# Chapter: Introduction

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

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

Answer: B, C, D

1. A data manipulation language statement ………
   1. Completes a transaction on a table
   2. Modifies the structure and on a table
   3. Modifies the data but not the structure of a table
   4. Modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Answer: C

1. What components of the IT environment can Oracle Enterprise Manager Grid Control manage? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Oracle databases

B. Oracle application servers

C. Third-party products

D. The server machines

**E. All of the above**

1. Which two are attributes of /SQL\*Plus? (Choose two)

A. /SQL\*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.

B. /SQL\*Plus commands are accesses from a browser.

C. /SQL\*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.

D. /SQL\*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.

E. /SQL\*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.

Answer: C, D

1. What languages can run within the database? (Choose all that apply.)

**A. SQL**

B. C

**C. PL/SQL**

**D. Java**

E. Any other language linked to the OCI libraries

1. Relational database was invented by Dr.E.F.Codd in 1970.

**a. True**

b. false

1. A relational database is a collection of relations.

**a. True**

b. false

1. Which statement is (are) true for relational database model?
   1. **Each child table has a single parent table**
   2. **Each parent can have multiple child tables**
   3. None of the above
   4. All of the above
2. Which key support duplicate data
   * + 1. **foreign key**
       2. unique key
       3. both
       4. none
3. ERD displays tables and relationship between those tables
   * + 1. **True**
       2. False
4. Which key is like primary key, actually not same-
   1. Primary keys
   2. foreign keys
   3. **Unique keys**
   4. Personal keys
5. An entity-relationship diagram shows data modeled into (Choose the best answer.)

**A. Two-dimensional tables**

B. Multidimensional tables

C. Hierarchical structures

D. Object-oriented structures

1. SQL is a set-oriented language. Which of these features is a consequence of this? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Individual rows must have a unique identifier.

B. Sets of users can be managed in groups.

C. SQL statements can be placed within blocks of code in other languages, such as Java and PL/SQL.

**D. One statement can affect multiple rows.**

1. Which of these constructs is not part of the SQL language? (Choose all that apply.)

**A. Iteration, based on DO..WHILE**

**B. Iteration, based on FOR..NEXT**

**C. Branching, based on IF..THEN..ELSE**

D. Transaction control, based on COMMIT

E. Transaction control, based on ROLLBACK

1. Which of these statements regarding SQL Developer are correct? (Choose two answers.)

A. SQL Developer cannot connect to databases earlier than release 10g.

**B. SQL Developer can be installed outside an Oracle Home.**

**C. SQL Developer can store passwords.**

D. SQL Developer relies on an LDAP directory for name resolution.

1. Which of the following are requirements for using SQL Developer? (Choose two correct answers.)

**A. A Java Runtime Environment**

B. The OCI libraries

C. A name resolution method such as LDAP or a TNSNAMES.ORA file

D. The SQL\*Plus libraries

**E. A graphical terminal**

1. Where may the demonstration schemas be created? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The demonstration schemas must be created in a demonstration database.

B. The demonstration schemas cannot be created in a production database.

**C. The demonstration schemas can be created in any database.**

D. The demonstration schemas can be created in any database if the demonstration user is created first.

1. How can you move a schema from one user to another? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Use the ALTER SCHEMA MOVE... command.

**B. You cannot move a schema from one user to another.**

C. A schema can only be moved if it is empty (or if all objects within it have been dropped).

D. Attach the new user to the schema, then detach

# CHAPTER: 1

1. Choose the correct syntax to return all columns and rows of data from the EMPLOYEES table.

A. select all from employees;

B. select employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, first\_name, department\_id from employees;

C. select % from employees;

D. select \* from employees;

E. select \*.\* from employees;

Answer: D

1. The following character literal expression is selected from the DUAL table: SELECT 'Coda''s favorite fetch toy is his orange ring' FROM DUAL; (Choose the result that is returned.)

A. An error would be returned due to the presence of two adjacent quotes

B. Coda's favorite fetch toy is his orange ring

C. Coda''s favorite fetch toy is his orange ring

D. 'Coda''s favorite fetch toy is his orange ring'

Answer: B

1. Which are /SQL\*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

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

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

1. Which is a displaying the table structure SQL\*Plus command?

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

Answer: D

1. 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

1. From SQL\*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT \* From orders;

You use this statement to retrieve data from a data table for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Choose all that apply)

A. Updating B. Viewing C. Deleting D. Inserting E. Truncating

Answer: B, D

# CHAPTER: 2

1. Which two clauses of the SELECT statement facilitate selection and projection?

A. SELECT, FROM

B. ORDER BY, WHERE

C. SELECT, WHERE

D. SELECT, ORDER BY

ANSWER: C

1. Which of the following WHERE clauses contains an error? The SELECT and FROM clauses are SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES:

A.WHERE HIRE\_DATE IN ('02-JUN-2004');

B.WHERE SALARY IN ('1000','4000','2000');

C.WHERE JOB\_ID IN (SA\_REP, MK\_MAN);

D.WHERE COM

ANSWER: C

1. Choose the WHERE clause that extracts the DEPARTMENT\_NAME values containing the character literal "er" from the DEPARTMENTS table. The SELECT and FROM clauses are SELECT DEPARTMENT\_NAME FROM DEPARTMENTS:

A.WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME IN ('%e%r');

B.WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME LIKE '%er%';

C.WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME BETWEEN 'e' AND 'r';

D.WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME CONTAINS 'e%r';

ANSWER: B

1. Which two of the following conditions are equivalent to each other?

A.WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NULL

B.WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT = NULL

C.WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IN (NULL)

D.WHERE NOT(COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL)

ANSWER: A, D

1. Which three of the following conditions are equivalent to each other?

A.WHERE SALARY <=5000 AND SALARY >=2000

B.WHERE SALARY IN (2000,3000,4000,5000)

C.WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000

D.WHERE SALARY > 1999 AND SALARY < 5001

E.WHERE SALARY >=2000 AND <=5000

ANSWER: A, C, D

1. Choose one false statement about the ORDER BY clause.

A. When using the ORDER BY clause, it always appears as the last clause in a SELECT statement.

B. The ORDER BY clause may appear in a SELECT statement that does not contain a WHERE clause.

C. The ORDER BY clause specifies one or more terms by which the retrieved rows are sorted. These terms can only be column names.

