**Question: 1**

Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two)

D. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.

A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.

C. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query of the query uses a HAVING clause.

E. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

F. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

B. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.

**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 | VARCHARD2(30) |  |
| SALARY | NUMBER(8,2) |  |

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

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id;

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees

WHERE salary > MAX(salary);

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees;
2. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat;

**Question: 3**

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

Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
2. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, 'YYY') FROM dual;
2. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
3. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;

**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 then 5000 and the maximum salary is more than 15000?

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees

WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000

GROUP BY dept\_id;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary(, MAX(salary) FROM employees

WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id, salary

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

**Question: 5**

Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

1. WHERE
2. HAVING
3. GROUP BY
4. ORDER BY
5. RESTRICT

**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. After the ORDER BY clause

E. Before the WHERE clause

D. Before the FROM clause

C. After the WHERE clause

**Question: 7**

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

1. MAX
2. MIN
3. SUM
4. COUNT
5. TOTAL
6. LARGEST

**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.

D. An error will be reported.

C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.

B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.

**Question: 9**

A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

C. Convert data to a different format

B. Sort data in a specific order

D. Retrieve data based on an unknown condition

A. Create groups of data.

**Question: 10**

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

1. =
2. BETWEEN
3. IS
4. NOT IN
5. <>
6. LIKE

**Question: 11**

What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

Removes all rows from a table

Removes foreign keys from a table

Removes all columns from a table

Removes the table

Shortens the table to 10 rows

**Question: 12**

For which two constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index?

(Choose two.)

.

FOREIGN KEY

1. UNIQUE
   * + 1. PRIMARY KEY
2. NOT NULL
3. CHECK

**Question: 13**

Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

1. a. COMMIT…
2. c. UPDATE…
3. d. DELETE…
4. e. CREATE…
5. b. MERGE…
6. f. DROP…

**Question: 14**

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

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

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

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

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

A view can be created as read only.

**Question: 15**

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

1. You use REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.
2. 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.
3. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.
4. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more then 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.
5. 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.
6. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.

**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"?

SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';

SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

**Question: 17**

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

1. CASCADE
2. UNIQUE
3. NONUNIQUE
4. CONSTANT
5. CHECK
6. PRIMARY KEY
7. NOT NULL

**Question: 18**

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

1. REMOVE emp\_dept\_vu;

DELETE emp\_dept\_vu;

1. DROP emp\_dept\_vu;
2. DELETE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
3. DROP VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;

**Question: 19**

What is true about sequences?

Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.

Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.

Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.

Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.

Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.

**Question: 20**

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

Your tables have difficult names.

You want to work on your own tables.

You want to use another schema's tables.

Your tables are too long.

You have too many tables.

You have too many columns in your tables.

**Question: 21**

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

modifies the structure but not the data of a table

modifies the structure and data in a table

modifies the data but not the structure of a table

completes a transaction on a table

**Question: 22**

The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?

1. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL\_USERS;
2. GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL\_USERS
3. GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;
4. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;

**Question: 23**

Evaluate the SQL statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;

Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

It does not release the storage space used by the table.

You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.

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

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.

A. It releases the storage space used by the table.

**Question: 24**

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

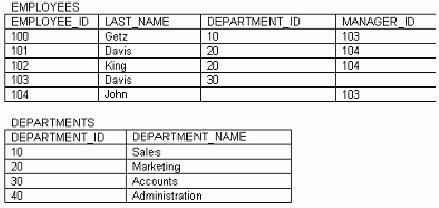
The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.

The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.

A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.

The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.

**Question: 25**

Exhibit:

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

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

1. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.managaer\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) RIGT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id) ;

1. SELECT e.last\_name, m.last\_name, department\_name FROM employees e

RIGT OUTER JOIN employees m on ( e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. 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)

SELECT last\_name, manager\_id, department\_name FROM employees e

FULL OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

**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?

UPDATE employee

SET first\_name = ‘John’, last\_name = ‘Smith’

WHERE employee\_id = 180;

UPDATE employees

SET first\_name = ‘John’,

SET last\_name = ‘Smoth’

WHERE employee\_id = 180;

UPDATE employee

SET first\_name = ‘John’

AND last\_name = ‘Smith’

WHERE employee\_id = 180;

UPDATE employees

SET first\_name = ‘John’

SET last\_name = ‘Smith’

WHERE employee\_id = 180;

**Question: 27**

Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees with the pattern ‘A\_B’ in their

names?

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE ‘A\_B%’ ESCAPE ‘%’;

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE ‘%A\\_B%’ ESCAPE ‘\’;

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE ‘%A\_B%’ ESCAPE;

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE ‘%A\\_B%’ ESCAPE ‘\\’;

**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 cross join

An inner join

A right outer join

A left outer join

Any outer join

**Question: 29**

Which of the following correctly shows the correct use of the Trunc command on a data?

SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE(‘12—Feb-99’,’DD-MON-YY’), ‘YEAR’) “Date “ FROM DUAL;

date **=** TRUNC(TO\_DATE(‘12—Feb-99’,’DD-MON-YY’), ‘YEAR’) “Date “ FROM DUAL;

TRUNC = TO\_DATE(‘12—Feb-99’,’DD-MON-YY’), ‘YEAR’, “Date “ FROM DUAL;

SELECT TRUNC(TO\_DATE(12—Feb-99,DD-MON-YY, ‘YEAR’)) “Date “ FROM DUAL;

**Question: 30**

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

1. to designate the ORDER table location

to display only unique PRODUCT\_ID values

1. to restrict the rows returned by a GROUP BY clause

to compare PRODUCT\_ID values to 7382