**Question: 161. (H)**

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

**EMPLOYEES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | EMP\_NAME | DEPT\_ID | MGR\_ID | JOB\_ID | SALARY |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | Smith | 20 | 120 | SA\_REP | 4000 |
| 102 | Martin | 10 | 105 | CLERK | 2500 |
| 103 | Chris | 20 | 120 | IT\_ADMIN | 4200 |
| 104 | John | 30 | 108 | HR\_CLERK | 2500 |
| 105 | Diana | 30 | 108 | IT\_ADMIN | 5000 |
| 106 | Smith | 40 | 110 | AD\_ASST | 3000 |
| 108 | Jennifer | 30 | 110 | HR\_DIR | 6500 |
| 110 | Bob | 40 | 110 | EX\_DIR | 8000 |
| 120 | Ravi | 20 | 110 | SA\*DIR | 6500 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DEPARTMENTS** | |  |  |  |  |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | | DEPARTMENT\_NAME |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Admin |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | Education |  |  |  |
| 30 |  | IT |  |  |  |
| 40 |  | Human Resources |  |  |  |

Also examine the SQL statements that create the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

CREATE TABLE departments

(department\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

department\_name VARCHAR2(30));

CREATE TABLE employees

(EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(20),

DEPT\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES

departments(department\_id),

MGR\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES

employees(employee id),

MGR\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES

employees(employee id),

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(15).

SALARY NUMBER);

ON the EMPLOYEES,

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key.

MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID.

DEPT\_ID is foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table.

On the DEPARTMENTS table, DEPARTMENT\_ID is the primary key.

Examine this DELETE statement:

DELETE

FROM departments

WHERE department id = 40;

What happens when you execute the DELETE statement?

1. A. Only the row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table.
2. B. The statement fails because there are child records in the EMPLOYEES table with department ID 40.
3. C. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rows with employee IDs 110 and 106 are deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.
4. D. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rows with employee IDs 106 and 110 and the employees working under employee 110 are deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.
5. E. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
6. F. The statement fails because there are no columns specifies in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.

**Question: 162. (H)**

You maintain two tables, CUSTOMER and PROSPECT, that have identical structures but different data. You want to synchronize these two tables by inserting records from the PROSPECT table into the CUSTOMER table, if they do not exist. If the customer already exists in the CUSTOMER table, you want to update customer data.

Which DML statement should you use to perform this task?

1. A. INSERT
2. B. UPDATE
3. C. SYNC
4. D. MERGE
5. E. You CANNOT perform this task with one DML operation.

**Question: 163. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL |
| EMP\_NAME | VARCHAR2(30) |  |
| JOB\_ID | VARCHAR2(20) | DEFAULT 'SA\_REP' |
| SAL | NUMBER |  |
| COMM\_PCT | NUMBER |  |
| MGR\_ID | NUMBER. |  |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NUMBER |  |

You need to update the records of employees 103 and 115. The UPDATE statement you specify should update the rows with the values specified below:

JOB\_ID: Default value specified for this column definition.

SAL: Maximum salary earned for the job ID SA\_REP.

COMM\_PCT: Default value specified for this commission percentage column, if any.

If no default value is specified for the column, the value should be NULL.

DEPARTMENT\_ID: Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable.

Which UPDATE statement meets the requirements?

1. A. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT

AND Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP' AND comm\_pct = DEFAULT AND department\_id = &did WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

1. B. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT AND Sal = MAX(sal)

AND comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL AND department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115) AND job\_id = 'SA\_REP';

1. C. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT, Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP'), comm\_pct = DEFAULT, department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

1. D. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT, Sal = MAX(sal), comm\_pct = DEFAULT, department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115) AND job\_id = 'SA\_REP';

1. E. UPDATE employees. SET job\_id = DEFAULT, Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP')

comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL, department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

**Question: 164. (H)**

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?

1. a. MERGE
2. b. INSERT
3. c. UPDATE
4. d. ADD
5. e. ENTER
6. f. You cannot enter the phone numbers for the existing employee records.