D. Positional sorting is accomplished by specifying the numeric position of a column as it ap-pears in the SELECT list, in the ORDER BY clause.

ANSWER: C

1. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

A. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_A%';

B. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\*A%'

C. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\_A%';

D. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '\*A%'

Answer: A

1. 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

Answer: E

1. Which /SQL\*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 /SQL\*Plus.

Answer: A

1. Which statement finds the rows in the CUSTOMERS table that do not have a postal code?

A. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_code CONTAINS NULL;

B. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_code = '\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_';

C. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_code IS NULL;

D. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal code IS NVL;

E. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name FROM customers WHERE postal\_code = NULL;

Answer: C

1. Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two)

A. The sort is in ascending by order by default.

B. The sort is in descending order by default.

C. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.

D. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side.

E. The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement.

F. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.

Answer: A, E

1. Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater then 5000?

A. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000

B. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000

C. HAVING SALARY > 5000

D. WHERE SALARY > 5000

Answer: D

1. Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?

A. & B. ACCEPT C. PROMPT D. &&

Answer: D

1. Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and 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

1. Which of the following are valid operators for the WHERE clause?
   1. **>=**
   2. **IS NULL**
   3. **!=**
   4. IS LIKE
   5. IN BETWEEN
   6. **<>**
2. Which arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. addition

B. subtraction

C. raising to a power

D. finding the quotient

E. finding the lowest value

**Answer:** A,C,E

1. Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

A. It is executed first in the query execution.

B. It must be the last clause in the SELECT statement.

C. It cannot be used in a SELECT statement containing a HAVING clause.

D. You cannot specify a column name followed by an expression in this clause.

E. You can specify a combination of numeric positions and column names in this clause.

**Answer:** B,E

1. Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive

B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation

C. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause

D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions

**Answer:** A

# CHAPTER: 3

1. Which of the following statements are true about single-row functions?
2. **Manipulate data items**
3. Accept arguments and return one value per argument
4. **Act on each row that is returned**
5. Return one result per set of rows
6. **Can be nested**
7. **Accept arguments that can be a column or an expression**
8. Which of these are single-row character-case conversion functions? (Choose all that apply.)

A. **LOWER**

B. SMALLER

C. INITCASE

D**. INITCAP**

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement:

SELECT LENGTH('How\_long\_is\_a\_piece\_of\_string?') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 29

**B. 30**

C. 24

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement:

SELECT SUBSTR('How\_long\_is\_a\_piece\_of\_string?', 5,4) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

**A. long**

B. \_long

C. string?

D. Non

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT INSTR('How\_long\_is\_a\_piece\_of\_string?','\_',5,3) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 4

**B. 14**

C. 12

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT REPLACE('How\_long\_is\_a\_piece\_of\_string?','\_','') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. How long is a piece of string?

B. How\_long\_is\_a\_piece\_of\_string?

**C. Howlongisapieceofstring?**

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT MOD(14,3) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 3

B. 42

**C. 2**

D. None of the above

1. Assuming SYSDATE=07-JUN-1996 12:05pm, what value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,-1) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

**A. 07-MAY-1996 12:05pm**

B. 06-JUN-1996 12:05pm

C. 07-JUL-1996 12:05pm

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement? Take note that 01-JAN-2009 occurs on a Thursday. (Choose the best answer.)

SELECT NEXT\_DAY('01-JAN-2009','wed') FROM DUAL;

**A. 07-JAN-2009**

B. 31-JAN-2009

C. Wednesday

D. None of the above

1. Assuming SYSDATE=30-DEC-2007, what value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT TRUNC(SYSDATE,'YEAR') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 31-DEC-2007

B. 01-JAN-2008

C. **01-JAN-2007**

D. None of the above

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the single row functions?

* They accept only a single argument.
* They can be nested only to two levels.
* Arguments can only be column values or constants.
* They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

**Answer: D.**

1. Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Displaying a date in a nondefault format

B. Finding the number of characters in an expression

C. Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string

D. Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

**Answer:** A,B,C

1. Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. They accept only a single argument

B. They can be nested only to two levels

C. Arguments can only be column values or constant

D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table

E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is reference

**Answer:** D,E

1. Evaluate the following SQL query;



What would be the outcome?

A. 16

B. 100

C. 160

D. 200

E. 150

**Answer:** C

1. Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format

B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format

C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century

D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

**Answer:** A,D

1. Given below is a list of functions and the tasks performed by using these functions, in random order.

Function Usage

1) LPAD a) Used to truncate a column, expression, or value to n decimal places

2) TRUNC b) Used to remove heading or trailing or both characters from the character string

3) DECODE c) Pads the character value right-justified to a total width of n character positions

4) TRIM d) Used to return the numeric value for position of a named character from the character string

5) INSTR e) Used to translate an expression after comparing it with each search value

Which option correctly matches the function names with their usage?

A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d

B. 1-e, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d

C. 1-e, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-b

D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

Answer: D

1. Which SELECT statement will the result 'ello world' from the string 'Hello World'?

A. SELECT SUBSTR( 'Hello World',1) FROM dual;

B. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello World', 1,1)) FROM dual;

C. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Hello World', 1, 1) FROM dual;

D. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Hello World', 2, 1) FROM dual;

E. SELECT LOWER(TRIM ('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM dual;

Answer: E

1. 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: B, C, D, E

1. 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: B, E, G, H

1. 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

1. Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can accept only one argument.

B. They can be nested up to only two levels.

C. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.

D. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.

E. They can modify the data type of the argument that is referenced.

F. They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as arguments.

Answer: D, E, F

# QUESTION 45

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

**A. TRIM B. REPLACE** C. TRUNC D. TO\_DATE E. MOD F. CASE

Answer: A, B

1. 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

1. 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

1. The data type for the function with an argument my be

A. char

B. number

C. Date

**D. all**

1. Single row function operates on single rows return one result per set of rows.

a. True **b. False**

1. Multiple row functions are also known as---

A .character function.

b. single row function.

**c. Group function.**

d. conversion function.

1. How does initcap do?

a. Converts alpha character values to lowercase.

b. Converts alpha character values to uppercase.

**c. Converts alpha character values to uppercase first letter of each word.**

d. Converts alpha character values to lowercase and uppercase.

e. All above.

