

**Question: 1**

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 of the query uses a HAVING clause.
- F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.

**Ans: B,C**

**Question: 2**

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMP_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER(2)	
JOB_CAT	VARCHAR2(30)	
SALARY	NUMBER(8,2)	

Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

- A. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat;
- C. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees;
- D. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id;
- E. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

**Ans: B**

**Question: 3**

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

Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY')  
FROM dual;
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, 'YYY')  
FROM dual;
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY')  
FROM dual;
- D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')  
FROM dual;
- E. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')  
FROM dual;

**Ans: C**

**Question: 4**

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 of the minimum salary is less than 5000 and the maximum salary is more than 15000?

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

**Ans: D**

**Question: 5**

Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

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

**Ans: B**

**Question: 6**

In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT statement?

- A. Immediately after the SELECT clause
- B. Before the WHERE clause
- C. Before the FROM clause
- D. After the ORDER BY clause
- E. After the WHERE clause

**Ans: E**

**Question: 7**

You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

- A. MAX
- B. MIN
- C. SUM
- D. COUNT
- E. TOTAL
- F. LARGEST

**Ans: C**

**Question: 8**

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.

**Ans: C**

**Question: 9**

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

**Ans: D**

**Question: 10**

Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

- A. =
- B. LIKE
- C. BETWEEN
- D. NOT IN
- E. IS
- F. <>

**Ans: D**

**Question: 11**

What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

- A. Removes the table
- B. Removes all rows from a table
- C. Shortens the table to 10 rows
- D. Removes all columns from a table
- E. Removes foreign keys from a table

**Ans: B**

**Question: 12**

For which two constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index?  
(Choose two.)

- A. NOT NULL.
- B. PRIMARY KEY
- C. FOREIGN KEY
- D. CHECK
- E. UNIQUE

**Ans: B,E**

**Question: 13**

Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

- a. COMMIT...
- b. MERGE...
- c. UPDATE...
- d. DELETE...
- e. CREATE...
- f. DROP...

**Ans: b,c,d**

**Question: 14**

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.

**Ans: A,B**

**Question: 15**

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 REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

**Ans: B,C**

**Question: 16**

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER(4)
ENAME	VARCHAR2 (25)
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(10)

Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?

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

**Ans: A**

**Question: 17**

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

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

**Ans: B,D,E,G**

**Question: 18**

Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU from your schema?

- A. DROP emp\_dept\_vu;
- B. DELETE emp\_dept\_vu;
- C. REMOVE emp\_dept\_vu;
- D. DROP VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
- E. DELETE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
- G. REMOVE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;

**Ans: D**

**Question: 19**

What is true about sequences?

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

**Ans: A**

**Question: 20**

What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

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

F. You have too many columns in your tables.

**Ans: C,E**

**Question: 21**

A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Ans: C**

**Question: 22**

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;

**Ans: D**

**Question: 23**

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.
- G. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table

**Ans: B,D,F**

**Question: 24**

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

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

**Ans: B,D**

**Question: 25**

Exhibit:

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	John		103

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

DEPARTMENTS	
DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

You want to retrieve all employees' last names, along with their manager's last names and their department names. Which query would you use?

- A. SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
FULL OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);
- B. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFT  
OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);
- C. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFT  
OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);
- D. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) RIGHT  
OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);
- E. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) RIGHT  
OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id)
- F. SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id) ;

**Ans: B**

**Question: 26**

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 = 'Smoth'  
WHERE employee\_id = 180;
- C. UPDATE employee  
SET first\_name = 'John'  
AND last\_name = 'Smith'  
WHERE employee\_id = 180;
- D. UPDATE employee  
SET first\_name = 'John', last\_name = 'Smith'  
WHERE employee\_id = 180;

**Ans: D**

**Question: 27**

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

- A. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%' ESCAPE '\\';
- B. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\_B%' ESCAPE;
- C. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'A\_B%' ESCAPE '%';
- D. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%' ESCAPE '\\';

**Ans: D**

**Question: 28**

To write a query that performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B, You need to write

- A. Any outer join
- B. A left outer join
- C. A cross join
- D. A right outer join
- E. An inner join

**Ans: D**

**Question: 29**

To write a query that performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B, You need to write

- A. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12—Feb-99','DD-MON-YY','YEAR')) "Date" FROM DUAL;
- B. TRUNC = TO\_DATE('12—Feb-99','DD-MON-YY','YEAR') "Date" FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12—Feb-99','DD-MON-YY','YEAR')) "Date" FROM DUAL;
- D. date = TRUNC(TO\_DATE('12—Feb-99','DD-MON-YY','YEAR')) "Date" FROM DUAL;

**Ans: C**

**Question: 30**

For which task would you use the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement?

- A. to designate the ORDER table location
- B. to compare PRODUCT\_ID values to 7382
- C. to display only unique PRODUCT\_ID values
- D. to restrict the rows returned by a GROUP BY clause

**Ans: B**