**Question: 165. (H)**

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

1. a. DELETE employees;
2. b. DESCRIBE employees;
3. c. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
4. d. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
5. e. ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
6. f. Select MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 20;

**Question: 166. (H)**

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

**EMPLOYEES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | EMP\_NAME | DEPT\_ID | MGR\_ID | JOB\_ID | SALARY |
| 101 | Smith | 20 | 120 | SA\_REP | 4000 |
| 102 | Martin | 10 | 105 | CLERK | 2500 |
| 103 | Chris | 20 | 120 | IT\_ADMIN | 4200 |
| 104 | John | 30 | 108 | HR\_CLERK | 2500 |
| 105 | Diana | 30 | 108 | IT\_ADMIN | 5000 |
| 106 | Smith | 40 | 110 | AD.ASST | 3000 |
| 108 | Jennifer | 30 | 110 | HR\_DIR | 6500 |
| 110 | Bob | 40 |  | EK\_DIR | 8000 |
| 120 | Revi | 20 | 110 | SA\_DIR | 6500 |

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key. MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID. The JOB\_ID column is a NOT NULL column.

Evaluate this DELETE statement:

DELETE employee\_id, salary, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id = 90;

Why does the DELETE statement fail when you execute it?

A. There is no row with dept\_id 90 in the EMPLOYEES table.

B. You cannot delete the JOB\_ID column because it is a NOT NULL column.

C. You cannot specify column names in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.

D. You cannot delete the EMPLOYEE\_ID column because it is the primary key of the table.

**Question: 167. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | Primary Key |
| FIRST\_NAME | VARCNAR2(25) |  |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCNAR2(25) |  |

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

1. a. INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( NULL, ‘John’,‘Smith’);
2. b. INSERT INTO employees( first\_name, last\_name) VALUES(‘John’,‘Smith’);
3. c. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (‘1000’,‘John’,NULL);
4. d. INSERT INTO employees(first\_name,last\_name, employee\_id) VALUES ( 1000, ‘John’,‘Smith’);
5. e. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id) VALUES (1000);
6. f. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) VALUES ( 1000, ‘John’,‘’);

**Question: 168. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | | NUMBER | Primary Key | |
| FIRST\_NAME | | VARCHAR2(25) |  | |
| LAST\_NAME |  | VARCHAR2(25) |  |  |  |  |
| HIRE\_DATE |  | DATE |  |  |  |  |

You issue these statements:

CREATE table new\_emp ( employee\_id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(30));

INSERT INTO new\_emp SELECT employee\_id , last\_name from

employees;

Savepoint s1;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = UPPER(name);

Savepoint s2;

Delete from new\_emp;

Rollback to s2;

Delete from new\_emp where employee\_id =180;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James';

Rollback to s2;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James' WHERE employee\_id =180; Rollback;

At the end of this transaction, what is true?

A. You have no rows in the table.

B. You have an employee with the name of James.

C. You cannot roll back to the same savepoint more than once.

D. Your last update fails to update any rows because employee ID 180 was already deleted.

**Question: 169. (H)**

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

**CLASS Table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CLASS\_ID | CLASS\_NAME | HOURS\_CREDIT | INSTRUCTOR\_ID |
| 1 | Introduction to Accounting | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | Computer Basics | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | Tax Accounting Principles | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | American History | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | Basic Engineering | 3 |  |

**INSTRUCTOR Table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INSTRUCTOR\_ID | | LAST\_NAME | FIRST\_NAME |
| 1 | | Chao | Ling |
| 2 | | Vanderbilt | Herbert |
| 3 |  | Wigley | Martha |  |  |
| 4 |  | Page | Albert |  |  |

You want to delete the classes that do NOT have an instructor assigned. Which DELETE statement will accomplish the desired result?

1. a. DELETE class\_id, class\_name, hours\_credit, instructor\_id FROM class

WHERE instructor\_id IS NULL;

1. b. DELETE FROM class WHERE instructor\_id NOT IN (SELECT instructor\_id
2. c. DELETE FROM

instructor NATURAL JOIN class

1. d. DELETE FROM class WHERE instructor\_id IS NULL;

**Question: 170. (H)**

Which action will cause an automatic rollback?