1. Number function accepts numeric input and returns numeric values.

**a. True**  b. False

1. Which function is number function?

a.Group function.

b. Substr.

**c. Trunc.**

d. Date.

1. Which format is default date format ?

a.MM-DD-YY.

b.DD-MM-RR.

**c. DD-MON-RR.**

d.DD-MON-YY.

1. Which calculation is using in date function ?

**a. date + number.**

b. date \* number.

**c. date – number.**

**d. date – date.**

1. Which select statement display the current date?
2. **Select sysdate from dual**
3. Select current date from dual
4. Select hire date from employees
5. Insert sysdate from dual
6. What would be the three values outputted, in order, from this statement?

SELECT ROUND(3.14159, 4),

TRUNC(3.14159, 3),

ROUND(TRUNC(3.14159, 4), 2)

FROM DUAL;

a. 3.141, 3.14, 3.1

b. 3.1415, 3.142, 3.14

c. 3.1416, 3.142, 3.14

**d. 3.1416, 3.141, 3.14**

# CHAPTER: 4

1. What type of conversion is performed by the following statement?

SELECT LENGTH(3.14285) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. Explicit conversion

**B. Implicit conversion**

C. TO\_NUMBER function conversion

D. None of the above

1. Choose any incorrect statements regarding conversion functions. (Choose all that apply.)

A. TO\_CHAR may convert date items to character items.

B. TO\_DATE may convert character items to date items.

C. TO\_CHAR may convert numbers to character items.

**D. TO\_DATE may convert date items to character items.**

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT TO\_NUMBER(1234.49, '999999.9') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 1234.49

B. 001234.5

C. 1234.5

**D. None of the above**

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(1234.49, '999999.9') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 1234.49

B. 001234.5

**C. 1234.5**

D. None of the above

1. If SYSDATE returns 12-JUL-2009, what is returned by the following statement?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'fmMONTH, YEAR') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. JUL, 2009

**B. JULY, TWO THOUSAND NINE**

C. JUL-09

D. None of the above

1. If SYSDATE returns 12-JUL-2009, what is returned by the following statement?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'fmDDth MONTH') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

**A. 12TH JULY**

B. 12th July

C. TWELFTH JULY

D. None of the above

1. If SYSDATE returns 12-JUL-2009, what is returned by the following statement?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE(TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD'),'DD'),'YEAR') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. 2009

**B. TWO THOUSAND NINE**

C. 12-JUL-2009

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT NVL2(NULLIF('CODA','SID'),'SPANIEL','TERRIER') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

**A. SPANIEL**

B. TERRIER

C. NULL

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT NVL(SUBSTR('AM I NULL',10),'YES I AM') FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. NO

B. NULL

**C. YES I AM**

D. None of the above

1. If SYSDATE returns 12-JUL-2009, what is returned by the following statement?

SELECT DECODE(TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM'),'02','TAX DUE','PARTY') FROM DUAL;

(Choose the best answer.)

A. TAX DUE

**B. PARTY**

C. 02

D. None of the above

1. The TO\_NUMBER function converts either character strings or date values to a number in the format specified by the optional format model.

a. True

**b. False**

1. Given a TO\_CHAR function that uses a format mask of 'DD-MONTH-YYYY HH24:MI:SS', which of the following dates could most closely resemble the possible output?

a. JUNE 20, 2011, 13:02:01

b. 18-March-2011, 02:22:09 PM

c. 01-JAN-2011, 09:15:42

**d. 22-APRIL-2011, 15:22:37**

1. Which format mask below would produce a date in the following format?

October 27, 1999 @14.23.15

a. 'MONTH DD, YYYY @HH:MI:SS'

b. 'Month DD, YYYY @HH24:MM:SS'

c. 'Month DD, YYYY @HH:MI:SS'

**d. 'Month DD, YYYY @HH24:MI:SS'**

1. What is the right form of converting to date.?
   1. TO \_DATE(‘may 24 1999’,’fxMonth DD,YYYY’);
   2. **TO\_DATE(‘may 24, 1999’, ’fmMonth DD, YYYY’);**
   3. TO\_DATE(may 24 1999,’fmMonth DD, YYYY’);
   4. TO\_DATE(‘may 24 1999’, fmMonth DD, YYYY);
2. Which of the values below would be produced by the following statement?

SELECT TO\_DATE('January 1, 1991', 'Month DD, YYYY')

FROM dual;

a. January 1, 1991

**b. 01-JAN-91**

c. JAN 01, 1991

d. 01/01/91

1. What are the true about nesting functions.?
   1. Single row functions can not be nested to any level.
   2. **Single row functions can be nested to any level.**
   3. Nested functions are evaluated from the least deep level to the deepest level.
   4. **Nested functions are evaluated from the deepest level to the least deep level.**
2. In general functions which has 3 expression?
   1. NVL
   2. **NVL2**
   3. NULLIF
   4. COALESCE
3. What is true about general functions?
   1. General functions act with number data type.
   2. General functions act with date data type
   3. General functions act with character data type.
   4. **General functions act with all data type.**
4. What is the use of NVL2 function?
   1. Converts a null value to an actual value.
   2. **If expr1 is not null returns expr2, if expr1 is null then returns expr3.**
   3. Compares two expression and returns null if they are equal. But returns the first expression if they are not equal.
   4. Returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.
5. Which statement is true
6. All group function do not ignore null value.
7. **To substitute a value for null values use the NVL,NVL2 or COALESCE function.**
8. NVL2 and COALESCE function has three expression and they work same.
9. NVL function is use to display an actual value ,but we do not use to\_char in the NVL function.
10. What is NVL function?
11. **To convert a null value to an actual value, use the NVL function**
12. To convet a date function
13. To convert a null value to an actual value, use the to\_char function
14. To convert a null value to an false value, use the NVL function
15. Which two tasks can your perform by using 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: C, E

1. Given below is a list of functions and their purpose in random order.

Function Purpose

1)NVL a) Used for evaluating NOT NULL and NULL values

2)NULLIF b) Used to return the first non- null values in a list of expressions

3)COALESCE c) Used to compare two expressions. If both are same, it returns NULL; otherwise, it returns only the first expression.

