Chapter 06: Subqueries

1. View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT \* FROM EMP

WHERE commission = (SELECT commission FROM EMP WHERE emp\_id = 3);

What is the result when the query is executed?

1. 123
2. The query returns no rows.
3. The query fails because the outer query is retrieving more than one column.
4. The query fails because both the inner and outer queries are retrieving data from the same table.

Answer: B

1. In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)
2. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
3. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
4. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
5. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
6. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
7. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

Answer: A, B, D, E

1. View the image below and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Examine the subquery:

SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

Which statement is true?

1. The SELECT statement is syntactically accurate.
2. The SELECT statement does not work because there is no HAVING clause.
3. The SELECT statement does not work because the column specified in the GROUP BY clause is not in the SELECT list.
4. The SELECT statement does not work because the GROUP BY clause should be in the main query and not in the subquery.

Answer: A

1. View the image below and examine the data from the EMP table.

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee. Which two tasks would require Subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose two.)

1. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3
2. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10
3. finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company
4. listing the departments whose average commission is more than 600
5. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID
6. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

Answer: A, C

1. Which three statements about Subqueries are true? (Choose three).
2. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row
3. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns
4. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns
5. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator
6. A single row subquery can use the IN operator
7. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator

Answer: B, C, E

1. Which operator can be used with a multiple row subquery?
2. =
3. LIKE
4. BETWEEN
5. NOT IN
6. Is
7. <>

Answer: D

1. A sub query 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

Answer: D

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

What happens when the main query is executed?

1. the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery
2. the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery
3. the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery
4. The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.
5. You cannot define multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query

Answer: D

1. Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)
2. A subquery should retrieve only one row.
3. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
4. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
5. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels.
6. A subquery CANNOT be used in an SQL query statement that uses group functions.
7. When a subquery is used with an inequality comparison operator in the outer SQL statement, the column list in the SELECT clause of the subquery should contain only one column

Answer: B, F

1. What is true regarding subqueries?
2. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query.
3. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query.
4. The outer query must return a value to the inner query.
5. The inner query returns a value to the outer query.
6. The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error.

Answer: D

**Chapter 07: Producing Readable Output**

1. Which is an iSQL\*Plus command?
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. SELECT
5. DESCRIBE
6. DELETE
7. RENAME

Answer: D

1. Examine this statement:

SELECT student\_id, GPA FROM student\_grades WHERE GPA > &&value;

You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens when you run the statement a second time?

1. An error is returned.
2. You are prompted to enter a new value.
3. A report is produced that matches the first report produced.
4. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.

Answer: C

1. Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and the WHERE condition?
2. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';
3. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM &3 WHERE '&last\_name = '&4'';
4. SELECT &1, &2 FROM &3 WHERE last\_name = '&4';
5. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM EMP WHERE last\_name = '&4';

Answer: C

1. Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time?
2. &
3. ACCEPT
4. PROMPT
5. &&

Answer: D

1. Which iSQL\* Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?
2. Substitution variables
3. replacement variables
4. prompt variables
5. instead-of variables
6. This feature cannot be implemented through / SQL\*Plus

Answer: A

**Chapter 08: Manipulating Data**

1. You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

What happens when you execute this DELETE statement?

DELETE employees;

1. You get an error because of a primary key violation.
2. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
3. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
4. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

Answer: C

1. Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)
2. COMMIT
3. MERGE
4. UPDATE
5. DELETE
6. CREATE
7. DROP

Answer: B, C, D

1. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)

1. INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
2. INSERT INTO employees( first\_name, last\_name) VALUES( 'John', 'Smith');
3. INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( '1000', 'John', NULL);
4. INSERT INTO employees (first\_name, last\_name, employee\_id) VALUES ( 1000, 'John', 'Smith');
5. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id) VALUES (1000);
6. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) VALUES ( 1000, 'John', ‘ ');

Answer: C, E, F

1. 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?

1. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John' SET last\_name='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
2. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', SET last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
3. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John' AND last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;
4. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'John', last\_name ='Smith' WHERE employee\_id = 180;

Answer: D

1. A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.
2. completes a transaction on a table
3. modifies the structure and data in a table
4. modifies the data but not the structure of a table
5. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Answer: C

1. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

NEW\_EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (60)

Which DELETE statement is valid?

1. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees);
2. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees);
3. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees WHERE name ='Carrey');
4. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees WHERE last\_name ='Carrey');

Answer: C

1. Which three are true? (Choose three.)
2. A MERGE statement is used to merge the data of one table with data from another.
3. A MERGE statement replaces the data of one table with that of another.
4. A MERGE statement can be used to insert new rows into a table.
5. A MERGE statement can be used to update existing rows in a table.

Answer: A, C, D

1. You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?
2. MERGE
3. INSERT
4. UPDATE
5. ADD
6. ENTER
7. You cannot enter the phone number for the existing employee records

Answer: C

**Chapter 09: Creating Tables**

1. Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?
2. The table is accessible to all users.
3. Tables are created in the public schema.
4. Tables are created in your schema.
5. Tables are created in the DBA schema.
6. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

Answer: C

1. Evaluate the SQL statement:

DROP TABLE DEPT;

Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four.)

1. You cannot roll back this statement.
2. All pending transactions are committed.
3. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.
4. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.
5. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.
6. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.
7. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

Answer: A, B, D, E

1. Which statement describes the ROWID data type?
2. binary data up to 4 gigabytes
3. character data up to 4 gigabytes
4. raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes
5. binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes
6. a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table

Answer: E

1. Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:

CREATE TABLE orders (

SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,

ORDER\_ID NUMBER,

ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL,

STATUS VARCHAR2 (10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),

PROD\_ID NUMBER

REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT\_ID), ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,

PRIMARY KEY (order\_id, order\_date));

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)

1. SER\_NO
2. ORDER\_ID
3. STATUS
4. PROD\_ID
5. ORD\_TOTAL
6. composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE

Answer: A, F

1. Evaluate the SQL statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;

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

1. It releases the storage space used by the table.
2. It does not release the storage space used by the table.
3. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
4. You can NOT rollback the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
5. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an error.
6. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table

Answer: A, D, F

1. Evaluate the SQL statement:

DROP TABLE DEPT;

Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four)

1. You cannot roll back this statement.
2. All pending transactions are committed.
3. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.
4. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.
5. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.
6. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.
7. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

Answer: A, B, D, E

1. You need to change the definition of an existing table. The COMMERCIALS table needs its DESCRIPTION column changed to hold varying length characters up to 2000 bytes. The column can currently hold 1000 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows. Which statement is valid?
2. ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));
3. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));
4. ALTER TABLE commercials CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));
5. ALTER TABLE commercials MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));
6. You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.

Answer: D

1. Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?
2. CREATE TABLE EMP9$# AS (emp\_id number(2));
3. CREATE TABLE EMP\*123 AS (emp\_id number(2));
4. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (pack\_id number(2));
5. CREATE TABLE 1EMP\_TEST AS (emp\_id number(2));

Answer: A

1. Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables? (Choose four)
2. Must begin with either a number or a letter
3. must be 1-30 characters long
4. Should not be an Oracle Server reserved word.
5. must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_,\*, and #
6. must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_, $, and #
7. must begin with a letter

Answer: B, C, E, F

1. What does the TRUNCATE statement do?
2. removes the table
3. removes all rows from a table
4. shortens the tale to 10 rows
5. removes all columns from a table
6. removes foreign keys from a table

Answer: B

1. Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three)
2. TIMESTAMP
3. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
4. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
5. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
6. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

Answer: A, C, D

**Chapter 10: Apply Constraints**

1. Which four are valid Oracle constraint types? (Choose four.)
2. CASCADE
3. UNIQUE
4. NONUNIQUE
5. CHECK
6. PRIMARY KEY
7. CONSTANT
8. NOT NULL

Answer: B ,D,E,G

1. You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is currently empty.

Which statement accomplishes this task?

1. ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;
2. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);
3. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;
4. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);
5. ALTER TABLE students MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

Answer: D

1. Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?
2. UNIQUE
3. NOT NULL
4. CHECK
5. PRIMARY KEY
6. FOREIGN KEY

Answer: B

1. Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?
2. USER\_CONSTRAINTS
3. USER\_OBJECTS
4. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS
5. USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS
6. USER\_COLUMNS

Answer: D

1. Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)
2. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.
3. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.
4. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.
5. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.

Answer: B, D

1. Which SQL statement defines a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPT NO column of the EMP table?
2. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY deptno REFERENCES dept deptno);
3. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES dept (deptno));
4. CRETE TABLE EM (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR2(35) deptno NUMBER (7,2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT em\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno) FOREIGN KEY (deptno));
5. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4), ename VARCHAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT emp deptno fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

Answer: B

1. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept (

dept\_id NUMBER (2),

dname VARCHAR2 (14),

Loc VARCHAR2 (13));

ROLLBACK;

DESCRIBE DEPT;

What is true about the set?

1. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table
2. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.
3. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist
4. 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

1. Which statement explicitly names a constraint?
2. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);
3. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD CONSTRAINT NAME=student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES student(student\_id);
4. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);
5. ALTER TABLE student grades ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)
6. ALTER TABLE student grades ADD NAME student\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)

Answer: C

1. Which two statements about creating constraints are true? (Choose two)
2. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.
3. All constraints must be defined 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

Answer: C, D

1. Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three)
2. constraints provide data independence
3. constraint make complex queries easy
4. constraints enforce rules at the view level
5. constraints enforce rules at the table level
6. constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies
7. constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies

Answer: C, D, E

1. For which two constrains does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index? (Choose two)
2. NOT NULL
3. PRIMARY KEY
4. FOREIGN KEY
5. CHECK
6. UNIQUE

Answer: B, E

1. Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?
2. ALTER TABLE table\_name ENABLE constraint\_name
3. ALTER TABLE table\_name STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name
4. ALTER TABLE table\_name ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name
5. ALTER TABLE table\_name STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name
6. ALTER TABLE table\_name TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name
7. ALTER TABLE table\_name TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

Answer: C

**Chapter 11: Creating Views**

1. Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU from your schema?
2. DROP emp\_dept\_vu;
3. DELETE emp\_dept\_vu;
4. REMOVE emp\_dept\_vu;
5. DROP VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
6. DELETE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;
7. REMOVE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu;

Answer: D

1. Top N analysis requires \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose two.)
2. the use of rowed
3. a GROUP BY clause
4. an ORDER BY clause
5. only an inline view
6. an inline view and an outer query

Answer: C, E

1. What is true about updates through a view?
2. You cannot update a view with group functions.
3. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.
4. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect.
5. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying tables.

Answer: A

1. What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?
2. creates a view with constraints
3. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints
4. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges
5. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist

Answer: D

1. Which best describes an inline view?
2. a schema object
3. a subquery that can contain an ORDER BY clause
4. another name for a view that contains group functions
5. a subquery that is part of the FROM clause of another query

Answer: D

1. You need to create a view EMP\_VU. The view should allow the users to manipulate the records of only the employees that are working for departments 10 or 20. Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP\_VU?
2. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);
3. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) WITH READ ONLY;
4. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) WITH CHECK OPTION;
5. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);]
6. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) NO UPDATE;

Answer: C

1. You need to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU, which you previously created. You want to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was created). How do you obtain the definition of the view?
2. Use the DESCRIBE command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view
3. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view
4. Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT VU view
5. Query the USER\_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
6. Query the USER\_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
7. Query the USER\_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view

Answer: D

1. In which scenario would Top N analysis be the best solution?
2. You want to identify the most senior employee in the company
3. You want to find the manager supervising the largest number of employees
4. You want to identify the person who makes the highest salary of all employees
5. You want to rank the top three sales representatives who have sold the maximum number of products

Answer: D

1. Which two statements about views are true? (Choose two)
2. A view can be created as read only
3. A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.
4. A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
5. A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
6. A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

Answer: A, B

**Chapter 12: Other Database Objects**

1. What is true about sequences?
2. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
3. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
4. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
5. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
6. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.