1. a. GRANT statement
2. b. CREATE statement
3. c. System crash
4. d. exiting from iSQL\*Plus without first committing the changes
5. e. subsequent DML statement
6. f. SAVEPOINT statement

**Question: 171. (H)**

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

PRODUCT\_ NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

COST NUMBER(7,2)

You need to increase the list price and cost of all products supplied by Global Imports, Inc. by 5.5 percent. The SUPPLIER\_ID for Global Imports, Inc. is 105. Which statement should you use?

1. a. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price \* 1.055 SET cost = cost \* 1.055 WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. b. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price \* .055 AND

cost = cost \* .055

WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. c. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price \* 1.055, cost = cost \* 1.055 WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. d. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price + (list\_price \* .055), cost = cost + (cost \* .055) WHERE supplier\_id LIKE 'Global Imports, Inc.'

OR supplier\_id = 105;

1. e. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price + (list\_price \* .055), cost = cost + (cost \* .055) WHERE supplier\_id LIKE 'Global Imports, Inc.';

**Question: 172. (H)**

Which two statements would cause an implicit COMMIT to occur? (Choose two.)

1. a. GRANT
2. b. UPDATE
3. c. COMMIT
4. d. SELECT
5. e. ROLLBACK
6. f. RENAME

**Question: 173. (H)**

Examine the structures of the EVENT and NEW\_EVENT tables.

**EVENT Table**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| EVENT\_ID | NUMBER |
| EVENT\_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| EVENT\_DESCRIPTION | VARCHAR2 (100) |
| EVENT\_TYPE\_ID | NUMBER |
| **NEW\_EVENT Table** |  |
| EVENT\_ID | NUMBER |
| EVENT\_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| EVENT\_DESCRIPTION | VARCHAR2 (100) |
| EVENT\_TYPE\_ID | NUMBER |
| START\_DT | DATE |

You execute this MERGE statement:

MERGE INTO EVENT e

USING (SELECT \*

FROM new\_event

WHERE event\_type\_id = 4) n

ON (e.event\_id = n.event\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET

e.event\_type\_id = n.event\_type\_id,

e.start\_dt = n.start\_dt

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (event\_id, event\_name, event\_type\_id) VALUES(n.event\_id, n.event\_name, n.event\_type\_id);

This MERGE statement generates an error. Which statement describes the cause of the error?

1. a. A subquery CANNOT be used in the USING clause of a MERGE statement.
2. b. Table aliases CANNOT be used in a MERGE statement.
3. c. The ON clause of the statement is invalid.
4. d. The UPDATE portion of the statement is invalid.
5. e. The INSERT portion of the statement is invalid.
6. f. A MERGE statement CANNOT be used with tables that do NOT have an identical structure.
7. **Question: 174. (H)**

Which statement regarding DML statement functionality is true?

1. a. DELETE can be used to delete rows or columns from a table.
2. b. MERGE will delete rows that do NOT exist in either table.
3. c. UPDATE will add rows to a table if an INTO clause is specified.
4. d. UPDATE can update multiple columns in one table.
5. e. INSERT must contain a VALUES clause.

**Question: 175. (H)**

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

STU\_ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL

DOB DATE

STU\_TYPE\_ID VARCHAR2(1) NOT NULL

ENROLL\_DATE DATE

You create another table, named PT\_STUDENT, with an identical structure. You want to insert all part-time students, who have a STU\_TYPE\_ID value of "P", into the new table. You execute this INSERT statement:

INSERT INTO pt\_student

(SELECT stu\_id, last\_name, first\_name, dob, sysdate FROM student

WHERE UPPER(stu\_type\_id) = 'P');

What is the result of executing this INSERT statement?