4)NVL2 d) Used to convert NULL values to actual values Identify the correct combination of functions and their usage.

A. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

B. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

D. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

Answer: B

1. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT TO\_CHAR(list\_price,'$9,999')

FROM product\_information;

Which two statements would be true regarding the output for this SQL statement? (Choose two.)

**A.** The LIST\_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,124.

B. The LIST\_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,123.

C. The LIST\_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as $1,123.

**D.** The LIST\_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as #######.

Answer: A, D

1. Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

(Choose two.)

A. WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')

B. WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'

C. WHERE order\_date > TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')

D. WHERE order\_date IN ( TO\_DATE('Oct 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY'),TO\_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY') )

Answer: A, B

1. Which three SELECT statements displays 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: B, C, D

1. 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 of trailing characters (or both) from a character string.

F. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression of they are not equal.

**G. NULLIF** compares twp expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.

Answer: A, D, E, G

1. 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;

Answer: C

1. Which statement is true regarding the COALESCE function?

A. It can have a maximum of five expressions in a list.

B. It returns the highest NOT NULL value in the list for all rows.

C. It requires that all expressions in the list must be of the same data type.

D. It requires that at least one of the expressions in the list must have a NOT NULL value.

**Answer:** C

1. You need to display the date 11-Oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDspth "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('11-oct-2007'),'fmDspth of Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('11-oct-2007'),'fmDspth "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_DATE(TO\_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDspth "of" Month, Year')) FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** C

1. Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(1890.55,'$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(1890.55,'$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(1890.55,'$9,999D99') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D00') FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D99') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,D,E

1. You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 2007 till date: Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr. Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL

B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007’) FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** B,C

# CHAPTER: 5

1. What result is returned by the following statement?

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM DUAL; (Choose the best answer.)

A. NULL

B. 0

**C. 1**

D. None of the above

1. Choose one correct statement regarding group functions.

A. Group functions may only be used when a GROUP BY clause is present.

**B. Group functions can operate on multiple rows at a time.**

C. Group functions only operate on a single row at a time.

D. Group functions can execute multiple times within a single group.

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT SUM(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Assume there are 10 employee records and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for 1, which has a null value in the SALARY field. (Choose the best answer.)

**A. 900**

B. 1000

C. NULL

D. None of the above

1. Which values are returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT COUNT(\*), COUNT(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Assume there are 10 employee records and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for 1, which has a null value in their SALARY field. (Choose all that apply.)

A. 10 and 10

B. 10 and NULL

**C. 10 and 9**

D. None of the above

1. 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

Answer: C

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT AVG(NVL(SALARY,100)) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Assume there are ten employee records and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for one employee, who has a null value in the SALARY field. (Choose the best answer.)

A. NULL

B. 90

**C. 100**

D. None of the above

1. What value is returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT SUM(AVG(LENGTH(NVL(SALARY,0))))

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY SALARY;

Assume there are ten employee records and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for one, which has a null value in the SALARY field. (Choose the best answer.)

A. An error is returned

B. 3

**C. 4**

D. None of the above

1. How many records are returned by the following query?

SELECT SUM(SALARY), DEPARTMENT\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

Assume there are 11 nonnull and 1 null unique DEPARTMENT\_ID values. All records have a nonnull SALARY value. (Choose the best answer.)

**A. 12**

B. 11

C. NULL

D. None of the above

1. What values are returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT JOB\_ID, MAX\_SALARY FROM JOBS GROUP BY MAX\_SALARY;

Assume that the JOBS table has ten records with the same JOB\_ID value of DBA and the same

MAX\_SALARY value of 100. (Choose the best answer.)

A. One row of output with the values DBA, 100

B. Ten rows of output with the values DBA, 100

**C. An error is returned**

D. None of the above

1. How many rows of data are returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT DEPT\_ID, SUM(NVL(SALARY,100)) FROM EMP

GROUP BY DEPT\_ID HAVING SUM(SALARY) > 400;

Assume the EMP table has ten rows and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for one, which has a null value in the SALARY field. The first and second five rows have DEPT\_ID values of 10 and 20, respectively. (Choose the best answer.)

A. Two rows

**B. One row**

C. Zero rows

D. None of the above

1. How many rows of data are returned after executing the following statement?

SELECT DEPT\_ID, SUM(SALARY) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPT\_ID

HAVING SUM(NVL(SALARY,100)) > 400;

Assume the EMP table has ten rows and each contains a SALARY value of 100, except for one, which has a null value in the SALARY field. The first and second five rows have DEPT\_ID values of 10 and 20, respectively. (Choose the best answer.)

**A. Two rows** B. One row C. Zero rows D. None of the above

1. The types of functions used in grouping data are called?

a. Single-row functions

**b. Multi-row functions**

c. Restrictive functions

d. Variance functions

1. Which of these statements describes how an aggregate function works?

a. The function takes a single value and returns a single value

b. The function takes a single value and returns multiple values

**c. The function takes multiple values and returns a single value**

d. The function takes multiple values and returns multiple values

1. Which of the following is NOT a multi-row function?

a. COUNT()

b. AVG()

**c. ROUND()**

d. STDDEV()

1. Given a table with 200 rows containing a column, SALARY, where 40 of the values for SALARY are NULL, what would be the result of issuing a COUNT(SALARY) in a statement?

a. 200

**b. 160**

c. 40

d. NULL

1. Given a table with 200 rows containing a column, SALARY, where 40 of the values for SALARY are NULL, what would be the result of issuing a COUNT(\*) in a statement?

**a. 200**

b. 160

c. 40

d. NULL

1. Refer to the data in the website and blog tables in your Companylink database. Which of the following statements regarding MIN() and MAX() is true?

a. MIN(hit\_count) for website is greater than MIN(hit\_count) for blog

b. MIN(hit\_count) for website is greater than MAX(hit\_count) for blog

c. MAX(hit\_count) for website is less than MIN(hit\_count) for blog

**d. MAX(hit\_count) for website is greater than MAX(hit\_count)**

1. Which of these statements would NOT result in an error?

a. SELECT sum(\*) FROM website;

b. SELECT sum(website\_desc) FROM website;

c. SELECT sum(website\_url) FROM website;

**d. SELECT sum(hit\_count) FROM website;**

1. Which of the following commands is used to count the number of rows and non-NULL values in Oracle database?

* NOT NULL
* INSTR
* SUBSTR
* COUNT

**Answer: D.**

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the COUNT function?