Answer: A

1. What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)
2. You have too many tables.
3. Your tables are too long.
4. Your tables have difficult names.
5. You want to work on your own tables.
6. You want to use another schema's tables.
7. You have too many columns in your tables.

Answer: C, E

1. Examine the statement:

Create synonym EMP for hr.employees;

What happens when you issue the statement?

1. An error is generated.
2. You will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names.
3. You create a table called employees in the HR schema based on your EMP table.
4. You create an alternative name for the employees table in the HR schema in your own schema

Answer: D

1. In which scenario would an index be most useful?
2. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.
3. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause
4. The indexed columns are part of an expression
5. The indexed column contains a wide range of values.

Answer: D

1. Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two)
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 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.
4. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value form the sequence
5. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.
6. 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.
7. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

Answer: B, C

**Chapter 13: Controlling Users**

1. To grant a system privilege with the GRANT statement, you must (Choose all that apply)?
2. have been granted the GRANT ROLE PRIVILEGE system privilege
3. have been granted the system privilege with the ADMIN OPTION
4. have been granted the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE system privilege
5. have been granted the system privilege with the GRANT OPTION

Answer: B, C

1. You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table.

Which set of statements accomplishes this?

1. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
2. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
3. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3
4. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
5. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;

Answer: D

1. Which statement creates a new user?
2. CREATE USER Susan;
3. CREATE OR REPLACE USER Susan;
4. CREATE NEW USER Susan DEFAULT;
5. CREATE USER Susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;
6. CREATE NEW USER Susan IDENTIFIED by blue;
7. CREATE OR REPLACE USER Susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;

Answer: D

1. Which object privileges can be granted on a view?
2. none
3. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
4. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
5. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

Answer: D

1. The DBA issues this SQL command: CREATE USER Scott IDENTIFIED by tiger; what privileges do the user Scott has at this point?
2. no privileges
3. only the SELECT privilege
4. only the CONNECT privilege
5. all the privileges of a default user

Answer: A

1. The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?
2. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL\_USERS;
3. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;
4. GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL\_USERS
5. GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;

Answer: D

1. What is necessary for your query on an existing view to execute successfully?
2. The underlying tables must have data.
3. You need SELECT privileges on the view.
4. The underlying tables must be in the same schema.
5. You need SELECT privileges only on the underlying tables.

Answer: B

1. When should you create a role? (Choose two)
2. to simplify the process of creating new users using the CREATE USER xxx IDENTIFIED by yyyy statement
3. to grant a group of related privileges to a user
4. When the number of people using the database is very high
5. to simplify the process of granting and revoking privileges
6. To simplify profile maintenance for a user who is constantly traveling.

Answer: B, D

1. You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?
2. create a table view
3. create a view in any scheme
4. create a view in your schema
5. create a sequence view in any schema
6. create a view that is accessible by everyone
7. create a view only if it is based on tables that you created

Answer: C

1. What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?
2. It allows a grantee DBA privileges
3. B. It is required syntax for object privileges
4. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables
5. It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column
6. It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles

Answer: E

1. Which two statements accurately describe a role? (Choose two)
2. a role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users
3. a user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles
4. A role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.
5. Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.
6. A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user
7. A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role.

Answer: E, F

1. Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?
2. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE
3. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS
4. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE
5. USER\_COL\_PRIVS

Answer: D

**Chapter 15: Using SET Operators**

1. Which of the following is true?

A. Union all evaluates first

B. Union evaluates first

C. Intersect evaluates first evaluates

D. All set operator have equal precedence+

Answer: D

1. Using set, output will sorted in ascending order of

A. Table’s Column order

B. First column after select clause

C. Column of primary key

D. Column contain varchar data type

Answer: B

3. If a SQL statement contains multiple set operators

The oracle server evaluates them (Chose two)

