



Test Results

surname	name	user	points
Khalid	M. M. Khalid Mamun	1147017	20.267 (51%)

test: R-18 Oracle mock test 1

start time: 2013-05-27 03:33:52 end time: 2013-05-27 04:13:28 time: 00:39:36
test time [min]: 40
basic points: 1.000
points for wrong answer: 0.000
points for no answer: 0.000
max score: 40.000
correct: 21 (53%)

	points		IP	start [hh:mm:ss] end [hh:mm:ss]		time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]			
			1							
1 S	1.00	~	281473913978898	03:41:46	03:41:55	00:09	9.271			
	RDBMS stands for + 1 Relational Database Management System									
	+ 1									
		2 Real Database Management System								
	3		Database Master System							
	4	Realti	me Database Manageme	ent System						
S	1.00	0	281473913978898	03:47:52	03:49:09	01:17	75.717			
	Which SELE	CT state	nent should you use if yo	ou want to display unique comb	pination of the	!				
	POSITION 8	and MANA	GER values from the El	MPLOYEE table?						
	explanation	1								
	To display a	unique va	alues in the result you ca	an use the DISTINCT key word	this will eliminate					
	the duplicate	e values fi	om the result of the quer	ry.						
	+ 1		CT DISTINCT position, r	nanager						
			l employee;							
	2		CT position, DISTINCT r	nanager						
			l employee;							
	3		CT position, manager							
			l employee;	OTIVOT.						
4 SELECT position, manager DISTINCT										
	- 4			00.						
	4		l employee;							
<u></u>	0.60	FROM	l employee; 281473913978898	03:52:17	03:53:19	01:02	62.013			
М	0.60	FROM	l employee;	03:52:17	03:53:19	01:02	62.013			
M	0.60	FROM 0 re attribut	l employee; 281473913978898	03:52:17	03:53:19	01:02	62.013			
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4 S 1.000 281473913978898 Which is an /SQL*Plus command?

explanation

There is only one SQL*Plus command in this list: DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL

command. This command returns a description of tablename, including all columns in that table,

04:10:13

04:10:26

00:13

the datatype for each column, and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL

values.

Incorrect Answers

INSERT is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.

UPDATE is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.

SELECT is not a SQL*Plus command.

DELETE is not a SQL*Plus command. It's data-manipulation language (DML) command.

RENAME is not a SQL*Plus command.