* COUNT (\*) counts duplicate values and NULL values in columns of any data type.
* COUNT function cannot work with DATE datatypes.
* COUNT (DISTINCT job\_id) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the job\_id column.
* A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

**Answer: A.**

1. Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:

STD\_ID NUMBER(4)

COURSE\_ID VARCHARD2(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: C, E

1. Which two statements find the number of customers? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT TOTAL (\*) FROM customers;

**B. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM customers;**

C. SELECT TOTAL(customer\_id) FROM customers;

D**. SELECT COUNT(customer\_id) FROM customers;**

E. SELECT COUNT(customers) FROM customers;

F. SELECT TOTAL(customer\_name) FROM customers;

Answer: B, D

1. Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?(Choose two.)

A. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types

B. COUNT(\*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns

C. COUNT(cust\_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST\_ID column

D. COUNT(DISTINCT inv\_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV\_AMT column

E. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause

**Answer:** B,D

1. Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?

A. SELECT COUNT(list\_price)

FROM product\_information

WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

C. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list\_price, 0))

FROM product\_information

WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price)

FROM product\_information

WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

Answer: C

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

A. You can not 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. All group functions ignore null values. To substitute a value for null values, use the NVL, NVL2, or COALESCE functions.

D. You cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: C, D

1. Which is correct

**A. group function operate on sets of rows to give one result per group**

B. group function operate on sets of rows to give one result per row

1. Which group functions ignore null value

**A. AVG**

**B. SUM**

**C. COUNT**

**D. MAX**

1. Which is correct? (chose 2 )

A. **the AVG, SUM, STDDEV function can be used only numeric data type**

B. The AVG , SUM ,STDDEV function can be use only numeric and char data type

C. MAX and MIN can be used long data type

**D. MAX and MIN can not be used with lob and long data type**

1. To make out all employees AVG commission\_ pct which statement is correct

A. **select avg(nvl(commission\_pct ,0 ) from employees**

B. select avg(nvl2(commission\_pct ,0 ) from employees

1. 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

1. Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

A. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.

B. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.

C. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.

D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.

E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: A, D, E

1. Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can be used on columns or expressions.

B. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.

C. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.

D. They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

E. They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

Answer: A, B, E

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

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

Answer: B

1. Chose the right answer
2. The AVG, SUM, VARIANCE and STDDEV function can be used only LONG data types.
3. **MAX and MIN cannot be used with LOB or LONG data types.**
4. The CHAR, VARCHAR2, NUMBER or DATE is the single row data type function.
5. We can use WHERE clause before order by clause in the group function.

# CHAPTER: 6

1. The relationships between tables are defined by what?

a. Their query results

**b. The columns they have in common**

c. The number of rows they contain

d. The number of columns they contain

1. Which of these is formed when every row of one table is joined to every row of another table?

a. intersecting product

b. A union product

**c. A Cartesian product**

d. A truncated product

1. Which join is performed by the following query?

SELECT E.JOB\_ID, J.JOB\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN JOBS J ON (E.SALARY < J.MAX\_SALARY);

(Choose the best answer.)

A. Equijoin

**B. Nonequijoin**

C. Cross join

D. Outer join

1. Which two statements are true regarding the USING clause in table joins?(Choose two.)

A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.

B. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

C. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.

D. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.

**Answer:** B,D

1. We refer to a join as a self-join when
   1. **We are joining table to itself.**
   2. We are joining two tables only.
   3. We are joining more then 2 tables.
   4. We are using left and right join together.
2. In which two case would you use an outer join? (Choose two)
   1. **The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.**
   2. The tables being joined have only matched data.
   3. **The columns being joined have NULL values.**
   4. The tables being joined unmatched data.
   5. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship.
3. Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins?(choose three)
   1. **You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to another condition by using the OR operator.**
   2. You use (\*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outer join.
   3. **In the where condition, you use (\*) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outer join.**
   4. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outer join.
   5. **You use an outer join to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.**
4. What is true about joining tables through an equijoin?
   1. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.
   2. **You can join n table (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join condition.**
   3. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
   4. To join two tables through an equijoin,the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns.
5. In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?
   1. Both tables have NULL values.
   2. One of the tables has more data than the other.
   3. **You want all matched and unmatched data from both tables.**
   4. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.
   5. You want all unmatched data from both tables.
6. A Cartesian product is
   1. A group functions
   2. **Produces as a result of a join select statement with no where clause**
   3. The result of fuzzy logic.
   4. A special feature of Oracle server.
7. Which is not correct?
   1. Use the USING clause to match only one column when more than one column matches.
   2. **When joining with the USING clause, you can qualify a column that is used in the clause itself.**
   3. The NATURAL JOIN and USING clause are mutually exclusive.
8. It select rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns-
   1. Cross join.
   2. Using clause.
   3. **Natural join.**
   4. Outer join.
9. The equijoin same as-
   1. Outer join
   2. On clause.
   3. **Inner join.**
   4. Self join.
10. Which is not correct?
11. Use the USING clause to match only one column when more than one column matches.
12. **When joining with the USING clause, you can qualify a column that is used in the USING clause itself.**
13. The NATURAL JOIN AND using clauses are mutually exclusive.
14. A Cartesian product is formed when
15. A join condition is omitted
16. A join condition is invalid
17. All rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table
18. To avoid a Cartesian product, always include a valid join condition.
19. **All of them.**
20. 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 by using the ">" operator.

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

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

Answer: B, C, E

Ans: A

1. Which statement about using a sub query in the FROM clause is true?

A. You can’t use a sub query in the FROM clause.

B. You eliminate the need to create a new view or table by placing a sub query in the FROM clause.

C. You eliminate the need to grant select privileges on the table used in the from clause sub query.

D. You define a data source for future select statement when using a sub query in the from clause.

Ans: B

1. Which operator can be used with a **multiple-row** sub query?

A. =

B. LIKE

C. BETWEEN

D. **NOT IN**

E. IS

F. <>

Ans: D

1. A sub query 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

1. Which two statements about **sub queries are true**? (Choose two.)

A. A single row sub query can retrieve data from only one table.

B. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its sub query, unless table B is included in the main **query's FROM clause**.

C. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in its sub query, without including table B in its own FROM clause.

D. A single row sub query can retrieve data **from more than one table.**

E. A single row sub query cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.

F. A multiple-row sub query cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.

Ans: B, D

1. You define a multiple-row sub query in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a **comparison operator "=".**

What happens when the main query is executed?

A. The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery.

B. The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery.

C. The main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery.

D. The main query fails because the multiple-row sub query cannot be used with the **comparison operator.**

E. You cannot define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query.

Ans: D

1. Which three **statements about sub queries 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 by using the “>” operator.

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

F. A multiple row subquery can use the “=” operator.

Ans: BCE

1. Which of the following options is appropriate for use when search criteria are unknown for comparison operations in a SELECT statement? (Choose two)

A. select \* from emp where empid = &empid;

B. select \* from emp where empid = 69494;

C. select \* from emp where empid = (select empid from invoice where invoice\_no = 4399485);

D. select \* from emp;

Ans: AC

1. A subquery can be used to\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Create groups of data.
3. Sort data in a specific order.
4. Convert data to a different format.
5. **Retrieve data based on an unknown condition.**
6. whice are multiple row subqueries –
7. Return many results
8. **Return more than one row**
9. **Use multiple-row comparison operators.**
10. Use single-row comparison operators.
11. types of subqueries-
12. Many –row subquery
13. **Single-row subquery**
14. **Multiple-row subquery**
15. Return-row subquery
16. In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)

A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement

C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement

E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement F. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

Answer: B, D, E, F

# CHAPTER: 7

1. Given a multi-row subquery is used in a statement, which operator will match values in the outer query that are less than the highest value returned by the subquery?

**a. <ANY**

b. >ANY

c. <ALL

d. >ALL

1. What is the maximum number of nested subqueries that can be present in a WHERE clause?

a. 2

b. 3

c. 128

**d. 255**

1. A query can have a subquery embedded within it. Under what circumstances could there be more than one subquery? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The outer query can include an inner query. It is not possible to have another query within the inner query.

B. It is possible to embed a single-row subquery inside a multiple-row subquery, but not the other way around.

C. The outer query can have multiple inner queries, but they must not be embedded within each other.

**D. Subqueries can be embedded within each other with no practical limitations on depth.**

1. Consider this statement:

select employee\_id, last\_name from employees where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees);

When will the subquery be executed? (Choose the best answer.)

**A. It will be executed before the outer query.**

B. It will be executed after the outer query.

C. It will be executed concurrently with the outer query.

D. It will be executed once for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.

1. Consider this statement:

select o.employee\_id, o.last\_name from employees o where o.salary > (select avg(i.salary) from employees i

where i.department\_id=o.department\_id);

When will the subquery be executed? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It will be executed before the outer query.

B. It will be executed after the outer query.

C. It will be executed concurrently with the outer query.

**D. It will be executed once for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.**

**’**

1. Which comparison operator cannot be used with multiple-row subqueries? (Choose the best answer.)

A. ALL

B. ANY

C. IN

D. NOT IN

**E. All the above can be used.**

1. Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.

B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.

C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.

D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.

E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

**Answer:** A,B,E

1. Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.

B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.

C. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.

D. A subquery can appeal\* on either side of a comparison operator.

E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

**Answer:** A,D

1. Which statement is true regarding subqueries?
2. The LIKE operator cannot be used with single-row subqueries.
3. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL with single-row subqueries.
4. =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality in multiple-row subqueries.
5. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators in multiple-row subqueries.

**Answer:** D

1. Where can subqueries be used? (Choose all that apply)

A. Field names in the SELECT statement

B. The FROM clause in the SELECT statement

C. The HAVING clause in the SELECT statement

D. The GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement

E. The WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement

F. The WHERE clause in the SELECT as well as all DML statements

**Answer:** A,B,C,F

1. Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses

B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables

C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables

D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause

E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subqeury

F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery

**Answer:** A,B,F

# CHAPTER: 8

1. Which of these set operators will not sort the rows? (Choose the best answer.)

A. INTERSECT

B. MINUS

C. UNION

**D. UNION ALL**

1. Which of these operators will remove duplicate rows from the final result? (Choose all that apply.)

**A. INTERSECT**

**B. MINUS**

**C. UNION**

D. UNION ALL

1. If a compound query contains both a MINUS and an INTERSECT operator, which will be applied first?

(Choose the best answer.)

A. The INTERSECT, because INTERSECT has higher precedence than MINUS.

B. The MINUS, because MINUS has a higher precedence than INTERSECT.

**C. The precedence is determined by the order in which they are specified.**

D. It is not possible for a compound query to include both MINUS and INTERSECT.

1. Which SQL set operator can be used to subtract the results of one query from another?

a. INTERSECT

**b. MINUS**

c. UNION

d. UNION ALL

1. Which SQL set operator can be used to return all values that are common to two SELECT statements?

**a. INTERSECT**

b. MINUS

c. UNION

d. UNION ALL

1. Which SQL set operator can be used to combine two result sets and without removing duplicates?

a. INTERSECT

b. MINUS

c. UNION

**d. UNION ALL**

1. Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

A. By default, the output is not sorted

B. NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking

C. Names of all columns must be identical across all SELECT statements

D. The number of columns selected in all SELECT statements need to be the same

**Answer:** B

1. Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. It ignores NULL values

B. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical

D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query

**Answer:** D

# CHAPTER: 9

1. Which of the following commands can be rolled back?

A. COMMIT

B. **DELETE**

**C. INSERT**

**D. MERGE**

E. TRUNCATE

F. **UPDATE**

1. How can you change the primary key value of a row? (Choose the best answer.)

A. You cannot change the primary key value.

B**. Change it with a simple UPDATE statement.**

C. The row must be removed with a DELETE and reentered with an INSERT.

D. This is only possible if the row is first locked with a SELECT FOR UPDATE.

1. If an UPDATE or DELETE command has a WHERE clause that gives it a scope of several rows, what will happen if there is an error part way through execution? The command is one of several in a multi-statement transaction. (Choose the best answer.)

