



Oracle 1Z0-007

Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL

Q&A V 3.49

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1. 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

Answer: D

2. 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.

Answer: CE

3. 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;

Answer: F

4. In which three cases would you use the USING clause? (Choose three.)

A.You want to create a nonequijoin.

B.The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.

C.The tables to be joined have columns of the same name and different data types.

D.The tables to be joined have columns with the same name and compatible data types.

E.You want to use a NATURAL join, but you want to restrict the number of columns in the join condition.

Answer: CDE

5. 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)))

Answer: E

6. Click the Exhibit button and 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.)

- 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 employees
WHERE 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));

Answer: CDE

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

1. Choose rows from a table.
2. Choose columns from a table.
3. 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

Answer: B

8. Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME
```

FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d

WHERE e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID;

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

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

Answer: A

9. 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 s

WHERE 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.

Answer: C

10. 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

Answer: B

11. 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;
```

Answer: B

12. 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 produces this output?

A.SELECT dear customer, customer_name,

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;

Answer: D

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

- A.iSQL*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.
- B.iSQL*Plus commands are accessed from a browser.
- C.iSQL*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.
- D.iSQL*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.
- E.iSQL*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.

Answer: BE

14. Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: D

16. 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.

Answer: BD

17. Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three.)

- A.Constraints provide data independence.
- B.Constraints make complex queries easy.
- C.Constraints enforce rules at the view level.
- D.Constraints enforce rules at the table level.
- E.Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies.
- F.Constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.

Answer: CDE

18. Which SQL statement defines a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPTNO column of the EMP table?

A.CREATE TABLE EMP

```
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk FOREIGN KEY deptno  
REFERENCES dept (deptno));
```

B.CREATE TABLE EMP

```
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2)  
CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));
```

C.CREATE TABLE EMP

```
(empno NUMBER(4),
```

```
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno)  
FOREIGN KEY (deptno));
```

D.CREATE TABLE EMP

```
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2) FOREIGN KEY  
CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));
```

Answer: B

19. 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

Answer: D

20. 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));

Answer: D

21. 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 students

MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

Answer: D

22. 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;

Answer: C

23. Which two statements about views are true? (Choose two.)

A.A view can be created as read only.

B.A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.

C.A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.

D.A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.

E.A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

Answer: AB

24. 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?

- A. Use the DESCRIBE command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view.
- B. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view.
- C. Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP_DEPT_VU view.
- D. Query the USER_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.
- E. Query the USER_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.
- F. Query the USER_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP_DEPT_VU view.

Answer: D

25. 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.

Answer: E

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

A.The underlying tables must have data.

B.You need SELECT privileges on the view.

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

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

Answer: B

27. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

Column name	Data type	Remarks
-------------	-----------	---------

EMPLOYEE_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 rows through the view.

Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP_VU view, allows the users to insert rows?

A.CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS

```
SELECT employee_id, emp_name,  
       department_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120);
```

B.CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS

```
SELECT employee_id, emp_name, job_id,  
       department_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120);

C.CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS

SELECT department_id, SUM(sal) TOTALSAL

FROM employees

WHERE mgr_id IN (102, 120)

GROUP BY department_id;

D.CREATE VIEW emp_vu AS

SELECT employee_id, emp_name, job_id,

DISTINCT department_id

FROM employees;

Answer: B

28. 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;
```

Answer: C

29. 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.

Answer: A

30. 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.

Answer: CD

31. Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two.)

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.
- D. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.
- E. 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.
- F. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

Answer: BC

32. 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.

Answer: A

33. What is true about sequences?

- A. The start value of the sequence is always 1.

- B.A sequence always increments by 1.
- C.The minimum value of an ascending sequence defaults to 1.
- D.The maximum value of a descending sequence defaults to 1.

Answer: C

34. 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

Answer: AF

35. In which scenario would an index be most useful?

- A.The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.
- B.The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause.
- C.The indexed columns are part of an expression.
- D.The indexed column contains a wide range of values.

Answer: D

36. 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?

A.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command

```
CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM EDL_VU
```

```
FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;
```

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

B.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command

```
CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU
```

```
FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;
```

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

C.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command

```
CREATE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL_VU
```

```
FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;
```

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

D.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command

```
CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU
```

```
ON mary(EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU);
```

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

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

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

Answer: B

37. The database administrator of your company created a public synonym called HR 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;

- A.You obtain the results retrieved from the public synonym HR created by the database administrator.
- B.You obtain the results retrieved from the HR table that belongs to your schema.
- C.You get an error message because you cannot retrieve from a table that has the same name as a public synonym.
- D.You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a Cartesian product.
- E.You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a FULL JOIN.