13.486





		1	INSERT						
	+	2	DESCRIBE						
		3	DELETE						
		4	SELECT						
		5	RENAME						
		6	UPDATE						
S		0.000	0	04:12	:46	::	:		0
	You ne	eed to pr	oduce a report for mailing la	bels for all customer	s. The mailing	label must have			
	only th	ne custor	ner name and address. The	CUSTOMERS table	has these colu	mns:			
	CUST	ID NUN	MBER(4) NOT NULL						
			VARCHAR2(100)						
		_	ESS VARCHAR2(150)						
			E VARCHAR2(20)						
			T statement accomplishes the	nie taek?					
	********	1	SELECT*	no taoit.					
		'	FROM customers;						
		2	SELECT cust_name, cust_	addrasa					
				auuress					
			FROM customers;						
		3	SELECT name, address						
			FROM customers;						
		4	SELECT id, name, address	s, phone					
			FROM customers;						
		5	SELECT cust_id, cust_nar	ne, cust_address, cu	st_phone				
			FROM customers;				 		
			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	 		
3		1.000	28147391397889	8 03:26	:11	04:00:08	33:57		44.819
	Evalua		GQL statement:					- I	
			PLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAMI	e.DEPARTMENT_	ID, d.DEPARTN	//ENT_NAME.			
	FROM	1 EMP e,	DEPARTMENT d						
	WHER	RE e.DEI	$PARTMENT_ID = d.DEPAR$	TMENT_ID;					
	In the	stateme	nt, which capabilities of a SI	LECT statement are	performed?				
	+	1	Selection, projection, join						
		2	Difference, projection, join						
		3							
			l Salaction intersection inir						
			Selection, intersection, join						
		4	Intersection, projection, join	1					
				1					
		4	Intersection, projection, join	1					
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М	From S SELEC From C You us explair You ca +	0.667 two state nation RDER B s last in t 1 2 3 4 5 6 0.400 SQL*Plu CT* orders; se this st nation an use S 1 2 3 4 5 1.000 SQL SE nation ECTION of the tab	Intersection, projection, join Difference, projection, production,	8 04:05 ne ORDER BY claus scending order by defended first in the destroy default. order by default. order by default. executed on the client at the destroy default. executed on the client at the defended first in the secuted on the client at the default at the	e? (Choose two efault. And the or GROUP BY of query execution RE clause. CT statement. at side. :30 . (Choose two controls of the control of the controls of the controls of the control o	ORDER BY clause clause. O3:52:17 Dose all that apply) e. O3:41:46 en executed? ON will gives you	01:47		107.21
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М	From S SELEC From C You us explain You can be selected which explain PROJE rows on in one SELEC	0.667 two state nation RDER B s last in t 1 2 3 4 5 6 0.400 SQL*Plu CT* orders; see this sit nation an use S et his sit nation SQL SE nation ECTION of the tab stateme CT p.id_i	Intersection, projection, join Difference, projection, production,	8 04:05 ne ORDER BY claus scending order by descent of FROM or WHERE descent of the less than the less than the less than the second of the less than the le	e? (Choose two efault. And the or GROUP BY of query execution RE clause. CT statement. at side. :30 . (Choose two controls of the control of the controls of the controls of the control o	ORDER BY clause clause. O3:52:17 Dose all that apply) e. O3:41:46 en executed? ON will gives you	01:47		107.21
M	From S SELEC From C You us explain You can be selected which explain PROJE rows on in one SELEC	0.667 two state nation RDER B s last in t 1 2 3 4 5 6 0.400 SQL*Plu CT* orders; see this sit nation an use S et his sit nation SQL SE nation ECTION of the tab stateme CT p.id_i	Intersection, projection, join Difference, projection, production,	8 04:05 ne ORDER BY claus scending order by default. FROM or WHERE of executed first in the executed first in the SELE order by default. Order by default. Executed on the client at a data table for and to insert data in the selection of the table of tables on a same and mucity	e? (Choose two efault. And the or GROUP BY of query execution RE clause. CT statement. at side. :30 . (Choose two controls of the control of the controls of the controls of the control o	ORDER BY clause clause. O3:52:17 Dose all that apply) e. O3:41:46 en executed? ON will gives you	01:47		107.21





		FROM product				
	+ 2	ORDER BY manufacturer_id, id_n SELECT p.id_number, m.manufacturer_id, id_n				
	T 2	FROM product p, manufacturer m	turer_iu, m.oity			
		WHERE p.manufacturer_id = m.m				
	3	AND m.manufacturer_id = 'NF100' SELECT manufacturer id, city	32';			
		FROM manufacturer				
		AND manufacturer_id = 'NF10032'				
		ORDER BY city;				
	4	SELECT id_number, manufacturer FROM product	_id			
		WHERE manufacturer_id = 'NF100	032':			
			,			
10 S	0.000		03:33:04	04:12:46	39:42	30.943
	The CUSTON	IERS table has these columns:				
	CUSTOMER	ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL				
		NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULI	_			
		DRESS VARCHAR2(150)				
	_	ESS VARCHAR2(50) RESS VARCHAR2(50)				
	_	ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)				
	COUNTRY_A	DDRESS VARCHAR2(50)				
		DE VARCHAR2(12)				
	CUSTOMER	PHONE VARCHAR2(20)				
	Which statem	ent finds the rows in the CUSTOMEI	RS table that do not have a	a postal code?		
	explanation					
		nt returns the rows in the CUSTOME		a postal code. The		
	correct syntax	to check NULL values is usage of "I SELECT customer_id, customer_r				
		FROM customers	ane			
		WHERE postal_code = '	i. ,			
	- 2	SELECT customer_id, customer_r	name			
		FROM customers WHERE postal code IS NVL;				
	3	SELECT customer_id, customer_r	name			
		FROM customers				
		WHERE postal_code IS NULL;				
	4	SELECT customer_id, customer_r FROM customers	name			
		WHERE postal_code CONTAINS	NULL;			
	5	SELECT customer_id, customer_r	name			
		FROM customers WHERE postal_code = NULL;				
		WHENE postal_code = NOLE,				
11 S	0.000	281473913978898	03:25:57	03:42:38	16:41	42.445
	Evaluate thes	e two SQL statements:				
	SELECT last	_name, salary , hire_date				
	FROM EMPL					
	ORDER BY s	alary DESC;				
	0515051					
	FROM EMPL	_name, salary, hire_date				
	ORDER BY 2					
	What is true a	bout them?				
	explanation These two sta	tements produce identical results, be	ecause it is nossible even	o use numbers to		
	I .	olumn position where Oracle should	•			
	1	The two statements produce ident				
	2	The second statement returns a sy				
	3	There is no need to specify DESC default.	because the results are so	orted in descending order by		
	- 4	The two statements can be made	to produce identical results	by adding a column alias for the		
		salary column in the second SQL	•			
15.5	1					
12 S	0.000	_	03:26:48	::	;	0
	Evaluate the	set of SQL statements:				
	CREATE TAE	BLE dept				
	(deptno NUM	BER(2),				
	dname VARC					
	loc VARCNA	X2(13));				