A. The command will skip the row that caused the error and continue.

B. The command will stop at the error, and the rows that have been updated or deleted will remain updated or deleted.

C. **Whatever work the command had done before hitting the error will be rolled back, but work done already by the transaction will remain.**

D. The whole transaction will be rolled back.

1. If a table T1 has four numeric columns, C1, C2, C3, and C4, which of these statements will succeed? (Choose the best answer.)

A. insert into T1 values (1,2,3,null);

B. insert into T1 values (‘1’,‘2’,‘3’,‘4’);

C. insert into T1 select \* from T1;

D. **All the statements (A, B, and C) will succeed.**

E. None of the statements (A, B, or C) will succeed.

1. You want to insert a row and then update it. What sequence of steps should you follow?

(Choose the best answer.)

A**. INSERT, UPDATE, COMMIT**

B. INSERT, COMMIT, UPDATE, COMMIT

C. INSERT, SELECT FOR UPDATE, UPDATE, COMMIT

D. INSERT, COMMIT, SELECT FOR UPDATE, UPDATE, COMMIT

1. If you issue this command:

Update employees set salary=salary \* 1.1;

What will be the result? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The statement will fail because there is no WHERE clause to restrict the rows affected.

B. The first row in the table will be updated.

C. There will be an error if any row has its SALARY column NULL.

D. **Every row will have SALARY incremented by 10 percent, unless SALARY was NULL.**

1. How can you delete the values from one column of every row in a table? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Use the DELETE COLUMN command.

B. Use the TRUNCATE COLUMN command.

C. **Use the UPDATE command.**

D. Use the DROP COLUMN command.

1. Which of these commands will remove every row in a table? (Choose one or more correct answers.)

A**. A DELETE command with no WHERE clause**

B. A DROP TABLE command

C**. A TRUNCATE command**

D. An UPDATE command, setting every column to NULL and with no WHERE clause

1. User JOHN updates some rows and asks user ROOPESH to log in and check the changes before he commits them. Which of the following statements is true? (Choose the best answer.)

A. ROOPESH can see the changes but cannot alter them because JOHN will have locked the rows.

B**. ROOPESH will not be able to see the changes.**

C. JOHN must commit the changes so that ROOPESH can see them and, if necessary, roll them back.

D. JOHN must commit the changes so that ROOPESH can see them, but only JOHN can roll them back.

1. User JOHN updates some rows but does not commit the changes. User ROOPESH queries the rows that JOHN updated. Which of the following statements is true? (Choose three correct answers.)

A. ROOPESH will not be able to see the rows because they will be locked.

B. ROOPESH will be able to see the new values, but only if he logs in as JOHN.

C**. ROOPESH will see the old versions of the rows.**

D. ROOPESH will see the state of the state of the data as it was when JOHN last created a SAVEPOINT.

1. Which of these commands will terminate a transaction? (Choose three correct answers.)

A. **COMMIT**

B. DELETE

C**. ROLLBACK**

D. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT

E. SAVEPOINT

F. **TRUNCATE**

1. Which of the following is not a DML statement?

a. INSERT

b. UPDATE

**c. COMMIT**

d. DELETE

1. Which of these terms is a DML statement that allows you to add rows to a table?

a. CREATE

b. INVOKE

c. DELETE

**d. INSERT**

1. If the following statement was executed against the branch table in the Company link database, what value would be inserted into the division\_id column?

INSERT INTO branch (branch\_name, branch\_id)

VALUES ('Supervisory', 10);

a. Supervisory

b. 10

**c. Null**

d. 0

1. If the following statement was executed against the Company link database, which of the following columns would not be present in the address\_copy table?

INSERT into address\_copy

SELECT \* FROM address;

a. city

b. street\_address

c. zip

**d. division\_id**

1. Which of the following UPDATE statements is syntactically correct?

**a. UPDATE email SET email\_address = 'donperez@companylink.com'**

**WHERE email\_id = 11;**

b. UPDATE email WHERE email\_id = 11

SET email\_address = 'donperez@companylink.com';

c. UPDATE email WHERE email\_id = 11;

d. UPDATE email

SET email\_address TO 'donperez@companylink.com';

1. Refer to the branch table in your Company link database. If the following statement was executed, how many rows would be deleted?

DELETE FROM branch

WHERE division\_id = 3;

a. 1

**b. 2**

c. 3

d. 12

1. Refer to the branch table in your Company link database. If the following statement was executed, how many rows would be deleted?

DELETE FROM division;

a. 1

b. 4

**c. 6**

d. 0

1. Which of the following DELETE statements is syntactically correct?

a. DELETE \* FROM branch WHERE branch\_id = 5;

**b. DELETE FROM branch WHERE branch\_id = 5;**

c. DELETE WHERE branch\_id = 5 FROM branch;

d. DELETE \* WHERE branch\_id = 5 FROM branch;

1. Which of the following represents the proper syntax for a TRUNCATE statement?

a. TRUNCATE branch;

**b. TRUNCATE table branch;**

c. TRUNCATE table branch where branch\_id is null;

d. TRUNCATE FROM table branch;

1. Which of these terms is not a part of the transaction control acronym ACID?

a. Atomicity

b. Isolation

**c. Commit**

d. Durability

1. Evaluate the following SQL statements:

DELETE FROM sales;

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

A. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key

B. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table

C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back

D. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back

**Answer:** C

1. When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a DELETE statement is executed

B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed

C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

D. When a data definition language statement is executed

E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

**Answer:** B,D,E

1. The SQL statements executed in a user session as follows:

Which two statements describe the consequence of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)

A. The rollback generates an error

B. No SQL statements are rolled back

C. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back

D. Only the seconds DELETE statement is rolled back

E. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back

**Answer:** A,B

1. Which three statements/commands would cause a transaction to end? (Choose three.)

A. COMMIT

B. SELECT

C. CREATE

D. ROLLBACK

E. SAVEPOINT

**Answer:** A,C,D

1. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept

(deptno NUMBER(2),

dname VARCNAR2(14),

loc VARCNAR2(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 occupies 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

# CHAPTER: 10

1. 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

Answer: B, E

1. If a table is created without specifying a schema, in which schema will it be? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It will be an *orphaned* table, without a schema.