1. a. All part-time students are inserted into the PT\_STUDENT table.
2. b. An error occurs because the PT\_STUDENT table already exists.
3. c. An error occurs because you CANNOT use a subquery in an INSERT statement.
4. d. An error occurs because the STU\_TYPE\_ID column is NOT included in the subquery select list.
5. e. An error occurs because both the STU\_TYPE\_ID and ENROLL\_DATE columns are NOT included in the subquery select list.
6. f. An error occurs because the INSERT statement does NOT contain a VALUES clause.

**Question: 176. (H)**

Examine the structures of the AR\_TRX and AR\_TRX\_HY tables.

**AR\_TRX Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TRX\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| TRX\_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (5) |  |
| QUANTITY | NUMBER |  |
| UNIT\_PRICE | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| EXT\_AMT | NUMBER (9,2) |  |
| TAX\_AMT | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| **AR\_TRX Table** |  |  |
| TRX\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| TRX\_TYPE | VARCHAR2 (5) |  |
| QUANTITY | NUMBER |  |
| UNIT\_PRICE | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| EXT\_AMT | NUMBER (9,2) |  |
| TAX\_AMT | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| GRAND\_TOTAL | NUMBER (10,2) |  |
| LOAD\_DATE | DATE |  |

You are loading historical accounts receivable data from the AR\_TRX table into the AR\_TRX\_HY table. During the load, you want to transform the data so that the GRAND\_TOTAL column of the AR\_TRX\_HY table is equal to the sum of the EXT\_AMT and TAX\_AMT columns in the AR\_TRX table. You want to set LOAD\_DATE to the current date. If the record already exists in the target table, all values, except TRX\_ID and TRX\_TYPE, should be refreshed with the most recent data.

Which MERGE statement should you execute?

1. a. MERGE INTO ar\_trx\_hy h USING ar\_trx a

ON (h.trx\_id = a.trx\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET a.quantity = h.quantity, a.unit\_price = h.unit\_price, a.ext\_amt = h.ext\_amt, a.tax\_amt = h.tax\_amt,

a.grand\_total = h.ext\_amt + h.tax\_amt, a.load\_date = sysdate

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES(a.trx\_id, a.trx\_type, a.quantity, a.unit\_price, a.ext\_amt, a.tax\_amt, a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, sysdate);

1. b. MERGE INTO ar\_trx\_hy USING ar\_trx

USING (trx\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET quantity = quantity, unit\_price = unit\_price, ext\_amt = ext\_amt, tax\_amt = tax\_amt,

grand\_total = ext\_amt + tax\_amt, load\_date = sysdate

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES(trx\_id, trx\_type, quantity, unit\_price, ext\_amt, tax\_amt, ext\_amt + tax\_amt, sysdate);

1. c. MERGE INTO ar\_trx\_hy h USING ar\_trx a

ON (h.trx\_id = a.trx\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE ar\_trx\_hy SET h.quantity = a.quantity, h.unit\_price = a.unit\_price, h.ext\_amt = a.ext\_amt, h.tax\_amt = a.tax\_amt, h.grand\_total = a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, h.load\_date = sysdate

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES(a.trx\_id, a.trx\_type, a.quantity, a.unit\_price, a.ext\_amt, a.tax\_amt, a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, sysdate);

1. d. MERGE INTO ar\_trx\_hy h USING ar\_trx a

ON (h.trx\_id = a.trx\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET h.quantity = a.quantity, h.unit\_price = a.unit\_price, h.ext\_amt = a.ext\_amt, h.tax\_amt = a.tax\_amt,

h.grand\_total = a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, h.load\_date = sysdate

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES(a.trx\_id, a.trx\_type, a.quantity, a.unit\_price, a.ext\_amt, a.tax\_amt, a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, sysdate);

1. e. MERGE INTO ar\_trx\_hy h USING ar\_trx a

ON (h.trx\_id = a.trx\_id)

WHEN MATCHED UPDATE SET h.quantity = a.quantity, h.unit\_price = a.unit\_price, h.ext\_amt = a.ext\_amt, h.tax\_amt = a.tax\_amt,

h.grand\_total = a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, h.load\_date = sysdate