A. Right to left

B. Left to right

C. Top to bottom

D. Bottom to top

Answer: B, C

1. Which statement is not true about union all?

A. The distinct keyword cannot be used

B. Null values are ignored during duplicate checking

C. The in operator has a higher precedence over union

D. Union returns all distinct rows once

Answer: B

1. Which two will produce same result?

A. SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,salary FROM employees

UNION

SELECT employee\_id, job\_id, 0 FROM job\_history;

B. SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,salary FROM employees

UNION

SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,To\_number(null) FROM job\_history;

C. SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,salary FROM employees

UNION

SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,null FROM job\_history;

D. SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,salary FROM employees

UNION

SELECT employee\_id, job\_id, '0' FROM job\_history;

Answer: B, C

1. A and B are two table. Which will produce different result?

A. A union B, B union A

B. A union all B, B union all A

C. A intersect B, B intersect A

D. A minus B, B minus A

Answer: D

1. Which of these remove common rows?

A. Union

B. Union all

C. Minus

D. Intersect

Answer: C

**Chapter -16: Oracle 10g Date Time Functions**

1. Which data types are added to DATE? (choose three)

A. TIMEZONE

B. TIMESTAMP

C. STEMPTIME

D. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

E. LOCALTIME WITH ZONE

F. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: B, D, F

1. What is returned after the following statement execute?
2. SELECT TZ\_OFFSET (‘US/Eastern’) FROM DUAL ;
3. Display a time offset that is two miles left the ‘US/Eastern’.
4. Display a date offset between sysdate and hiredate.
5. Display the time zone offset for the time zone ‘US/Eastern’.
6. Select the date offset zone for ‘US/Eastern’.

Answer: C

1. Which view display for a listing of valid time zone name ?
2. V$TIMEZONE\_NAME
3. USER\_TIME\_VIEW
4. USER\_INDEX\_TIME
5. V$ZONENAME\_TIME

Answer: A

1. DBTIMEZONE and SESSIONTIMEZONE datetime functions returns:(choose two)

1. Display the value of the database time zone.
2. Display the session’s time zone.
3. Display the time zone offset corresponding to the value entered.
4. Display zone name.

Answer: A

1. Which three functions are used to convert STRING data type to TIMESTAMP?

(Choose three).

1. TO\_TIMESTAMP
2. TO\_TIMESTAMP\_TZ
3. TO\_TZ\_OFFSET
4. TO\_YMINTERVAL

Answer: A, B, D

**Chapter 17: Enhancements of the GROUP BY Clause**

1. Use the \_\_\_\_\_ operator to produce cross tabulation values
2. ROLLUP
3. GROUPING
4. GROUPING SET
5. CUBE

Answer: D

1. If you have n columns or expressions in the GROUP BY clause, there will be \_\_\_ possible super aggregate combinations.
2. 2n
3. 2n-1
4. 2 n+1
5. 2n+2

Answer: A

1. SELECT department\_id, job\_id, manager\_id, sum(sal)

FROM employees

GROUP BY ROLLUP (department\_id, (job\_id, manager\_id));

The above query returns what?

1. CONCATENATED GROUPING
2. B) Composite columns
3. C) ROLLUP
4. D) GROUPING SET

Answer: B

1. The GROUPING function returns
2. NULL
3. 1 or -1
4. 1 or 0
5. n+1, 0

Answer: C

1. There is no need to write complex UNION statements, if we use \_\_\_\_\_ operator in statement
2. ROLLUP
3. COMPOSITE COLUMN
4. CUBE
5. GROUPING SET

Answer: D

**Chapter 18: Advanced Subqueries**

1. Pair wise sub query is a part of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Single row sub query
3. Multiple row sub query
4. multiple column sub query
5. simple query

Answer: C

1. When we use sub query in the FROM clause with a name, this query is similar to what?
2. Single row query
3. Multiple row sub query
4. inline view
5. view

Answer: C

1. Scalar sub query can be used in all clauses except \_\_\_\_\_?
2. SELECT clause
3. GROUP BY
4. CHECK constraints
5. WHEN condition
6. HAVING clause

Answer: B

1. Where the inner query is driven by outer query?
2. Scalar sub query
3. multiple column subquery
4. Multiple rows subquery
5. Co-related sub query.

