***Question: 112. (E)***

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

1. &
2. ACCEPT
3. PROMPT
4. &&

**Question: 113. (E)**

Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?

1. SELECT &1, "&2"

FROM &3

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

1. SELECT &1, '&2'

FROM &3

WHERE '&last\_name = '&4' ';

1. SELECT &1, &2

FROM &3

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

1. SELECT &1, '&2'

FROM EMP

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

### Answer: C

**Question: 115. (E)**

Evaluate this SQL\*Plus command:

COLUMN teacher\_name HEADING 'Teacher' FORMAT A25

Which two tasks will this command accomplish? (Choose two.)

1. It will set the TEACHER\_NAME column heading to 'Teacher'.
2. It will center the column heading of the TEACHER\_NAME column.
3. It will limit the TEACHER\_NAME column heading to 25 characters.
4. It will display the current settings for the TEACHER\_NAME column.
5. It will set the display width of the TEACHER\_NAME column to 25.

**Question: 118. (E)**

The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID\_NUMBER NUMBER PK

DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER

You want to create a query that for each session allows the user to input a value for DESCRIPTION each time the query runs. While the DESCRIPTION column is stored in upper case, you want the query to retrieve matching values regardless of the case used when inputting the substitution variable value.

Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE description = UPPER(&description);

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE LOWER(description) = LOWER('&description');

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE LOWER(description) = '&description';

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE description = UPPER('&&description');

**Question: 119. (E)**

In which clauses of a SELECT statement can substitution variables be used?

1. the SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses, but NOT the FROM clause
2. the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, and GROUP BY clauses, but NOT the ORDER BY clause
3. the SELECT and FROM clauses, but NOT the WHERE clause
4. the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses only
5. the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING clauses

**Question: 120. (E)**

What is the default character for specifying substitution variable in select statement?

1. Ampersand.
2. Ellipses.
3. Quotations marks.
4. Asterik

**Question: 121.(F)**

Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables? (Choose four)

1. Must begin with either a number or a letter.
2. Must be 1-30 characters long.
3. Should not be an Oracle Server reserved word.
4. Must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-+, \_, \*, and #.
5. Must contain only A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_, $, and #.
6. Must begin with a letter.

**Question: 123. (F)**

Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)

1. TIMESTAMP
2. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
3. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
4. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
5. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

**Question: 124. (F)**

What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

1. Removes the table
2. Removes all rows from a table
3. Shortens the table to 10 rows
4. Removes all columns from a table
5. Removes foreign keys from a table

**Question: 125. (F)**

Which statement about a table is true?

1. A table can have up to 10,000 columns.
2. The size of a table does NOT need to be specified.
3. A table CANNOT be created while users are using the database.
4. The structure of a table CANNOT be modified while the table is online.

**Question: 126. (F)**

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

ACCOUNT\_ID NUMBER(12)

FINANCE\_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)

PREV\_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)

PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)

NEW\_PURCHASES NUMBER(7,2)

You created the ACCOUNT\_ID\_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the ACCOUNT\_ID column.

You issue this statement:

ALTER TABLE account

MODIFY (finance\_charge NUMBER(8,2));

Which statement about the ACCOUNT\_ID\_SEQ sequence is true?

1. The sequence is dropped.
2. The precision of the sequence is changed.
3. The sequence is reverted to its minimum value.
4. The sequence is unchanged.

**Question: 130. (F)**

Which CREATE TABLE statements will fail? (Choose all that apply.)

1. CREATE TABLE time1 (time1 NUMBER(9));
2. CREATE TABLE date (time\_id NUMBER(9));
3. CREATE TABLE time (time\_id NUMBER(9));
4. CREATE TABLE time\* (time\_id NUMBER(9));
5. CREATE TABLE $time (time\_id NUMBER(9));
6. CREATE TABLE datetime (time\_id NUMBER(9));

**Question: 131. (F)** Evaluate this statement:

SELECT \*

FROM greg.customer;

If as user Chan you execute this statement successfully, which statement must be true?

