1. Which statements are correct regarding indexes?  
a) When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped  
b) For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated  
c) A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index  
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d  
Explanation: Indexes are used to access the data efficiently.

2. You executed the following SQL statements in the given order:

CREATE TABLE orders

(order\_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,

order\_date DATE,

customer\_idnumber(3));

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (100,'10-mar-2007,,222);

ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY order\_date NOT NULL;

UPDATE orders SET customer\_id=333;

DELETE FROM order;

The DELETE statement results in the following error:  
ERROR at line 1: table or view does not exist  
What would be the outcome?  
a) All the statements before the DELETE statement would be rolled back  
b) All the statements before the DELETE statement would be implicitly committed within the session  
c) All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of UPDATE statement would be rolled back  
d) All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement is retained uncommitted within the session

Answer: d  
Explanation: Committing a transaction refers to making the changes to record in the database.

3. Evaluate the following statements:

CREATE TABLE digits

(id NUMBER(2),

description VARCHAR2(15));

INSERT INTO digits VALUES (1,'ONE);

UPDATE digits SET description ='TWO'WHERE id=1;

INSERT INTO digits VALUES (2 ,'TWO');

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM digits;

SELECT description FROM digits

VERSIONS BETWEEN TIMESTAMP MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE;

What would be the outcome of the above query?  
a) It would not display any values  
b) It would display the value TWO once  
c) It would display the value TWO twice  
d) It would display the values ONE, TWO, and TWO

Answer: c  
Explanation: The VERSIONS BETWEEN clause of the SELECT statement is used to create a Flashback Version Query.

4. A non-correlated subquery can be defined as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value  
b) A set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table  
c) A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only  
d) A set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query

Answer: d  
Explanation: A noncorrelated subquery is subquery that is independent of the outer query and it can executed on its own without relying on main outer query.

5. Which statement is true regarding synonyms?  
a) Synonyms can be created for tables but not views  
b) Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user  
c) A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table  
d) The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the status of the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid

Answer: c  
Explanation: A synonym is an alias or alternate name for a table, view, sequence, or other schema object. They are used mainly to make it easy for users to access database objects owned by other users.

6. SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued BY the DBA:

1 - CREATE ROLE mgr;

2 - GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT

ON oe. orders TO mgr;

3 - GRANT mgr, CREATE TABLE TO SCOTT;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above commands?  
a) Statement 1 would not execute because the WITH GRANT option is missing  
b) Statement 1 would not execute because the IDENTIFIED BY clause is missing  
c) Statement 3 would not execute because role and system privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT statement  
d) Statement 2 would not execute because system privileges and object privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT command

Answer: d  
Explanation: The GRANT statement is used to give privileges to a specific user or role, or to all users, to perform actions on database objects.

7. OE and SCOTT are the users in the database. The ORDERS table is owned by OE. Evaluate the statements issued by the DBA in the following sequence:

CREATE ROLE r1;

GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe. orders TO r1;

GRANT r1 TO scott;

GRANT SELECT ON oe. orders TO scott;

REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott;

What would be the outcome after executing the statements?  
a) SCOTT would be able to query the OE.ORDERS table  
b) SCOTT would not be able to query the OE.ORDERS table  
c) The REVOKE statement would remove the SELECT privilege from SCOTT as well as from the role R1  
d) The REVOKE statement would give an error because the SELECT privilege has been granted to the role R1

Answer: a  
Explanation: The REVOKE statement is used to remove privileges from a specific user or role, or from all users, to perform actions on database objects.

8. Given below are the SQL statements executed in a user session:

CREATE TABLE product

(pcode NUMBER(2),

pnameVARCHAR2(10));

INSERT INTO product VALUES(1, 'pen');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2,'penci');

SAVEPOINT a;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

SAVEPOINT b;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;

Which statement describes the consequences?  
a) No SQL statement would be rolled back  
b) Both the DELETE statements would be rolled back  
c) Only the second DELETE statement would be rolled back  
d) Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement would be rolled back

Answer: d  
Explanation: The SAVEPOINT statement names and marks the current point in the processing of a transaction. With the ROLLBACK TO statement, savepoints undo parts of a transaction instead of the whole transaction.

9. Evaluate the following command:

CREATE TABLE employees (employee\_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, last\_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT

NULL, department\_id NUMBER(2), job\_id VARCHAR2(8), salary NUMBER(10,2));

You issue the following command TO CREATE a VIEW that displays the IDs AND LAST names OF the sales staff IN the organization:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales\_staff\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, last\_name job\_id FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE 'SA\_%' WITH CHECK OPTION;

Which statements are true regarding the above view?  
a) It allows you to insert details of all new staff into the EMPLOYEES table  
b) It allows you to delete the details of the existing sales staff from the EMPLOYEES table  
c) It allows you to update the job ids of the existing sales staff to any other job id in the EMPLOYEES table  
d) It allows you to insert the IDs, last

Answer: d  
Explanation: SQL Create view syntax :

CREATE VIEW view\_name AS

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM TABLE\_NAME

WHERE condition.

10. EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which command would work in relation to the EMPDET table?  
a)

UPDATE empdet

SET ename = 'Amit'

WHERE empno = 1234;

b)

DELETE FROM empdet

WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';

c)

CREATE VIEW empvu

AS

SELECT\* FROM empdept;

d)

CREATE INDEX empdet\_idx

ON empdet(empno);

Answer: c  
Explanation: External tables are created using the SQL CREATE TABLE…ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL statement. When an external table is created, you specify type ,default directory, access parameters and location.