WHEN NOT MATCHED

INSERT VALUES(a.trx\_id, a.trx\_type, a.quantity, a.unit\_price, a.ext\_amt, a.tax\_amt, a.ext\_amt + a.tax\_amt, sysdate);

**Question: 177. (H)**

EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS data:

**EMPLOYEES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EMPLOYEE\_ID** | **EMP\_NAME** | | **DEPT\_ID** | **MGR\_ID** | | **JOB\_ID** | **SALARY** |
| 101 | Smith | | 20 | 120 |  | SA\_REP | 4000 |
| 102 | Martin | | 10 | 105 |  | CLERK | 2500 |
| 103 | Chris | | 20 | 120 |  | IT\_ADMIN | 4200 |
| 104 | John | | 30 | 108 |  | HR\_CLERK | 2500 |
| 105 | Diana | | 30 | 108 |  | IT\_ADMIN | 5000 |
| 106 | Smith | | 40 | 110 |  | AD\_ASST | 3000 |
| 108 | Jennifer | | 30 | 110 |  | HR\_DIR | 6500 |
| 110 | Bob | | 40 |  |  | EX\_DIR | 8000 |
| 120 | Ravi | | 20 | 110 |  | SA\_DIR | 6500 |
| **DEPARTMENTS** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **DEPARTMENT\_ID** |  | **DEPARTMENT\_NAME** | |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Admin |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  | IT |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 |  | Human Resources | |  |  |  |  |

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key. MGR\_ID is the ID managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID.

On the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT\_ID is the primary key.

Evaluate this UPDATE statement.

UPDATE employees

SET mgr\_id =

(SELECT mgr\_id

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id=

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE department\_name = 'Administration')), Salary = (SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'Smith')

WHERE job\_id = 'IT\_ADMIN';

What happens when the statement is executed?

A. The statement executes successfully, leaves the manager ID as the existing value, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

B. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

C. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

D. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the employee name Smith. E. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT\_ADMIN job ID in the

EMPLOYEES table.

F. The statement fails because there is no 'Administration' department in the DEPARTMENTS table.

**Question: 178. (H)**

The transaction control which prevent more than one user from updating data in a table is which of the following?

1. A. Lock.
2. B. Commit.
3. C. Rollback.
4. D. Savepoint.

**Question: 179.(I)**

What is necessary for your query on an existing view to execute successfully?

A. The underlying tables must have data.

B. You need SELECT privileges on the view.

C. The underlying tables must be in the same schema.

D. You need SELECT privileges only on the underlying tables.

**Question: 180. (I)**

Examine the structure if the EMPLOYEES table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column name | Data Type | Remarks |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| EMP\_NAME | VARCHAR2(30) |  |
| JOB\_ID | VARCHAR2(20) | NOT NULL |
| SAL | NUMBER |  |
| MGR\_ID | NUMBER | References EMPLOYEE\_ID column |
|  |  |  |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NUMBER | Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID |
|  |  | column of the DEPARTMENTS table |
|  |  |  |

You need to create a view called EMP\_VU that allows the user to insert rows through the view. Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP\_VU view, allows the user to insert rows?

1. A. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120);

1. B. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120);

1. C. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT department\_id, SUM(sal) TOTALSAL FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120)

GROUP BY department\_id;

1. D. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id, DISTINCT department\_id

FROM employees;

**Question: 181. (I)**

You created a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU that contains three columns from the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEE\_NAME AND DEPARTMENT\_NAME.

The DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table is the foreign key to the primary key DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table.

You want to modify the view by adding a fourth column, MANAGER\_ID of NUMBER data type from the EMPLOYEES tables.

How can you accomplish this task?

1. A. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER);
2. B. MODIFY VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER);
3. C. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name, department\_name, manager\_id FROM employee e, departments d WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id;
4. D. MODIFY VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name,

department\_name, manager\_id

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

1. E. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name, department\_name, manager\_id

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

1. F. You must remove the existing view first, and then run the CREATE VIEW command with a new column list to modify a view.

**Question: 182. (I)**

Which statements concerning the creation of a view are true? (Choose all that apply.)