1. The CUSTOMER table exists in user Greg's schema.
2. The CUSTOMER table was created in the DBA schema.
3. The CUSTOMER table was created in the public schema. D. The CUSTOMER table is accessible to all users.

**Question: 133. (F)**

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE curr\_order (

id NUMBER,

customer\_id NUMBER,

emp\_id NUMBER,

order\_dt TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,

order\_amt NUMBER(7,2),

ship\_method VARCHAR2(5));

Which statement about the ORDER\_DT column is true?

1. Data will be normalized to the database time zone.
2. Data will include a time zone displacement in its value.
3. Data stored in the column will be returned in the server's local time zone. D. Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 3.

**Question: 134. (F)**

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PRODUCT\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| PRODUCT\_NAME | VARCHAR2 (25) |  |
| SUPPLIER\_ID | NUMBER | Foreign key to SUPPLIER\_ID of the SUPPLIER table |
| LIST\_PRICE | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| COST | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| QTY\_IN\_STOCK | NUMBER |  |
| QTY\_ON\_ORDER | NUMBER |  |
| REORDER\_LEVEL | NUMBER |  |
| REORDER\_QTY | NUMBER |  |

You need to reduce the LIST\_PRICE column precision to 6 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the PRODUCT table without a value for the LIST\_PRICE column, a price of $5.00 will automatically be inserted. The PRODUCT table currently contains no records.

Which statement should you use?

1. ALTER TABLE product

ADD OR REPLACE (list\_price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 5);

1. ALTER TABLE product

MODIFY (list\_price NUMBER(6,2) DEFAULT 5);

1. ALTER TABLE product

MODIFY COLUMN (list\_price NUMBER(6,2) DEFAULT '$5.00');

1. ALTER TABLE product

MODIFY (list\_price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 5) REPLACE COLUMN (list\_price NUMBER(6,2);

1. You CANNOT reduce the size of the LIST\_PRICE column.

**Question: 135. (F)**

Which statements about data types are true? (Choose all that apply.)

1. The TIMESTAMP data type is an extension of the VARCHAR2 data type.
2. The BLOB data type stores character data up to four gigabytes.
3. The VARCHAR2 data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type.
4. The CHAR datatype should be used for fixed-length character data.
5. The INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH data type allows time to be stored as an interval of years and months.

**Question: 137. (F)**

The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST NAME | VARCHAR2(35) |
| SALARY | NUMBER(8,2) |
| HIRE\_DATE | DATE |

Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alter the table by using this SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);

What is true about your ALTER statement?

1. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.
2. A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table.
3. Column definitions cannot be altered at add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type.
4. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value

5000.

**Question: 138. (F)**

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?

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));

1. You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.

**Question: 139. (F)** 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. Al 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.

**Question: 140. (F)**

Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

1. Binary data up to 4 gigabytes.
2. Character data up to 4 gigabytes.
3. Raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes.
4. Binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes.
5. A hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table.

**Question: 141. (F)**

You just issued the following statement.

Alter table marketing

Drop column profit;

Which of the following choices identified when the column will actually be removed from database.

1. Immediately following statement execution.
2. After the Alter table drop unused columns command is issued.
3. After the Alter table set unused column command is issued.
4. After the Alter table modify command is issued.

**Question: 142. (F)**

Which of the following can be a valid column name?

1. Number
2. 1966\_Invoices
3. Catch\_#22
4. #Invoices
5. None of the above

**Question: 143.(G)**

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;

1. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

1. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE students

MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

**Question: 144. (G)**

Which SQL statement defines the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPTNO column of the EMP table?

