 36 of 57
Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)
A. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.
B. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.
C. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.
D. A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.
E. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.
F. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in an INSERT statement to insert multiple rows at a time.

ANS:B,D

Item 37 of 57
Evaluate the SQL statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;
Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)
A. It releases the storage space used by the table.
B. It does not release the storage space used by the table.
C. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
D. You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
E. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an error.
F. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table

ANS:ADF

Item 38 of 57
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 10 or 20.
Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP_VU?
A. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20);
B. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20) WITH READ ONLY;
C. CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20) WITH CHECK OPTION;
D. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20);

E. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp_vu AS SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10,20) NO UPDATE;

ANS:C

Item 39 of 57

View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table. The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee. Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose two.) (Select all that apply)

A. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3
B. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10
C. finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company
D. listing the departments whose average commission is more than 600
E. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID
F. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

ANS:A,C

Item 40 of 57

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?

A. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name, last_name);
B. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name AND last_name);
C. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON (first_name, last_name);
D. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON employees (first_name AND last_name);
E. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX ON employees(first_name, last_name);
F. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX FOR employees(first_name, last_name);

ANS:E

Item 41 of 57

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

A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.
B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.
C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.
D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.

ANS:B,D

Item 42 of 57

Examine the statement:

Create synonym emp for hr.employees;

What happens when you issue the statement?

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

ANS:D

Item 43 of 57
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.)

A. SUM(start_date)
B. AVG(start_date)
C. COUNT(start_date)
D. AVG(start_date, end_date)
E. MIN(start_date)
F. MAXIMUM(start_date)

ANS:C,E
Item 44 of 57
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?

A. ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));
B. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));
C. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));
D. ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));
E. You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.

ANS:D
Item 45 of 57
Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outer join.
B. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
C. You use (*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
D. You use an outer join to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
E. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outer join.
F. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to another condition by using the OR operator.

ANS:A,E,F
Item 46 of 57
Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and the WHERE condition?

A. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3WHERE last_name = '&4';
B. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM &3WHERE '&last_name = '&4";
C. SELECT &1, &2FROM &3WHERE last_name = '&4';
D. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM EMPWHERE last_name = '&4';

ANS:C
Item 47 of 57
Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

A. binary data up to 4 gigabytes
B. character data up to 4 gigabytes
C. raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes

D. binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes
E. a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table

ANS:E
Item 48 of 57
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?

A. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end DESC, gpa DESC;
B. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end ASC, gpa ASC;
C. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end, gpa DESC;
D. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end DESC;
E. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end ASC;

ANS:C
Item 49 of 57
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?

A. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees);
B. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees);
C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE name ='Carrey');
D. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE last_name ='Carrey');

ANS:C
Item 50 of 57
Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. A MERGE statement is used to merge the data of one table with data from another.
B. A MERGE statement replaces the data of one table with that of another.
C. A MERGE statement can be used to insert new rows into a table.
D. A MERGE statement can be used to update existing rows in a table.

ANS:'A,C,D
Item 51 of 57
Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?

A. CREATE TABLE EMP9$# AS (empid number(2));

B. CREATE TABLE EMP*123 AS (empid number(2));
C. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (packid number(2));
D. CREATE TABLE 1EMP_TEST AS (empid number(2));

Ans:C
Item 52 of 57
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?

A. difference, projection, join
B. selection, projection, join
C. selection, intersection, join
D. intersection, projection, join
E. difference, projection, product

ANS:B
Item 53 of 57

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

A. string
B. character
C. integer
D. calendar
E. numeric
F. translation
G. date
H. conversion

ANSB,E,G,H
Item 54 of 57
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?

A. SELECT last_name, manager_id, department_name
FROM employees e
FULL OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
B. SELECT e.last_name, m.last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
C. SELECT e.last_name, m.last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
D. SELECT e.last_name, m.last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
E. SELECT e.last_name, m.last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

F. SELECT last_name, manager_id, department_name
FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id) ;

ANS:B

Item 55 of 57

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 values for the EMPLOYEE_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table.
Which two statements regarding the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence are true? (Choose two.)