Answer: B

38. User Mary has a view called EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She has the privilege to create a public synonym, and would like to create a synonym for this view that can be used by all users of the database.

Which SQL statement can Mary use to accomplish this task?

A.CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU

ON emp_dept_loc_vu;

B.CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR mary(emp_dept_loc_vu);

C.CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR emp_dept_loc_vu;

D.CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU

ON emp_dept_loc_vu

FOR EACH USER;

E.CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR EACH USER

ON emp_dept_loc_vu;

F.CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_VU

ON emp_dept_loc_vu

FOR ALL USERS;

Answer: C

39. 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

Answer: A

40. Which two statements accurately describe a role? (Choose two.)

- A.A role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users.
- B.A user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles.
- C.A role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.
- D.Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.
- E.A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user.
- F.A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role.

Answer: EF

41. 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;

Answer: D

42. 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;

Answer: D

43. Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?

A.USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE

B.USER_TAB_PRIVS_RECD

C.USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE

D.USER_COL_PRIVS_RECD

Answer: D

44. 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

Answer: C

45. 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

Answer: D

46. Which one is a system privilege?

- A.SELECT
- B.DELETE
- C.EXECUTE
- D.ALTER TABLE

E.CREATE TABLE

Answer: E

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

- A.Create a table view.
- B.Create a view in any schema.
- C.Create a view in your schema.
- D.Create a sequence view in any schema.
- E.Create a view that is accessible by everyone.
- F.Create a view only if it is based on tables that you created.

Answer: C

48. 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?

A.GRANT select, insert, update

ON student_grades

TO manager;

B.GRANT select, insert, update

ON student_grades

TO ROLE manager;

C.GRANT select, insert, modify

ON student_grades

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

D.GRANT select, insert, update

ON student_grades

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

E.GRANT select, insert, update

ON student_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

F.GRANT select, insert, modify

ON student_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

Answer: D

49. 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.

Answer: C

50. 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?

- A.all of the desired results
- B.two of the desired results
- C.one of the desired results
- D.an error statement

Answer: C

51. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_IDNUMBER(4)  
LAST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (25)  
JOB_IDVARCHAR2(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_';

Answer: A

52. 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%

Answer: B

53. 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.

Answer: A

54. The EMP table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)

EMPNAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

HIRE_DATE DATE

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT empname,hire_date HIREDATE, salary
```

```
FROM EMP
```

```
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

How will the results be sorted?

A.randomly

B.ascending by date

C.descending by date

D.ascending alphabetically

E.descending alphabetically

Answer: B

55. Which two statements are true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

A.Null values are left out of the sort.

B.Character values are displayed from Z to A.

C.Date values are displayed with the earliest value first.

D.Null values are displayed last for descending sequences.

E.Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first.

Answer: CE

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

A.INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character.

- B.NVL2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.
- C.TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places.
- D.DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value.
- E.TRIM trims the heading or trailing characters (or both) from a character string.
- F.NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.
- G.NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.

Answer: ADEG

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

Answer: BEGH

58. Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)

- A.TRIM
- B.REPLACE
- C.TRUNC
- D.TO_DATE
- E.MOD
- F.CASE

Answer: AB

59. 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

Answer: BCDF

60. 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

Answer: E

61. Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)
```

```
FROM dual;
```

Which values are displayed?

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

Answer: C

62. Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)
FROM dual;
```

What will be displayed?

- A.0
- B.1
- C.0.00
- D.an error statement

Answer: A

63. 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;

Answer: C

64. Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?

- A.SELECT
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdsph
"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE
FROM dual;
- B.SELECT
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddsph
"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE
FROM dual;
- C.SELECT

```
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY HH:MI:SS AM')
NEW_DATE
FROM dual;

D.SELECT
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmtDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmtHH:MI:SS AM')
NEW_DATE
FROM dual;

Answer: A
```

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

- A.SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld',1) FROM dual;
- B.SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('HelloWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual;
- C.SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual;
- D.SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 2, 1) FROM dual;
- E.SELECT LOWER(TRIM('H' FROM 'HelloWorld')) FROM dual;

ues first.