Answer: D

1. Which operator can be use as an alternative for a EXISTS operator?
2. NOT NULL
3. ALL
4. NOT ANY
5. IN

Answer: D

1. If you want to update rows in one table based on rows from another table which one you should use?
2. Sub query
3. Update
4. Scaler Update
5. Corelated update

Answer: D

1. If you want to use a query block more than once within a complex query which is convenient to use?
2. INLINE VIEW
3. SYNONYM
4. GROUP BY clause
5. WITH clause

Answer: D

1. When we want to delete those rows from two tables which are stored in both tables we use?
2. Normal delete
3. Join delete
4. Correlated delete
5. Sub query delete

Answer: C

**CHAPTER 19: Hierarchical Retrieval**

1. When hierarchical query is possible?
2. When both table has a row with same datatype
3. When two table has related data
4. If there is parent child relationship
5. When relationship exists between rows in a table

Answer: D

1. The row or rows to be used as the root of the tree are determined by
2. CONNECT BY PRIOR
3. WHERE condition
4. STARTING point
5. START WITH

Answer: D

1. The direction of the query (parent child or child parent) is determined by
2. START WITH
3. PRIOR
4. CONNECT BY PRIOR
5. FROM CLAUSE

Answer: C

1. The level two of a hierarchical query refers to
2. A root node
3. A child of a child and so on
4. A child note without leaf node
5. A child of a root node

Answer: D

1. A parent node is any node that have \_\_\_
2. A root node
3. leaf node
4. child node
5. non root node

Answer: C

1. To eliminate a branch we use \_\_\_
2. WHERE clause
3. HAVING clause
4. FROM clause
5. GROUP BY clause
6. CONNECTED BY clause

Answer: A

**Chapter 20: Extension to DML & DDL**

1. Which statement is true about the Pivoting INSERT?
2. A pivoting INSERT may perform converts the set of records from the non-relational database to relational format.
3. A pivoting INSERT cannot perform converts the set of records from the non-relational database to relational format.
4. A pivoting INSERT may perform converts the set of columns from the non-relational database to relational format.
5. All above statements are false.

Answer: A

1. What are the main distinctions of external table than the regular table? (Choose Three)
2. External tables are read-only tables in which the data is stored outside the database in flat files.
3. All DML operations are possible, except DELETE.
4. No DML (INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE) operations are possible.
5. No indexes can be created.
6. INDEX and VIEW can be created.

Answer: A, C, D

1. What are correct arguments about two major access drivers for external tables that the Oracle Server Provides? (Choose Two)
2. The loader access driver or ORACLE\_LOADER, is used for reading of data from external files.
3. The import/export access driver or ORACLE\_INTERANL, can be used for both the importing and exporting of data.
4. The loader access driver or ORACLE\_LOADER, can be used for both the importing and exporting of data.
5. The import/export access driver or ORACLE\_INTERANL, is used for reading of data from external files.
6. There are no differences between ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_INTERANL.

Answer: A, B

1. To performs crating an external table, which components consist of the external\_data\_properties?
2. DEFAULT DIRECTORY, DEFAULT PARAMETERS, ACCESS PATH
3. DEFAULT DIRECTORY, REJECT LIMIT, LOCATION, TYPE
4. DEFAULT DIRECTORY, ACCESS PARAMETERS, LOCATION, REJECT LIMIT
5. DEFAULT DIRECTORY, ACCESS PARAMETERS, LOCATION

Answer: D

1. To creating an external object, which is a correct syntax where external data source resides?
2. CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY emp\_dir AS 'D:/ext/flat\_files';
3. CREATE DIRECTORY AS emp\_dir FOR ' D:/ext/flat\_files ';
4. CREATE DIRECTORY emp\_dir AS ' D:/ext/flat\_files ' ON emp\_sal

FROM employees;

1. CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY emp\_dir AS ' D:/ext/flat\_files '

ON emp\_sal FROM employees;

Answer: A