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Oracle 1z0-007

Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL

Q&A

DEMO Version

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QUESTION NO: 1
Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
King	20	2200
Davis	30	5000
Kochhar		5000

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

You want to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the departments table. Which query would you use?

A.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees , departments(+);
B.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees JOIN departments (+);
C.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments d ON
(e.department_id = d.department_id);
D.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
E.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+) , departments
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
F.   SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER
JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

Answer: F
Explanation:
Answer F is correct. This query shows correct syntax to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the department table. Oracle9i extends its compliance with ANSI/ISO by supporting that standard's requirements for outer join syntax and semantics.

Incorrect Answers

A: This query uses "+" to create outer join as it was in Oracle8i, but it requires also usage of WHERE clause in SELECT statement.

B: The JOIN clause cannot be used with in conjunction with "+": syntax is incorrect.
C: The JOIN clause cannot be used with in conjunction with "+": syntax is incorrect.
D: This statement requires LEFT OUTER JOIN, not RIGHT OUTER JOIN.
E: This query uses incorrect syntax with "+" and ON to create outer join.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 112-114
Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 2
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID   NUMBER   Primary
Key FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)

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

A. INSERT INTO employees
        VALUES (NULL, 'John','Smith');

B. INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name)
        VALUES('John','Smith');

C. INSERT INTO employees
        VALUES ('1000','John',NULL);

D. INSERT INTO employees(first_name,last_name, employee_id)
        VALUES (1000, 'John','Smith');

E. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id)
        VALUES (1000);

F. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name)
        VALUES (1000, 'John','');

Answer: C, E, F
Explanation:
Since EMPLOYEE_ID column is used as primary key, it cannot be NULL, so only INSERT statements in C, E and F are correct. You can insert the row with NULL LAST_NAME as in answer C, or only the row with EMPLOYEE_ID as in answer E, or the row with empty LAST_NAME column.

Incorrect Answers
A: This answer is incorrect because a primary key cannot be NULL.
B: INSERT statement does not contain primary key value at all, so this answer needs to be

eliminated as correct one.
D: This statement shows incorrect order of columns of row which needs to be inserted into
the table.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 260-267
Chapter 6: Manipulating Oracle Data

QUESTION NO: 3
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?

A. GRANT select, insert, update
ON student_grades
TO manager;

B. GRANT select, insert, update
ON student_grades
TO ROLE manager;

C. GRANT select, insert, modify
ON student_grades
TO manager
WITH GRANT OPTION;

D. GRANT select, insert, update
ON student_grades
TO manager
WITH GRANT OPTION;

E. GRANT select, insert, update
ON student_grades
TO ROLE manager
WITH GRANT OPTION;

F. F.GRANT select, insert, modify
ON student_grades
TO ROLE manager
WITH GRANT OPTION;

Answer: D
Explanation:
This answer provides correct syntax of GRANT command to give the MANAGER role all asked privileges. Clause WITH GRANT OPTION will allow this role to pass those privileges on to others.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement would be correct if it included WITH GRANT OPTION clause to allow

this role to pass those privileges on to others.
B: This statement uses incorrect clause TO ROLE.
C: There is no option with name MODIFY in the GRANT command.
E: This statement uses incorrect clause TO ROLE.

F: There is no option with name MODIFY in the GRANT command. And this statement also uses incorrect clause TO ROLE.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365
Chapter 8: User Access Control in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 4
Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
King	20	2200
Davis	30	5000
…		

Which three subqueries work? (Choose three)

A. SELECT *
FROM employees
where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)
            FROM employees
            GROUP BY department.id);

B. SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE salary =
            (SELECT AVG(salary)
            FROM employees
            GROUP BY department_id);

C. SELECT distinct department_id
FROM employees
Where salary >
            ANY (SELECT AVG(salary)
            FROM employees
            GROUP BY department_id);

D. SELECT department_id
FROM employees
WHERE SALARY >
            ALL (SELECT AVG(salary)
            FROM employees
            GROUP BY department_id);

E. SELECT last_name
FROM employees Where
salary >
            ANY (SELECT MAX(salary)
            FROM employees
            GROUP BY department_id);

F. SELECT department_id
FROM employees
WHERE salary >   ALL (SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees
GROUP BY AVG(SALARY));

Answer: C, D, E
Explanation:
These answers show correct syntax, because they use ANY and ALL keywords for convert multi-row output of sub-query to one-row result.