Answer: E

66. 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

Answer: CE

67. 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;

Answer: A

68. For which two actions can you use the TO_DATE function? (Choose two.)

A.convert any date literal to a date

B.convert any numeric literal to a date

C.convert any date to a character literal

D.format 'January 10 1999' for input

E.format '10-JAN-99' to 'January 10 1999'

Answer: AD

69. Which three SELECT statements display 2000 in the format "\$2,000.00"? (Choose three.)

A.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$#,###.##')

FROM dual;

B.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$0,000.00')

FROM dual;

C.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$9,999.00')

FROM dual;

D.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$9,999.99')

FROM dual;

E.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$2,000.00')

FROM dual;

F.SELECT TO_CHAR(2000, '\$N,NNN.NN')

FROM dual;

Answer: BCD

70. 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?

A. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id

FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments D

USING department_id ;

B. SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id

FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments

WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;

C. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id

FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN departments d;

D. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

USING (department_id);

Answer: D

71. 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.

Answer: CE

72. 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.

Answer: E

73. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES, 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	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References 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?

- A.to find the tax percentage for each of the employees
- B.to list the name, job_id, and manager name for all the employees

- C.to find the name, salary, and the department name of employees who are not working with Smith
- D.to find the number of employees working for the Administrative department and earning less than 4000
- E.to display name, salary, manager ID, and department name of all the employees, even if the employees do not have a department ID assigned

Answer: A

74. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and TAX 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 DEPARTMENTS table

TAX

MIN_SALARY	NUMBER	
MAX_SALARY	NUMBER	
TAX_PERCENT	NUMBER	Percentage tax for given salary range

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 JOIN tax t

ON e.salary BETWEEN t.min_salary AND t.max_salary;

B.SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent

FROM employees e JOIN tax t

WHERE e.salary > t.min_salary AND < t.max_salary;

C.SELECT employee_id, salary, tax_percent

FROM employees e JOIN tax t

ON (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.

Answer: A

75. 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.

Answer: D

76. Click the Exhibit button and 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?

A. SELECT last_name, department_name

FROM employees NATURAL JOIN 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 FULL JOIN 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);

```

Answer: F

77. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_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 DEPARTMENTS table

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

LOCATION_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CITY	VARCHAR2 (30)	

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 to retrieve 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;

Answer: C

78. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID
100	Getz	10	103
101	Davis	20	104
102	King	20	104
103	Davis	30	
104	Kochhar		103

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

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) ;

Answer: B

79. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES			
EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID
100	Getz	10	103
101	Davis	20	104
102	King	20	104
103	Davis	30	
104	Kochhar		103

You want to write a query to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose last name is Kochhar. Which query would you use?

A. SELECT e.last_name, m.last_name

FROM employees e

RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) AND last_name = 'Kochhar';

B. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE last_name = 'Kochhar';

C. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM employees e

JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.last_name = 'Kochhar';

D. SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id

FROM employees e

RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE last_name = 'Kochhar';

E. SELECT m.last_name , e.manager_id

FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.last_name = 'Kochhar';

Answer: E

80. Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID)

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

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

- A. SELECT employee_id "Emp_id", emp_name "Employee",
salary, employee_id "Mgr_id", emp_name "Manager"
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 4000;
- B. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee",
e.salary, m.employee_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager"
FROM employees e JOIN employees m
WHERE e.mgr_id = m.mgr_id AND e.salary > 4000;
- C. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee",
e.salary, m.employee_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager"
FROM employees e JOIN employees m
ON (e.mgr_id = m.employee_id) AND e.salary > 4000;
- D. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee",
e.salary, m.mgr_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager"
FROM employees e SELF JOIN employees m
WHERE e.mgr_id = m.employee_id AND e.salary > 4000;
- E. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee",
e.salary, m.mgr_id "Mgr_id" m.emp_name "Manager"

FROM employees e JOIN employees m

USING (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) AND e.salary > 4000;

Answer: B

81. Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID)

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

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 JOIN employees m

ON (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	6500	110	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	Bob
108	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	Bob
108	Jennifer	6500	110	Bob
103	Chris	4200	120	Ravi
105	Diana	5000	108	Jennifer

D.

Emp_id	Employee	SALARY	Mgr_id	Manager
110	Bob	8000	110	Bob
120	Ravi	6500	120	Ravi
108	Jennifer	6500	108	Jennifer
103	Chris	4200	103	Chris
105	Diana	5000	105	Diana

E. The SQL statement produces an error.

Answer: B

82. 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)

Answer: CE

83. Examine the description of the MARKS table:

STD_ID NUMBER(4)

STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

SUBJ1 NUMBER(3)

SUBJ2 NUMBER(3)

SUBJ3 NUMBER(3)

SUBJ1, SUBJ2, and SUBJ3 indicate the marks (grades) obtained by a student in the three subjects.

Which two statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT SUM(subj1, subj2, subj3)

FROM marks;

B. SELECT SUM(subj1 + subj2 + subj3)

FROM marks;

C. SELECT SUM(subj1), SUM(subj2), SUM(subj3)

FROM marks;

D. SELECT MAX(subj1, subj2, subj3)

FROM marks;

E. SELECT MINIMUM(subj1)

FROM marks;

F. SELECT COUNT(std_id)

FROM marks

WHERE subj1 >= AVG(subj1);

Answer: BC

84. 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';

Answer: D

85. 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 is the result of the SELECT statement?

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

B.The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause.

C.The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause.

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

on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE last_name ='Kochhar';

E.SELECT m.last_name , e.manager_id

FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.last_name ='Kochhar';

Answer: C

86. 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.

Answer: CD

87. 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.

Answer: A

88. 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');

Answer: B

89. 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;

Answer: C

90. 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;

Answer: D

91. 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.

Answer: BD

92. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

- A.WHERE
- B.HAVING
- C.RESTRICT
- D.GROUP BY
- E.ORDER BY

Answer: B

93. The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER_END DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar needs to identify students for academic probation and has requested a report to identify students with a combined grade point average (GPA) of less than 2.0 for the semesters ending on 31-DEC-2000 and 30-JUN-2001.

Which statement accomplishes this?

A.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)

FROM student_grades

WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'

AND AVG(gpa) < 2.0

GROUP BY student_id

B.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)

FROM student_grades

WHERE semester_end IN ('31-DEC-2000', '30-JUN-2001')

GROUP BY student_id

HAVING AVG(gpa) < 2.0;

C.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)

FROM student_grades

WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'

AND gpa < 2.0

GROUP BY student_id;

D.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)

FROM student_grades

WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'

GROUP BY student_id

HAVING gpa < 2.0

E.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)

FROM student_grades

HAVING AVG(gpa) < 2.0

WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'