ROLLBACK; DESCRIBE DEPT

What is true about the set?

<u>explanation</u>

The structure of the DEPT table will be displayed because the CREATE TABLE statement is DDL

operation and it cannot be rolled back because implicit commit occurs on the database when a

user exits SQL*Plus or issues a data-definition language (DDL) command such as a create table statement, user to create a database object, or an alter table statement, used to alter a database

Object	•					
1 The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if the us a						
COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement						
2 The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupies 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.						

13 S			281473913978898	03:40:07	03:40:42	00:35	35.176
	Which /SQL*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?						
	explan	explanation					
	Lexical substitution variables can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause.						
	1 Instead-of variables						
	+	2	Substitution variables				
	3 Replacement variables						
	4 Prompt variables						
		5	This feature cannot be implem	ented through /SQL*Plus.			

14 S	0.000	281473913978898	03:23:52	03:24:22	00:30	30.172			
	You are formulating qu	You are formulating queries in a SQL*Plus. Which of the following statement correctly describes							
	how to specify a colum	n alias?							

explanation

Aliases do not describe the tables they describe columns so the alias should be place at the end

of each column and separated by a space to describe the column.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	1 Place the alias at the beginning of the statement to describe the table.					
	2	Place the alias after each column separated by a space to describe the column.				
	3	Place the alias at the end of the statement to describe the table.				
-	- 4 Place the alias after each column separated by a comma to describe the column.					

15 S	0.000	281473913978898	04:11:13	04:11:41	00:28	27.463
	You want to use a function in you column clause of a SQL statement. The NVL function					
	accomplishes which of the following tasks?					
	explanation					
	NVL function is simple	if_then operation that to	est column values out to see wh	ether it is NULL and		
	if it find it is null then NVL substitutes the specified default value for the NULL value.					
	-		I (C NUUL I I			

if it find	l it is nul	Il then NVL substitutes the specified default value for the NULL value.					
1 Enables you to specify alternated out for NULL column values.							
2 Nullifies the value of the column out put.							
- 3 Enables you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values.							
	4 Assists in the distribution of output across multiple columns						

		-	7 1001010	in the distribution of ou	tpat adrodd maitipid ddiamin.			
16 S		0.000		0	04:13:00	::	:	0
	You wa	nt to us	se SQL*	Plus to connect to the o	racle database. Which of the fol	lowing choices		
	does no	ot indica	ate a coi	mponent you must spec	ify when logging into the oracle?	?		

explanation

When connecting to the database you don't need to specify the name of the database and when

you ar	you are not specifying the name of the database then you will be connected to the local database.							
1 The password.								
	2	The database name.						
	3	The username						
	4	The SQL*Plus Keyword.						

17 S	1.000	281473913978898	03:45:24	03:47:52	02:28	148.01

The EMPLOYEE_HISTORY table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER POSITION VARCHAR2(30) SALARY NUMBER(6,2) HIRE_DATE DATE DEPART_DATE DATE

The EMPLOYEE_HISTORY table contains only former employees.