Incorrect Answers
A: This SELECT statement is incorrect because of multi-row return of sub-query: it will
return minimal salary for EACH department.
B: This SELECT statement is incorrect because of multi-row return of sub-query: it will
return average salary for EACH department.
F: This SELECT statement is incorrect because GROUP BY clause cannot contain functions, like AVG(), MIN(), MAX() and so on.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 145-156
Chapter 4: Subqueries

QUESTION NO: 5
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;

A. You obtain the results retrieved from the public synonym HR created by the database administrator.
B. You obtain the results retrieved from the HR table that belongs to your schema.
C. You get an error message because you cannot retrieve from a table that has the same name as a public synonym.
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.
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.

Answer: B
Explanation:
By executing this query you will extract data from the HR table in your own schema, it will not work with HR synonym for the HUMAN_RESOURCES table of the GENERAL schema.

Incorrect Answers
A: The results will be retrieved from the table in your own schema, not from the GENERAL

schema, using synonym HR.
C: There is no error: data from the table in your own schema will be retrieved by this query.
D: This query will not generate Cartesian product from both tables.
E: This query will not retrieve data from both tables as a FULL JOIN.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 331-335
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 6
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.

Answer: A, B
Explanation:
A view can be created as read only object. However, it is possible to change data in the underlying table(s) with some restrictions.A view also can be created as a join on two or more tables. This type of view is called complex view. Complex views provide complicated data models where many base tables are drawn together into one virtual table.

Incorrect Answers
C: Query operations containing ORDER BY clause are alsopermitted, so long as the ORDER