```
GROUP BY student_id;  
  
F.SELECT student_id, AVG(gpa)  
  
HAVING AVG(gpa) < 2.0  
  
FROM student_grades  
  
WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'  
  
GROUP BY student_id;
```

Answer: B

94. Click the Exhibit button and 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

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.)

- 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

Answer: AC

95. Click the Exhibit button and 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

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

Answer: BDE

96. 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

Answer: D

97. What is true regarding subqueries?

- A. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query.
- B. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query.
- C. The outer query must return a value to the inner query.
- D. The inner query returns a value to the outer query.

E.The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error.

Answer: D

98. 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.

Answer: BF

99. Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three.)

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

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

C.A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.

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

E.A single row subquery can use the IN operator.

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

AVING AVG(gpa) < 2.0

FROM student_grades

WHERE semester_end between '31-DEC-2000' and '30-JUN-2001'

GROUP BY student_id;

Answer: BCE

100. 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?

A.

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

B.

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
102	09-MAR-2000	35	12500
106	18-JUL-2000	35	7000

C.

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
108	04-AUG-2000	10	8000

D.The query fails because the subquery returns more than one row.

E.The query fails because the outer query and the inner query are using different tables.

Answer: D

101. 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 placed his orders?

A.SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total

FROM orders, customers

WHERE cust_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

FROM customers

WHERE cust_name =

'Martin'));

C.SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total

FROM orders


```

WHERE ord_date IN (SELECT ord_date
FROM orders, customers
WHERE cust_name = 'Martin');
D.SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total
FROM orders
WHERE cust_id IN (SELECT cust_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_name = 'Martin');

```

Answer: B

102. 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 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.

CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
15	10000
40	8000
35	12500
15	12000
10	8000

B.

CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
15	10000
35	12500
15	12000

C.

CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
15	10000
40	8000
15	12000
15	6000
20	5000
35	7000
20	6500
10	8000

D.

CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
15	6000
20	5000
20	6500

E.The query returns no rows.

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

Answer: A

103. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
King	20	2200
Davis	30	5000
...		

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.

Answer: A

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

- A.

```
SELECT &1, "&2"  
FROM &3  
WHERE last_name = '&4';
```
- B.

```
SELECT &1, '&2'  
FROM &3  
WHERE '&last_name = '&4';
```
- C.

```
SELECT &1, &2  
FROM &3  
WHERE last_name = '&4';
```
- D.