B. The creation will fail.

C. It will be in the SYS schema.

D**. It will be in the schema of the user creating it.**

E. It will be in the PUBLIC schema.

1. Which of these statements will fail because the table name is not legal? (Choose two answers.)

A. create table “SELECT” (col1 date);

B. create table “lowercase” (col1 date);

C. create table number1 (col1 date);

D. **create table 1number (col1 date);**

**E. create table update (col1 date);**

1. What are distinguishing characteristics of heap tables? (Choose two answers.)

A**. A heap can store variable length rows.**

B. More than one table can store rows in a single heap.

C. **Rows in a heap are in random order.**

D. Heap tables cannot be indexed.

E. Tables in a heap do not have a primary key.

1. Which of the following data types are variable lengths? (Choose all correct answers.)

A**. BLOB**

B. CHAR

**C. LONG**

**D. NUMBER**

**E. RAW**

**F. VARCHAR2**

1. Study these statements:

create table tab1 (c1 number(1), c2 date);

alter session set nls\_date\_format='dd-mm-yy';

insert into tab1 values (1.1,’31-01-07’);

Will the insert succeed? (Choose the best answer)

A. The insert will fail because the 1.1 is too long.

B. The insert will fail because the ’31-01-07’ is a string, not a date.

C. The insert will fail for both reasons A and B.

D. **The insert will succeed.**

1. Which of the following is not supported by Oracle as an internal data type? (Choose the best answer.)

A. CHAR

B. FLOAT

C. INTEGER

**D. STRING**

1. Consider this statement:

create table t1 as select \* from regions where 1=2;

What will be the result? (Choose the best answer.)

A. There will be an error because of the impossible condition.

B. No table will be created because the condition returns FALSE.

C. **The table T1 will be created but no rows inserted because the condition returns FALSE.**

D. The table T1 will be created and every row in REGIONS inserted because the condition returns a NULL as a row filter.

1. When a table is created with a statement such as the following:

create table newtab as select \* from tab;

Will there be any constraints on the new table? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The new table will have no constraints, because constraints are not copied when creating tables with a subquery.

B. All the constraints on TAB will be copied to NEWTAB.

C. Primary key and unique constraints will be copied but not check and not null constraints.

D. **Check and not null constraints will be copied but not unique or primary key.**

E. All constraints will be copied, except foreign key constraints.

1. Which types of constraint require an index? (Choose all that apply.)

A. CHECK

B. NOT NULL

C**. PRIMARY KEY**

**D. UNIQUE**

1. A transaction consists of two statements. The first succeeds, but the second (which updates several rows) fails partway through because of a constraint violation. What will happen? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The whole transaction will be rolled back.

B. The second statement will be rolled back completely, and the first will be committed.

C. **The second statement will be rolled back completely, and the first will remain uncommitted.**

D. Only the one update that caused the violation will be rolled back; everything else will be committed.

E. Only the one update that caused the violation will be rolled back; everything else will remain uncommitted.

1. Which of the following statements about SQL sub-languages is true?

a. Data Definition Language (DDL) is a sub-language of Data Manipulation Language (DML)

b. DML is a sub-language of DDL

**c. Both DML and DDL are sub-languages of SQL**

d. Neither DML nor DDL are related to SQL

1. Which of the following terms describes a way to classify the types of data that are possible in a particular column?

a. Formula

b. Sub-query

c. Function

**d. Datatype**

1. Which of the following datatypes stores alphanumeric data in a fixed length format?

**a. CHAR**

b. VARCHAR

c. VARCHAR2

d. DATE

1. Which of the following datatypes stores alphanumeric data in a variable length format?

a. CHAR

b. NUMBER

**c. VARCHAR2**

d. DATE

1. Which of the following datatypes could store the value "Model Airplane" without an error?

**a. VARCHAR2(15)**

b. VARCHAR2(12)

c. CHAR(12)

d. NUMBER(15)

1. Which of the following numeric datatypes could NOT store the value 8479.34 without generating an error?

a. NUMBER(6,2)

**b. NUMBER(5,2)**

c. NUMBER(8)

d. NUMBER(8,3)

1. Which of the following is not a type of database constraint?

a. PRIMARY KEY

**b. SEQUENCE**

c. FOREIGN KEY

d. CHECK

1. How does a UNIQUE constraint differ from a PRIMARY KEY?

a. A UNIQUE constraint enforces unique values, while a PRIMARY KEY does not

b. A UNIQUE constraint cannot be used as the basis for a FOREIGN KEY relationship

**c. A UNIQUE constraint allows NULL values, while a PRIMARY KEY does not**

d. A UNIQUE constraint does not allow NULL values, while a PRIMARY KEY does

1. Which is the valid CREATE [TABLE statement?

A. CREATE TABLE emp9S# (emp\_no NUMBER(4));

B. CREATE TABLE 9emp$# (emp\_no NUMBER(4));

C. CREATE TABLE emp\*123 (emp\_no NUMBER(4));

D. CREATE TABLE emp9$# (emp\_no NUMBER(4). date DATE);

**Answer:** A

1. You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

SQL>DROP TABLE products;

What is the implication of this command? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All data along with the table structure is deleted

B. The pending transaction in the session is committed

C. All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated

D. All view and synonyms will remain but they are invalidated

E. All data in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain

**Answer:** A,B,D

1. 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: C, D, E

1. Which two statements about creating constraints are true?(Choose two)
2. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.
3. All constraints must be defines at the column level.
4. **Constraints can be created after the table is created.**
5. **Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created.**
6. Information about constraints is found in the VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view.
7. Which rule is wrong about Table names and column names?
8. Must begin with a letter
9. Must be 1–30 characters long
10. Must contain only A–Z, a–z, 0–9, \_, $, and #
11. Must not duplicate the name of another object owned by the same user
12. **Can be an Oracle server reserved word**
13. Which statement is wrong about long columns?
14. **A LONG column is copied when a table is created using a subquery.**
15. A LONG column cannot be included in a GROUP BY or an ORDER BY clause.
16. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
17. No constraints can be defined on a LONG column
18. Which of the followings cannot be used in CHECK Constraint

**a. CURRVAL**

**b. NEXTVAL**

**c. LEVEL**

**d. ROWNUM pseudocolumns**

1. WHICH CONSTRAINT CAN BE DEFINES ONLY AT THE COLUMN LEVEL?
2. UNIQUE
3. **NOT NULL**
4. CHECK
5. PRIMARY KEY
6. FOREIGN KEY