You need to create a report to display all former employees that were hired on or



after January 1, 1996. The data should display in this format: Former Employee Term of Employment 14837 - SMITH 10-MAY-92 / 01-JUN-01 Which SELECT statement could you use? SELECT employee_id||' - '||last_name "Former Employee", hire_date||' / '||depart_date "Term of Employment" FROM employee_history WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-95' AND depart_date IS NOT NULL; SELECT employee_id||' - '||last_name "AS Former Employee", 2 hire_date||' / '||depart_date "AS Term of Employment" FROM employee_history WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-95'; SELECT employee_id||' - '||last_name 'Former Employee', hire_date||' / '||depart_date 'Term of Employment' FROM employee_history WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-95' AND depart_date > NULL; SELECT employee_id||' - '||last_name AS Former Employee, hire_date||' / '||depart_date AS Term of Employment FROM employee_history WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-95'; SELECT employee_id||' - '||last_name "Former Employee", hire_date||' / '||depart_date "Term of Employment" FROM employee_history WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-95' AND depart_date <> NULL; 18 S 281473913978898 04:11:41 04:11:56 00:15 15.315 0.000 Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view: Column Name Type Remarks EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the EMPLOYEES table JOB_ID VARCHAR2(20) From the EMPLOYEES table SALARY NUMBER From the EMPLOYEES table DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER From the DEPARTMENTS table DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(30) From the DEPARTMENTS table Which SQL statement produces an error? SELECT department_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id; None of the statements produce an error; all are valid. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu WHERE department_id IN (10,20) GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000; SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu; 5 SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id, job_id; 19 S 0.000 0 --:--:----:--:--Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM emp; The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"? explanation To achieve the result you must add 100 to sal before multiply with 12. Select ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) from EMP; SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp; 2 No change is required to achieve the desired results. SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp; 3 SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp; 4

20 S	1.000	281473913978898	03:53:19	03:55:59	02:40	159.634

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150) CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer_name, ". The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table. Which statement produces this output?