BY clause appearsoutside the parentheses. Thefollowing is an example of what I mean:
CREATE VIEW*my_view*AS (SELECT*FROM emp)ORDER BY*empno*.
D: A view can be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
E: It is not required to have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 292-309
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 7
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMP_ID        NUMBER(4)      NOT NULL
LAST_NAME     VARCHAR2(30)   NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME    VARCHAR2(30)
DEPT_ID       NUMBER(2)
```

JOB_CAT   VARCHARD2(30)
SALARY   NUMBER(8,2)

**Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each
department?**

A. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE salary > MAX(salary);

B. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat;

C. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees;

D. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id;

E. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat, salary;

Answer: B
Explanation:
This answer provides correct syntax and semantics to show the maximum salary paid in each job
category of each department.

Incorrect Answers
A: This query will not return any row because condition SALARY > MAX(SALARY) is

FALSE.
C: This query will return error because you cannot show maximum salary with DEPT_ID

and JOB_CAT without grouping by these columns.
D: The GROUP BY clause is missing JOB_ID column.
E: You don't need to group results of query by SALARY in the GROUP BY column.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365
Chapter 8: User Access Control in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 8
**Management has asked you to calculate the value 12*salary* commission_pct for all the
employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:**

LAST NAME   VARCNAR2(35)   NOT NULL
SALARY   NUMBER(9,2)   NOT NULL
COMMISION_PCT   NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns for all employees?

   A. SELECT last_name, 12*salary* **commission_pct**
FROM emp;
   B. SELECT last_name, 12*salary* (commission_pct,0)
FROM emp;
   C. SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(nvl(commission_pct,0))
FROM emp;
   D. SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(decode(commission_pct,0))
FROM emp;

Answer: C
Explanation:
This SELECT statement provides correct usage of NVL function to calculate columns for all employees.   Oracle give you possibility to substitute a value in place of NULL. The basic syntax for NVL() is NVL(*column_name, value_if_null*). Notice that the column specified in NVL() contains an actual value. That value is what Oracle returns; when the column is NULL, the special string is returned. The value specified to be returned if the column value is NULL must be the same datatype as the column specified.

Incorrect Answers
A: This SELECT statement will return NULL value for rows with NULL

   COMMISION_PCT column.
B: It is incorrect syntax in this query: NVL function needs to be used for correct result.
D: The DECODE function is used as substitution of IF-THEN-ELSE PL/SQL construction in

   SQL queries. The SELECT statement provides incorrect syntax of it cannot have only two parameters.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 31-32
Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

QUESTION NO: 9
Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?

   A. ALTER TABLE table_name
ENABLE constraint_name;
   B. ALTER TABLE table_name
STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
   C. ALTER TABLE table_name
ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
   D. ALTER TABLE table_name
STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
   E. ALTER TABLE table_name
TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

F. ALTER TABLE table_name
TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

Answer: C
Explanation:
ALTER TABLE statement with ENABLE CONSTRAINT keywords is correct answer to enable an existing constraint.

Incorrect Answers
A: This statement is missing CONSTRAINT keyword.
B: "STATUS =" is incorrect syntax to enable constraint for the table.
D: There is no STATUS keyword in the command to enable constraint.
E: There is no TURN ON keywords in the command to enable constraint.
F: There is no TURN ON keywords in the command to enable constraint.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 239-240
Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

QUESTION NO: 10
Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:

STD_ID   NUMBER(4)
COURSE_ID   VARCHARD2(10)
START_DATE   DATE
END_DATE   DATE

Which two aggregate functions are valid on the START_DATE column? (Choose two)

A. SUM(start_date)
B. AVG(start_date)
C. COUNT(start_date)
D. AVG(start_date, end_date)
E. MIN(start_date)
F. MAXIMUM(start_date)

Answer: C, E
Explanation:
It is possible to apply COUNT() and MIN() functions on the column with DATE data type.

Incorrect Answers
A: Function SUM() cannot be used with DATE data type column.
B: Function AVG() cannot be used with DATE data type column.

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D: Function AVG() cannot be used with DATE data type column. And function AVG() just has one parameter X, not two. It averages all X column values returned by the SELECT statement.

F: There is no MAXIMUM() function in Oracle, only MAX() function exists.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 81-85
Chapter 2: Limiting, Sorting, and Manipulating Return Data

QUESTION NO: 11
The EMPLOYEE tables has these columns:

LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(35)
SALARY   NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT   NUMBER(5,2)

You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission_pct for   all employees. For records that have a NULL commission_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column.
Which SQL statement displays the desired results?

A. SELECT last_name, (salary * 12) * commission_pct
FROM EMPLOYEES;
B. SELECT last_name, (salary * 12) * IFNULL(commission_pct, 0)
FROM EMPLOYEES;
C. SELECT last_name, (salary * 12) * NVL2(commission_pct, 0)
FROM EMPLOYEES;
D. SELECT last_name, (salary * 12) * NVL(commission_pct, 0)
FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: D
Explanation:
This SELECT statement provides correct usage of NVL function to calculate columns for all employees.   Oracle give you possibility to substitute a value in place of NULL. The basic syntax for NVL() is NVL(*column_name, value_if_null*). Notice that the column specified in NVL() contains an actual value. That value is what Oracle returns; when the column is NULL, the special string isreturned. The value specified to be returned if the column value is NULL must be the same datatype as the column specified.

Incorrect Answers
A: This SELECT statement will return NULL value for rows with NULL

COMMISION_PCT column.
B: There is no IFNULL() function in Oracle.
C: The NVL2() function requires 3 parameters, not 2. Function NVL2(*expr1, expr2, expr3*) returns *expr2* if *expr1* is not NULL. If *expr1* is NULL, it returns *expr3*.