```
SELECT &1, '&2'  
FROM EMP  
WHERE last_name = '&4';
```

Answer: C

105. Which iSQL*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

- A.substitution variables
- B.replacement variables
- C.prompt variables
- D.instead-of variables
- E.This feature cannot be implemented through iSQL*Plus.

Answer: A

106. 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.

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: BCD

108. 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_SEQ

EMP_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 employees

VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);

B.INSERT INTO employees

VALUES (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)  
WITH CHECK OPTION )  
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
```

Answer: D

109. 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', '');

Answer: CEF

110. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

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	IT_ADMIN	5000
106	Smith	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40	110	EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Admin
20	Education
30	IT
40	Human Resources

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.

Answer: D

111. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

EMP_NAME 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 values specified below:

JOB_ID: Default value specified for this column definition.

SAL: Maximum salary earned for the job ID SA_REP.

COMM_PCT: Default value specified for this commission percentage column, if any.

If no 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?

A.UPDATE employees

SET job_id = DEFAULT

AND Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)

FROM employees


```
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP')  
AND comm_pct = DEFAULT  
AND department_id = &did  
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115);
```

```
B.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';
```

```
C.UPDATE employees  
SET job_id = DEFAULT,  
Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP'),  
comm_pct = DEFAULT,  
department_id = &did  
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115);
```

```
D.UPDATE employees  
SET job_id = DEFAULT,  
Sal = MAX(sal),  
comm_pct = DEFAULT,  
department_id = &did  
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115)  
AND job_id = 'SA_REP';
```

```
E.UPDATE employees  
SET job_id = DEFAULT,  
Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP'),
```

comm_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL,
department_id = &did
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115);

Answer: C

112. 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;

Answer: D

113. 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?

A.UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT last_name||
first_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id
=180)

WHERE employee_id =180;

B.UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT
last_name||first_name
FROM employees)
WHERE employee_id =180;

C.UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT last_name ||
first_name
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id
=180)

WHERE employee_id =(SELECT employee_id
FROM new_employees);

D.UPDATE new_employees SET name = (SELECT last_name||
first_name
FROM employees

WHERE employee_id =

(SELECT employee_id

FROM new_employees))

WHERE employee_id

=180;

Answer: A

114. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES					
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	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	SA_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?

- A. There is no row with dept_id 90 in the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. You cannot delete the JOB_ID column because it is a NOT NULL column.
- C. You cannot specify column names in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.
- D. You cannot delete the EMPLOYEE_ID column because it is the primary key of the table.

Answer: C

115. 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');

Answer: C

116. 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.

Answer: C

117. 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.

Answer: ACD

118. 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);
```

Answer: A

119. 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 employees
SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;

```
F.SELECT MAX(sal)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 20;
```

Answer: DE

120. 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.

Answer: A

121. 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));

Answer: A

122. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept
(deptno NUMBER(2),
dname VARCHAR2(14),
loc VARCHAR2(13));
ROLLBACK;
DESCRIBE DEPT
```

What is true about the set?

- A.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.
- B.The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.
- C.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.
- D.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

Answer: A

123. You need to create a table named ORDERS that contains four columns:

1. an ORDER_ID column of number data type
2. a CUSTOMER_ID column of number data type
3. an ORDER_STATUS column that contains a character data type
4. 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);
```

C.CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (

```
order_id NUMBER(10),  
customer_id NUMBER(8),  
order_status VARCHAR2 (10),  
date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

D.CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (

```
order_id NUMBER(10),  
customer_id NUMBER(8),  
order_status VARCHAR2 (10),  
date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
```

E.CREATE TABLE orders (

```
order_id NUMBER(10),  
customer_id NUMBER(8),  
order_status NUMBER (10),  
date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
```

F.CREATE TABLE orders (

```
order_id NUMBER(10),  
customer_id NUMBER(8),  
order_status NUMBER (10),  
date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Answer: B

124. You need to create a table named ORDERS that contains four columns:

1. an ORDER_ID column of number data type
2. a CUSTOMER_ID column of number data type
3. an ORDER_STATUS column that contains a character data type
4. 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);

Answer: E

125. Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)

A.TIMESTAMP

B.INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY

C.INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

D.INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

E.TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

Answer: ACD

126. 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.

Answer: B

127. 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 1000 bytes. The column can currently hold 500 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows.

Which statement is valid?

A.ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description CHAR2(1000));

B.ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description CHAR2(1000));

C.ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(1000));

D.ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(1000));

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

Answer: D

128. 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.

ows.

Answer: ADF

129. 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.

Answer: ABDE