A. You cannot use the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence to populate the JOB_ID column.
B. The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is invalidated when you modify the EMPLOYEE_ID column.
C. The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is not affected by modifications to the EMPLOYEES table.
D. Any other column of NUMBER data type in your schema can use the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence.
E. The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is dropped automatically when you drop the EMPLOYEES table.
F. The EMP_ID_SEQ sequence is dropped automatically when you drop the EMPLOYEE_ID column.

Ans: CD

Item 56 of 57

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

A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.
D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.
E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.
F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Ans: CD

Item 57 of 57

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 ranking in the course INT_SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999.
Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?

A. 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;

B. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWID "Rank" FROM students WHERE ROWID <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'ORDER BY marks;
C. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks 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);
D. 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)WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 ;
E. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students ORDER BY marks) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'AND course_id = 'INT_SQL';

Ans: D

Item 1 of 57

Examine the description of the STUDENTS table: STD_ID NUMBER(4) COURSE_ID VARCHAR2(10) START_DATE DATE EEND_DATE DATE Which two aggregate functions are valid on the START_DATE column? (Choose two.)

A. SUM(start_date)
B. AVG(start_date)
C. COUNT(start_date)
D. AVG(start_date, end_date)
E. MIN(start_date)
F. MAXIMUM(start_date)

_ANS:C,E_____

Item 2 of 57

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?

A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
B. SELECT COUNT(dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
C. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept_id)) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
E. SELECT UNIQUE(dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';

_ANS:D_____

Item 3 of 57

Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
B. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

ANS:A_____

Item 4 of 57

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

A. none
B. DELETE, INSERT,SELECT
C. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
D. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

ANS:D_____

Item 5 of 57

What is true about joining tables through an equijoin?

A. You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.
B. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.

C. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement.
D. To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns.
E. You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

ANS:E_____

Item 6 of 57

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 a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?

A. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;
B. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
C. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;
D. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa;
E. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;
F. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;

ANS:F_____

Item 7 of 57

Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. SELECT
D. DESCRIBE
E. DELETE
F. RENAME

ANS:D_____

Item 8 of 57

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE employees;
B. DESCRIBE employees;
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
E. ALTER TABLE employeesSET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
F. SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employeesWHERE department_id = 20;

_D,E_____

ANS:

Item 9 of 57

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;

A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.
B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

ANS:C_____

Item 10 of 57

Evaluate these two SQL statements:
SELECT last_name, salary, hire_dateFROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC;
SELECT last_name, salary, hire_dateFROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY 2 DESC;
What is true about them?

A. The two statements produce identical results.
B. The second statement returns a syntax error.
C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.
D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.

_ANS:A_____

Item 11 of 57
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?

A. 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 value S(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
B. 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 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
C. MERGE INTO new_employees cUSING 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 value S(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
D. 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_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTO new_employees valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);

_____
ANS:A
Item 12 of 57
Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outer join.
B. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
C. You use (*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
D. You use an outer join to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
E. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outer join.
F. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to another condition by using the OR operator.

_____
ANS:
Item 13 of 57

View the image below to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables.
Which two SQL statements produce the name, department name, and the city of all the employees who earn more than 10000? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e JOIN departments d USING (department_id)JOIN locations lUSING (location_id) WHERE salary > 10000;
B. 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;
C. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e, departments d, locations l WHERE salary > 10000;
D. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e, departments d, locations l WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND d.location_id = l.location_id AND salary > 10000;
E. SELECT emp_name, department_name, city FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments, locations WHERE salary > 10000;
_ANS:A,D_____

Item 15 of 57
Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct) + (s.sales_amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_valueFROM employees e, sales sWHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;
What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?
A. The value displayed in the CALC_value column will be lower.
B. The value displayed in the CALC_value column will be higher.
C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_value column.
D. An error will be reported.
_____ANS:C_____

Item 16 of 57

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?

A. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax tWHERE e.salary BETWEEN t.min_salary AND t.max_salary;
B. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax tWHERE e.salary > t.min_salary AND < t.max_salary;
C. SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent FROM employees e, tax tWHERE MIN(e.salary) = t.min_salary AND MAX(e.salary) = t.max_salary;
E. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between the two tables.
ANS:A

_____
Item 17 of 57
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 SQL statement do you use?

A. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_idFROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_%' ESCAPE '\';
B. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_idFROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_';

C. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_idFROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_' ESCAPE "\";
D. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_idFROM employees WHERE job_id = '%SA_'; ANS:A_____

Item 18 of 57

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?

A. CREATE ROLE registrar;GRANT MODIFY ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
B. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar;GRANT ALL ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
C. CREATE ROLE registrar;GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3
D. CREATE ROLE registrar;GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
E. CREATE registrar;GRANT CHANGE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;
_____ANS:C_____

Item 21 of 57

In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)
A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
F. in the valueS clause of an INSERT statement
_____ANSA,:B,D,E_____

Item 22 of 57

Top N analysis requires _____ and _____. (Choose two.)
A. the use of rowid
B. a GROUP BY clause
C. an ORDER BY clause
D. only an inline view
E. an inline view and an outer query
_ANS:C,E_____

Item 32 of 57

Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view:

Column Name	Type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

A. SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu;
B. SELECT department_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vuGROUP BY department_id;
C. SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp_dept_vuGROUP BY department_id, job_id;
D. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu WHERE department_id IN (10,20)GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
E. None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.
_____ANS:E_____

Item 35 of 57
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
a DATE_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed
When a row is inserted 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?

A. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status NUMBER(10)
DEFAULT 'PENDING',date_ordered DATE);
B. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',date_ordered DATE);
C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',date_ordered DATE);
D. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',date_ordered DATE);
E. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2(10)
DEFAULT 'PENDING',date_ordered DATE);
F. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER(10), customer_id NUMBER(8),order_status VARCHAR2(10)
DEFAULT 'PENDING',date_ordered VARCHAR2);
ANS:____E_____

Item 36 of 57
What is true about sequences?
A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements. ___ANS:A_____

Item 37 of 57
Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100FROM emp;
The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?
A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.
B. SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100)FROM emp;
C. SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100FROM emp;
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,*12FROM emp;
_ANS;B_____

Item 38 of 57
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?
A. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, b.dept_id, MAX(sal)

FROM employees a, departments b
WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_idANDA.sal < MAX(sal)GROUP BY b.dept_id;

B. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal
FROM employees a, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) b WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_idANDA.sal < b.maxsal;

C. 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);

D. 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;

ANS:B_____

Item 49 of 57
What is true about updates through a view?

A. You cannot update a view with group functions.
B. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.
C. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect.
D. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying tables.

_____ANS:A_____

Item 50 of 57
What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

A. You have too many tables.
B. Your tables are too long.
C. Your tables have difficult names.
D. You want to work on your own tables.
E. You want to use another schema's tables.
F. You have too many columns in your tables.

_____
ANS;C,E
Item 54 of 57
Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)

A. cannot be nested
B. manipulate data items
C. act on each row returned
D. return one result per row
E. accept only one argument and return only one value
F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

_____ANS:B,C,D,F_____

Item 55 of 57
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"?

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

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

_____ANS:A_____

Item 56 of 57

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

A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.
E. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC_NULLS

_____

ANS:A

Item 57 of 57

Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table holds a value?

A. ALTER TABLE customersADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
B. ALTER TABLE customersMODIFY CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
C. ALTER TABLE customersMODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
D. ALTER TABLE customersMODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn IS NOT NULL;
E. ALTER TABLE customersMODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
F. ALTER TABLE customersADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name NOT NULL;

ANS:C