	atenation	operator to create a resultant colu	mn that is a character of	expression.					
	1	SELECT 'Dear Customer ' customer	omer_name ',' FRO	M customers;					
	2	SELECT "Dear Customer", custor	mer_name ',' FROM o	customers;					
+	3	SELECT 'Dear Customer ' custo	_ "						
	4	SELECT dear customer, custome							
	5	SELECT "Dear Customer " cust							
	6	SELECT 'Dear Customer ' customer	omer_name ',' FROM c	ustomers;					
_	1.000	281473913978898	03:59:15		03:59:23		00:08		8.021
A SEI		tement can be used to perform the			03.33.23		00.00		0.021
		from a table.							
1		nns from a table.							
		r data that is stored in different tab	, ,	etween them.					
-		eywords describes these capabilitie	es?						
	nation	om a table is SELECTION,							
		n from a table is PROJECTION Bri	ng together data in diff	erent table by	creating a				
		nem is JOIN.	ing togother data in aim	0.0 100.0 29	oroumig a				
+	1	selection, projection, join							
	2	difference, projection, product							
	3	intersection, projection, join							
	4	difference, projection, join							
	5	selection, intersection, join							
1	4.000	004 47204 0070000	00.00.40	ı	00.00.04		00:04	1	00.507
\\/hioh	1.000	281473913978898 ent correctly describes SQL and /S0	03:32:43		03:33:04		00:21		20.597
VVIIICI	1	/SQL*Plus recognizes SQL staten		to the server:	SOL is the Oracle				
	'	proprietary interface for executing		to the server, v	DQL IS THE CHACLE				
+	2	Both SQL and /SQL*plus allow ma		the database.					
	3	/SQL*Plus is a language for comm	<u>'</u>						
		recognizes SQL statements and s	sends them to the serve	er.					
	4	SQL manipulates data and table of	definitions in the databa	ase; /SQL*Plus	does not allow				
		manipulation of values in the data	base.						
	1.000	004470040070000						1	
					00.00.40				
Vou n		281473913978898	03:30:14	ttor "A" as the	03:32:43		02:29		130.488
	eed to d	splay the last names of those empl		tter "A" as the			02:29		130.488
chara	eed to d	splay the last names of those empleir names.	oyees who have the le	tter "A" as the			02:29		130.488
chara Which	eed to d cter in th SQL sta	splay the last names of those empl	oyees who have the le	tter "A" as the			02:29		130.488
chara Which	eed to d cter in th SQL standard	splay the last names of those empleir names.	oyees who have the le		second		02:29		130.488
charae Which expla Stater mask	eed to d cter in th SQL standard continent Seed to deed seed to deed seed to deed seed to deed to deed seed to deed seed to deed to deed seed to deed seed to deed seed to deed to deed seed to deed seed to deed seed to deed to deed to deed to deed to deed to deed to deed seed to deed to	splay the last names of those empleir names. Attement displays the required results answer will show correct results tract the last names of those employers.	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
charae Which expla Stater mask charae	need to do cter in the SQL standardon ment in the cter in the	splay the last names of those empleir names. Attement displays the required results answer will show correct results.	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
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charae Which expla Stater mask charae	need to do do cter in the SQL stanation ment in the cter in the ct	splay the last names of those empleir names. In terment displays the required resultants answer will show correct results tract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = "*A%"	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
charae Which expla Stater mask charae	need to do cter in the SQL standation ment in the '_A%' except the standard in the cter in	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interment displays the required resultants answer will show correct results tract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = "*A%" SELECT last_name	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
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charac Which expla Stater mask charac NULL	eed to d cter in the SQL standardon ment in the '_A%' excer in the	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interest in the last names of those empleir names. In sanswer will show correct results it ract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = "*A%" SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE "*A%" SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
charac Which expla Stater mask charac NULL	need to docter in the SQL standardon ment in the '_A%' except in the square of the squ	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interest in the last names of those empleir names. In sanswer will show correct results it ract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = "*A%" SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE "*A%" SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name SELECT last_name	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the let	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		130.488
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chara Which expla Stater mask chara NULL	need to dotter in the SQL standardon ment in the '-A%' except in the square and square a	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interment displays the required resultants answer will show correct results tract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='*A%' SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '*A%' SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%'; SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name ='_A%'; SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name ='_A%';	oyees who have the lets? because usage of opeoyees who have the letsk substitute exactly or	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s	second I format second		02:29		122.607
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thara Which expla Stater mask chara NULL	leed to dicter in the SQL standardon in the '_A%' en cater in the square	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interment displays the required resultants answer will show correct results tract the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format ma SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='*A%' SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '*A%' SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%'; SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name ='_A%'; SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name ='_A%';	oyees who have the lets? because usage of ope oyees who have the let sk substitute exactly or over the lets of th	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the s ne symbol and	d format second cannot be				
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tharac Which expla Stater mask charac NULL	eed to d cter in the SQL standardon ment in the '-A%' exciter in the square squ	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interest the last names of those empleir names. Interest the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format masser will show correct results that the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format masser symbol '_' in	oyees who have the lets? because usage of ope oyees who have the let sk substitute exactly or 04:00:08 est solution? tives who have sold the ON-N queries use inling greatest" or "least" crite les representatives who ervising the largest nuitor employee in the cor	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the see symbol and expenses and an eria. The property of the symbol and the symbol	o4:02:11 mber of re handy e maximum numbe	r of			
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tharacy Which expla Stater mask characy NULL which expla If you produ for dis +	aced to dotter in the SQL standardon ment in the 'A' existence in the control of	splay the last names of those empleir names. Interest the last names of those empleir names. Interest the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format masser will show correct results that the last names of those empleir names. Symbol '_' in format masser names. Select last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name = !*A%' SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%'; SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '_A%'; 281473913978898 Into would TOP N analysis be the best solution. The short list of table data, based on "You want to rank the top three sale products. You want to find the manager sup You want to identify the most sen You want to identify the person with the suppression of the person with the person	oyees who have the lets? because usage of ope oyees who have the let sk substitute exactly or 04:00:08 est solution? tives who have sold the ON-N queries use inlingreatest" or "least" crite les representatives who have solutions the largest nuitor employee in the corho makes the highest solutions of the corho makes the corho makes the corho makes the highest solutions of the corho makes the highest solutions of the corho makes the corho makes the highest solutions of the corho makes the co	erator LIKE and ter "A" as the see symbol and expenses and an eria. The property of the symbol and the symbol	od:02:11 Modern of the handy e maximum numbe tyees.	r of	02:03		122.607



28 S

0.000



AND o.product_id = p.product_id
ORDER BY o.order_amount;

This statement fails when executed. Which change will correct the problem?

explanation
When an alias is define for a table name in join then you cannot use the table name instead of alias in the FROM clause while using alias in the SELECT list. An alias should be used in the WHERE clause also.