1. CREATE TABLE EMP

(empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCNAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL

CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY deptno

REFERENCES dept deptno);

1. CREATE TABLE EMP

(empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCNAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2)

CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

1. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4) ename VARCHAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,

CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno)

FOREIGN KEY (deptno));

1. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCNAR2(35), deptno NUMBER(7,2) FOREIGN KEY

CONSTRAINT emp deptno fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

**Question: 145. (G)**

Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three.)

1. Constraints provide data independence.
2. Constraints make complex queries easy.
3. Constraints enforce rules at the view level.
4. Constraints enforce rules at the table level.
5. Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies.
6. Constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.

**Question: 146. (G)**

Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two.)

1. NOT NULL constraints can only be defined at the column level.
2. You CANNOT define a NOT NULL column if the column does NOT have a non-null value for every row.
3. You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE statement.
4. You can modify the structure of a NOT NULL constraint using the ALTER TABLE statement.
5. A NOT NULL constraint is stored in the data dictionary as a UNIQUE constraint.

**Question: 147. (G)**

The PO\_DETAIL table contains these columns:

PO\_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PO\_LINE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT\_ID column of the PRODUCT table

QUANTITY NUMBER

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE po\_detail

ENABLE CONSTRAINT po\_num\_pk;

For which task would you issue this statement?

1. to drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO\_NUM column
2. to activate the previously disabled constraint on the PO\_NUM column while creating a

PRIMARY KEY index

1. to create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO\_NUM column
2. to enable any previously disabled FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the

PO\_NUM column

**Question: 148. (G)**

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

1. Constraints only enforce rules at the table level.
2. Constraints prevent a table with dependencies from being deleted.
3. Constraints can be created at the same time as the table or after the table is created.
4. You must provide a name for each constraint at the time of its creation.
5. Constraint names are NOT required to follow the standard object-naming rules.

**Question: 150. (G)**

Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

**Question: 151. (G)**

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

1. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.
2. All constraints must be defines at the column level.
3. Constraints can be created after the table is created.
4. Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created.
5. Information about constraints is found in the VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view.

**Question: 152. (G)**

Which constraint can be defines only at the column level?

1. UNIQUE
2. NOT NULL
3. CHECK
4. PRIMARY KEY
5. FOREIGN KEY

**Question: 153. (G)**

Which statement explicitly names a constraint?

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD

FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD CONSTRAINT NAME = student\_id\_fk

FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk

FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE student grades

ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk

FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE student grades

ADD NAME student\_id\_fk

FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students(student\_id);

**Question: 154. (G)**

Examine the SQL statements that creates ORDERS table:

CREATE TABLE orders

(SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,

ORDER\_ID NUMBER, ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL

STATUS VARCHARD2(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 D. PROD\_ID.
4. ORD\_TOTAL
5. Composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE

**Question: 155. (G)**

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

1. NOT NULL.
2. PRIMARY KEY
3. FOREIGN KEY
4. CHECK
5. UNIQUE

**Question: 156. (G)**

Your attempt to disable a constraints result in the following error

Ora:02297: cannot disable constraint – dependencies exist.

Which of the following types of the constraints is likely causing interference with your disablement of this one?

1. Check constraints.
2. Not NULL constraints.
3. Foreign key Constraints.
4. Unique Constraints.

**Question: 157.(H)**

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

**EMPLOYEES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | Primary Key |
| FIRST\_NAME | VARCHARD2(25) |  |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCHARD2(25) |  |
| HIRE\_DATE | DATE |  |

NEW EMPLOYEES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | Primary Key |
| NAME | VARCHAR2(60) |  |

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

1. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (Select last\_name||.

first\_name

FROM employees

Where employee\_id =180) WHERE employee\_id =180;

1. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name||first\_name

FROM employees)

WHERE employee\_id =180;

1. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name|| first\_name

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id =180)

WHERE employee\_id =(SELECT employee\_id

FROM new employees);

1. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last name|| first\_name

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id=

(SELECT employee\_id

FROM new\_employees))

WHERE employee\_id =180;