1. A. A constraint name must be provided when using the WITH CHECK OPTION clause or the statement will fail.
2. B. View columns that are the result of derived values must be given a column alias.
3. C. When the view already exists, using the OR REPLACE option requires the re-granting of the object privileges previously granted on the view.
4. D. A view may have column names that are different than the actual base table(s) column names by using column aliases.

**Question: 183. (I)**

You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?

A. Create a table view.

B. Create a view in any schema.

C. Create a view in your schema.

D. Create a sequence view in any schema.

E. Create a view that is accessible by everyone.

F. Create a view only of it is based on tables that you created.

**Question: 184. (I)**

Examine the structure of the CURR\_ORDER table as shown below:

**CURR\_ORDER Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ORDER\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| CUSTOMER\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Foreign Key to CUSTOMER\_ID |
|  |  | column of the CUSTOMERS table |
| EMP\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Foreign Key to EMP\_ID column of |
|  |  | the EMPLOYEES table |
| ORDER\_DT | DATE | NOT NULL |
| ORDER\_AMT | NUMBER (7,2) |  |
| SHIP\_METHOD | VARCHAR2 (5) |  |

You created the ORDER\_V view selecting all rows and columns from the ORDER table where the amount of the order was over $250 and the date of the order was after January 1, 2000. The CREATE VIEW statement included the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

Which statement will execute successfully?

1. A. INSERT INTO order\_v (order\_id, customer\_id, emp\_id, order\_dt, order\_amt) VALUES (840, 292, 104, '10-OCT-2001', 318);
2. B. INSERT INTO order\_v (order\_id, customer\_id, emp\_id, order\_amt, ship\_method) VALUES (936, 292, 104, 256.3, 'UPXS');
3. C. INSERT INTO order\_v (order\_id, customer\_id, emp\_id, order\_dt, order\_amt, ship\_method) VALUES (164, 292, 104, '10-MAY-2001', 3.56, 'UPXS');
4. D. INSERT INTO order\_v (order\_id, customer\_id, emp\_id, order\_dt, order\_amt, ship\_method) VALUES (203, 292, 104, '10-OCT-1999', 298.4, 'UPXS');

**Question: 185. (I)**

An inline view is a SELECT statement that is given an alias and is embedded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_

clause of another SELECT statement.

1. A. FROM
2. B. WHERE
3. C. SELECT
4. D. CASE

**Question: 186. (I)**

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?

1. A. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);

1. B. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) WITH READ ONLY;

1. C. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) WITH CHECK OPTION;

1. D. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);

1. E. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20) NO UPDATE;

**Question: 187. (I)**

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

A. A view can be created as read only.

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

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

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

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

**Question: 188.(J)**

The database administrator of your company created a public synonym called HR for the HUMAN\_RESOURCES table of the GENERAL schema, because many users frequently use this table.

As a user of the database, you created a table called HR in your schema. What happens when you execute this query?

SELECT \*

FROM HR;

1. A. You obtain the results retrieved from the public synonym HR created by the database administrator.
2. B. You obtain the results retrieved from the HR table that belongs to your schema.
3. C. You get an error message because you cannot retrieve from a table that has the same name as a public synonym.
4. D. You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a Cartesian product.
5. E. You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a FULL JOIN.

**Question: 189. (J)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column name | Data type | Remarks |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCNAR2(30) |  |
| FIRST\_NAME | VARCNAR2(30) |  |
| JOB\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| SAL | NUMBER |  |
| MGR\_ID | NUMBER | References EMPLOYEE\_ID column |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NUMBER |  |

You need to create an index called NAME\_IDX on the first name and last name fields of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement would you use to perform this task?

1. A. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name, last\_name);
2. B. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name AND last\_name);
3. C. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX ON (first\_name, last\_name);
4. D. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

ON employees (first\_name AND last\_name);

1. E. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

ON employees(first\_name, last\_name);

1. F. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

FOR employees(first\_name, last\_name);

**Question: 190. (J)**

In which scenario would index be most useful?

A. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.

B. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause.

C. The indexed columns are part of an expression.

D. The indexed column contains a wide range of values.

**Question: 191. (J)**

Mary has a view called EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She granted SELECT privilege to Scott on this view. Which option enables Scott to eliminate the need to qualify the view with the name MARY .EMP\_DEP\_LOC\_VU each time the view is referenced?

1. A. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU bus using the command:

CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonymn.

1. B. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command:

CREATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

1. C. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command:

CREATE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL\_VU FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

1. D. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command:

CREATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU. ON mary(EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU);

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

1. E. Scott cannot create a synonym because synonyms can be created only for tables.
2. F. Scott cannot create any synonym for Mary’s view. Mary should create a private synonym for the view and grant SELECT privilege on that synonym to Scott.

**Question: 192. (J)**

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

1. A. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to look at the next possible value that would be generated from a sequence, without actually retrieving the value.
2. B. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence.
3. C. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.
4. D. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.
5. E. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more then one application, then all of these applications could have a value of 105 assigned to their column whose value is being generated by the sequence.
6. F. You use REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

**Question: 193. (J)**

Which SELECT statement will display the next value of the PARTS\_ID\_SEQ sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence?

1. A. SELECT NEXTVAL(parts\_id\_seq)

FROM SYS.DUAL;

1. B. SELECT parts\_id\_seq.NEXTVAL FROM inventory;
2. C. SELECT parts\_id\_seq.NEXTVAL

FROM SYS.DUAL;

1. D. SELECT NEXTVAL(parts\_id\_seq) FROM inventory;
2. E. SELECT parts\_id\_seq NEXTVAL FROM inventory;

**Question: 194. (J)**

You issue this statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM part

FOR linda.product;

Which task was accomplished by this statement?

1. A. A new segment object was created.
2. B. A new object privilege was assigned.
3. C. A new system privilege was assigned.
4. D. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated.

**Question: 195. (J)**

User Mark wants to eliminate the need to type the full table name when querying the TRANSACTION\_HISTORY table existing in her schema. All other database users should use the schema and full table name when referencing this table.

Which statement should user Marilyn execute?

1. A. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM trans\_hist FOR mark;
2. B. CREATE SYNONYM trans\_hist FOR transaction\_history;
3. C. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM trans\_hist FOR mark.transaction\_history;
4. D. CREATE PUBLIC trans\_hist SYNONYM FOR mark.transaction\_history;

**Question: 196. (J)**

The TEACHER table in your schema contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL, Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(9)

You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX teacher\_name\_idx

ON teacher(first\_name, last\_name);

Which statement is true?

1. A. The statement creates a composite non-unique index.
2. B. The statement creates a composite unique index.
3. C. You must have the CREATE ANY INDEX privilege for the statement to succeed.
4. D. The statement will fail because it contains a syntax error.

**Question: 197. (J)**

The LINE\_ITEM table contains these columns:

LINE\_ITEMID NUMBER(9)

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(9)

PRODUCT\_ID VARCHAR2(9)

QUANTITY NUMBER(5)

You created a sequence called LINE\_ITEMID\_SEQ to generate sequential values for the LINE\_ITEMID column.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT line\_itemid\_seq.CURRVAL

FROM dual;

Which task will this statement accomplish?

1. A. displays the next value of the LINE\_ITEMID\_SEQ sequence
2. B. displays the current value of the LINE\_ITEMID\_SEQ sequence
3. C. populates the LINE\_ITEMID\_SEQ sequence with the next value
4. D. increments the LINE\_ITEMID column

**Question: 198. (J)**

Evaluate this statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq

START WITH 10001

MAXVALUE 999999999

NOCYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?

1. A. The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 10001.
2. B. The sequence will never reuse any numbers and will increment by 1.
3. C. The sequence will continue to generate values after it reaches its maximum value.
4. D. The CREATE SEQUENCE statement will cause a syntax error because an INCREMENT BY value is not included.

**Question: 199. (J)**

Which statement should you use to eliminate the need for all users to qualify Marilyn's INVENTORY table with her schema when querying the table?