1 Include the ORDER_AMOUNT column in the SELECT list.
2 Remove the table aliases from the WHERE clause.
3 Remove the table alias from the ORDER BY clause and use only the column name.
4 Use the table name in the ORDER BY clause.
+ 5 Use the table aliases instead of the table names in the WHERE clause.

26 S	0.000	281473913978898	03:49:09	03:50:29	01:20	80.838	
You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:							
		before January 21, 2001					
		then \$500 or greater than \$900					
		ort the results by their data of purch	ase, starting with the most	recently bought			
	book.						
	Which stateme	ent should you use?					
	1	SELECT book_title					
		FROM books					
		WHERE price between 500 and 9					
		AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2	001'				
		ORDER BY purchase_date;					
	2	SELECT book_title					
		FROM books					
		WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 900)					
		AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001'					
		ORDER BY purchase date DESC	;				
	- 3	SELECT book_title					
		FROM books					
		WHERE price < 500 or > 900	004				
		AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2					
		ORDER BY purchase date DESC	, ;				
	4	SELECT book_title FROM books					
		WHERE price IN (500,900)	004				
		AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2' ORDER BY purchase date ASC;					
		ONDER BY purchase date ASC;					

27 S		0.000	281473913978898	04:10:26	04:11:13	00:47	46.767
	For wh	ich task	would you use the WHERE clar	use in a SELECT statement?			
	explan	ation					
	You ca	n use th	e WHERE clause in the SELEC	T statement to implement the	condition on the		
	stateme	ent by c	omparing values.				
		1	to designate the ORDER table	location			
Ī	-	2	to restrict the rows returned by	a GROUP BY clause			
		3	to display only unique PRODU	CT_ID values			
Ī		4	to compare PRODUCT_ID value	ues to 7382			

03:27:08

STUDE	ENT_ID	NUMBER(12)				
SEMES	SEMESTER_END DATE					
GPA N	IUMBEF	R(4,3)				
The reg	gistrar h	as requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA), sorted from				
highest	t grade	point average to lowest within each semester, starting from the earliest date. Which				
statem	ent acc	omplishes this?				
	1	SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa				
	•	FROM student_grades				
		ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end DESC;				
	2	SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa				
		FROM student_grades				
		ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end ASC;.				
	3	SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa				
		FROM student_grades				
		ORDER BY semester_end ASC, gpa ASC;				
	4	SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa				
	•	FROM student_grades				
		ORDER BY semester_end, gpa DESC;				

29 M	0.600	281473913978898	04:13:24	04:13:28	00:04	4.112
	The ORDERS table ha	s these columns:				

0

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:





ORDER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(12) NOT NULL ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(10,2) The ORDERS table tracks the Order nnmher, the order total, and the customer to whom the Order belongs. Which two statements retrieve orders with an inclusive total that ranges between 100.00 and 2000.00 dollars? (Choose two.) explanation Answers C and E provide correct results to show. You can use BETWEEN or comparison operations to retrieve data. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders WHERE order_total >= 100 and <= 2000; SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total 2 FROM orders WHERE order_total BETWEEN 100 and 2000; SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total 3 FROM orders WHERE order_total >= 100 and order_total <= 2000; SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders RANGE ON order_total (100 AND 2000) INCLUSIVE; 5 SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders HAVING order_total BETWEEN 100 and 2000;