1. A. CREATE SYNONYM inventory FOR inventory;
2. B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory FOR marilyn;
3. C. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory FOR marilyn.invent ory;
4. D. CREATE PUBLIC inventory SYNONYM FOR marilyn.inventory;

**Question: 200. (J)**

Which statement will user Barbara use to create a private synonym when referencing the EMPLOYEE table existing in user Chan's schema?

1. A. CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR chan.employee;
2. B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR chan.barbara;
3. C. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM emp

FOR chan.employee;

1. D. CREATE PUBLIC emp SYNONYM FOR chan.employee;

**Question: 201. (J)**

Why would you NOT create an index on a column in the CLASS\_SCHEDULE table?

1. A. to reduce disk I/O
2. B. to speed up row retrieval
3. C. to speed up queries if the table has less than 50 rows
4. D. to speed up queries that return less than 3 percent of the rows
5. E. to speed up queries that include a foreign key reference to the STUDENT table

**Question: 202.(K)**

Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?

1. A. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE
2. B. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS
3. C. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE
4. D. USER\_COL\_PRIVS

**Question: 203. (K)**

Which two statements accurately describe a role? (Choose two.)

A. A role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users.

B. A user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles.

C. A role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.

D. Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.

E. A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user.

F. A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role.

**Question: 204. (K)**

Scott issues the SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept

(deptno NUMBER(2),

dname VARCHAR2(14),

loc VARCHAR2(13)};

GRANT SELECT

ON DEPT

TO SUE;

If Sue needs to select from Scott's DEPT table, which command should she use?

1. A. SELECT \* FROM DEPT;
2. B. SELECT \*

FROM SCOTT.DEPT;

1. C. SELECT \*

FROM DBA.SCOTT.DEPT;

1. D. SELECT \*

FROM ALL\_ USERS

WHERE USER\_NAME = 'SCOTT' AND TABLE NAME = 'DEPT';

**Question: 205. (K)**

Which statement creates a new user?

1. A. CREATE USER susan;
2. B. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan;
3. C. CREATE NEW USER susan

DEFAULT;

1. D. CREATE USER susan IDENTIFIED BY blue;
2. E. CREATE NEW USER susan IDENTIFIED by blue;
3. F. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan IDE NTIFIED BY blue;

**Question: 206. (K)**

What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

A. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.

B. It is required syntax for object privileges.

C. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.

D. It is used to grand an object privilege on a foreign key column.

E. It allows the grantee to grand object privileges to other users and roles.

**Question: 207. (K)**

You need to give the MANAGER role the ability to select from, insert into, and modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table. Anyone given this MANAGER role should be able to pass those privileges on to others.

Which statement accomplishes this?

1. A. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades

TO manager;

1. B. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager;

1. C. GRANT select, insert, modify ON student\_grades

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

1. D. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades.

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

1. E. GRANT select, insert, update ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

1. F. GRANT select, insert, modify ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

**Question: 208. (K)**

When should you create a role? (Choose two)

1. A. To simplify the process of creating new users using the CREATE USER xxx IDENTIFIED by yyy statement.
2. B. To grant a group of relate privileges to a user.
3. C. When the number of people using the database is very high.
4. D. To simplify the process of granting and revoking privileges.
5. E. To simplify profile maintenance for a user who is constantly traveling.

**Question: 209. (K)**

The DBA issues this SQL command:

CREATE USER scott

IDENTIFIES by tiger;

What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

A. No privileges.

B. Only the SELECT privilege.

C. Only the CONNECT privilege.

D. All the privileges of a default user.

**Question: 210. (K)**

You granted user Joe the INDEX and REFERENCES privileges on the INVENTORY table. Which statement did you use?

1. A. GRANT ALL ON inventory TO joe;
2. B. GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE ON inventory

TO joe;

1. C. GRANT INDEX AND REFERENCES ON inventory

TO joe;

1. D. GRANT ALL WITH GRANT OPTION ON inventory

TO joe;