30 S 0.000 281473913978898 04:08:12 04:09:08 00:56 55.912 Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table. **PRODUCT Table** PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table CATERORY_ID NUMBER QTY_PER_UNIT NUMBER LIST_RRICE NUMBER (5,2) COST NUMBER (5,2) You want to display all product identification numbers of products for which there are 500 or more available for immediate sale. You want the product numbers displayed alphabetically by supplier, then by product number from lowest to highest. Which statement should you use to achieve the required results? explanation This statement will give the product_id from product table where qty_per_unit will be equal to and greater than 500 and it will sort it in ascending order by default SELECT product_id FROM product WHERE qty_per_unit > 500 SORT BY supplier_id, product_id; SELECT product_id FROM product WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500 ORDER BY supplier_id, product_id; 3 SELECT product_id FROM product WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500 ORDER BY supplier_id, product_id DESC; SELECT product_id FROM product WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500 SORT BY supplier_id, product_id; 31 S 281473913978898 04:06:11 6.194 0.000 04:08:07 01:56

	0.0	• •	2000.00.000	0	0	000	0
	The ITEM t	able contair	s these columns:				
	ITEM_ID N	UMBER(9)					
	COST NUM	ИBER(7,2)					
	RETAIL NU	JMBER(7,2)					
	You need to	o create a re	eport that displays the co	st, the retail price, and the pro	fit for item number		
	783920. To	calculate th	ne profit, subtract the cos	st of the item from its retail pric	e, and then deduct		
	an administ	trative fee o	f 25 percent of this deriv	ed value.			
	Which SEL	ECT statem	ent produces the desire	d results?			
ı	- 1	SELEC	T cost, retail, (retail - co	st - retail - cost) * .25 "Profit"			
		FROM	item				
		WHER	E item_id = 783920;				
	2	SELEC	T cost, retail, retail - cos	t - retail - cost * .25 "Profit"			
		FROM	item				
		WHER	E item_id = 783920;				
			•				





		3	SELECT cost, retail, (retail - cost) - ((retail - cost) * .25) "Profit"
			FROM item
			WHERE item_id = 783920;
		4	SELECT cost, retail, (retail - cost) - retail - (cost * .25) "Profit"
			FROM item
			WHERE item_id = 783920;

04:02:11 04:05:58 03:47 227.306 32 S 0.000 281473913978898 The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(6)

You need to display the employees who have not been assigned to any department.

You write the SELECT statement:

SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT_ID

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = NULL;

What is true about this SQL statement?

The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results. There are times when you want to substitute a value in place of NULL. Oracle provides this functionality with a special function, called NVL(). You cannot use operation equal with NULL, but you can achieve desired results using NVL() function after the WHERE clause.

Ī	1 The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desired results.			
Γ		2	The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.	
	-	3	The SQL statement displays the desired results.	
Γ		4	The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.	

33 M	1.000	281473913978898	03:33:20	03:36:54	03:34	213.938

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

HAVING clause to specify which groups are to be displayed and thus further restrict the groups on the basis of aggregate information. The Oracle server performs the following steps when you use the Having clause

- 1. rows are grouped
- 2. the group function is applied to the group
- 3. the group that match the criteria in the Having clause are displayed.

WHERE clause cannot be use to restrict groups

HAVING clause use to restrict groups

WHERE clause cannot be use when there is group functions.

+	1	A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query of the query uses a HAVING clause.
+ 2 A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.		
+	3	A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.
+	4	A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
+ 5 A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.		A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
+	6	A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.

34	4 S	0.000	281473913978898	03:42:38 03:43:25		00:47	46.604	
		You are sorting data in	a table in you SELECT	statement in descending order	. The column you			
		are sorting on contains NULL records, where will the NULL record appears?						

explanation

When sorting a column with null values in ascending order then the oracle places the Null values

at the end of the list if the sorting is in descending order the gracle places the null values at the start of the list

at the el	at the end of the list if the softling is in descending order the oracle places the half values at the start of the list.						
-	1	At the same location they are listed in the unordered table.					
	2 In the middle of the list.						
3 At the beginning of the list.		At the beginning of the list.					
4 At the end of the list.							

35 S	1.000	281473913978898	04:09:43	04:10:13	00:30	29.27

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER_END DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA) sorted from

highest grade point average to lowest.

Which statement produces a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order

reques	requested by the registral?						
	1	SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;					
	2	SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;					
+ 3 SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;							
	4	SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;					
	5	SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa;					
	6	SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;					





		4 000	20112001002000		03:37:31		02:20:42		01:12				
86 S	The El	1.000 MPLOYE	281473913978898 EES table contains these colum	nns:	03.37.31		03:38:43		01.12		72.276		
	EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)												
			/ARCHAR2 (25)										
	_		HAR2(10)	Λ 'in the	IOP ID solumn	Which COL o	atamant da						
	you us		earch for strings that contain 'Sa	A_ in the	JOB_ID column.	WINCH SQLS	atement do						
	you uc	1	SELECT employee_id, last_n	ame, job_	id FROM employ	ees WHERE	job_id LIKE '%SA_	١.					
		2	SELECT employee_id, last_n	ame, job_	id FROM employ	ees WHERE	job_id LIKE '%SA_	1					
			ESCAPE "\";										
	+ 3 SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_%'												
	ESCAPE '\'; 4 SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = '%SA_';												
		-4	OLLEGT employee_id, last_m	arrie, job_	_id i itOivi employ	CC3 WIILINE	JOD_IU = 70OA_,						
7 S		1.000	281473913978898		03:38:43		03:40:07		01:24		83.361		
	The C	USTOM	ERS table has these columns:	1						•			
	CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL												
	CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL STREET_ADDRESS_VARCHAR2(150)												
	STREET_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)												
	CITY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50) STATE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)												
	PROV	INCE_A	DDRESS VARCHAR2(50)										
		_	DDRESS VARCHAR2(50)										
		_	PE VARCHAR2(12) PHONE VARCHAR2(20)										
			sale is being advertised to the	customer	s in France. Whic	h WHERE cla	use						
			mers that are located in France										
		1	WHERE lower(country_addre	ess) IS 'fra	ance'								
		2	WHERE lower(country_addre										
		3	WHERE lower(country_addre										
	+	4	WHERE lower(country_addre										
		5	WHERE lower(country_addre	SS) LIKE	%Trance%								
S		1.000	281473913978898		03:24:22		03:30:14		05:52		124.502		
	The P			ı	00.21.22		00.00.11		00.02		12 1.002		
	The PRODUCTS table has these columns:												
		PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(4)											
	PROD PROD	UCT_N	AME VARCHAR2(45)										
	PROD PROD PRICE	UCT_N	AME VARCHAR2(45) ER(8,2)										
	PROD PROD PRICE Evalua	OUCT_NATE NUMB	AME VARCHAR2(45) ER(8,2) GQL statement:	rice prod	luct name:								
	PROD PROD PRICE Evalua SELEC	OUCT_NATE NUMB ate this S CT * FRO	AME VARCHAR2(45) ER(8,2)	rice, prod	luct_name;								
	PROD PROD PRICE Evalua SELEO What i	OUCT_NATE NUMB ate this S CT * FRO	AME VARCHAR2(45) ER(8,2) GL statement: DM PRODUCTS ORDER BY p	rice, prod	luct_name;								
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	OR gpa > 3.0;
2	SELECT student_id, gpa
	FROM student_grades
	WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'
	AND gpa > 3.0;
3	SELECT student_id, gpa
	FROM student_grades
	WHERE semester_end > '01-JAN-2001' OR semester_end < '31-DEC-2001'
	AND gpa >= 3.0;
4	SELECT student_id, gpa
	FROM student_grades
	WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'
	OR gpa > 3.;
5	SELECT student_id, gpa
	FROM student_grades
	WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'
	AND gpa gt 3.0;

topics

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20.267 / 40 (51%)	21 / 40 (53%)	Oracle9i	
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Ora 4-1
	3 / 9 (33%)	3 / 9 (33%)	Writing Basic SQL Select Statements 4-1
	1 / 2 (50%)	1 / 2 (50%)	Writing Basic SQL Select Statements 5-2
	2 / 2 (100%)	2 / 2 (100%)	Writing Basic SQL Select Statements 6-1
	4 / 7 (57%)	4 / 7 (57%)	Writing Basic SQL Select Statements 5-1
	0.667 / 1 (67%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Writing Basic SQL Select Statements 6-2
	4 / 12 (33%)	4 / 12 (33%)	Restricting and Sorting Data 4-1
	2 / 3 (67%)	2 / 3 (67%)	Restricting and Sorting Data 5-1
	0.6 / 1 (60%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Restricting and Sorting Data 5-2
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Restricting and Sorting Data 6-2
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Restricting and Sorting Data 6-1