QUESTION 2  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)  
FROM dual;  
Which values are displayed?  
A. 46 and 45  
B. 46 and 45.93  
C. 50 and 45.93  
D. 50 and 45.9  
E. 45 and 45.93  
F. 45.95 and 45.93  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3  
Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)  
A. COMMIT  
B. MERGE  
C. UPDATE  
D. DELETE

E.CREATE  
F. DROP...  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 4  
Evaluate the set of SQL statements:  
CREATE TABLE dept  
(deptno NUMBER(2),  
dname VARCHAR2(14),  
loc VARCHAR2(13));  
ROLLBACK;  
DESCRIBE DEPT  
What is true about the set?

A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.  
B. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.  
C. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.  
D. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT  
statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.  
Correct Answer: A  
QUESTION 5  
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"?  
A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.  
B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100)  
FROM emp;  
C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100  
FROM emp;  
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12  
FROM emp;  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8  
Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID,e.LAST\_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT\_ID,

A. DEPARTMENT\_NAME  
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d  
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;  
In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?  
B. selection, projection, join  
C. difference, projection, join  
D. selection, intersection, join  
E. intersection, projection, join  
F. difference, projection, product  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11  
Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)  
A. TIMESTAMP  
B. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY  
C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND  
D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH  
E. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE  
Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 13  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;  
Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)  
A. It releases the storage space used by the table.  
B. It does not release the storage space used by the table.  
C. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.  
D. You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.  
E. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an  
error.  
F. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT  
table.  
Correct Answer: ADF

QUESTION 16  
A subquery can be used to \_\_\_.  
A. create groups of data  
B. sort data in a specific order  
C. convert data to a different format

D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 22  
Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two.)  
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.  
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.  
C. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually  
retrieving the value from the sequence.  
D. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a  
specified database column.  
E. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more than one application, then all  
of these applications could have a value of 105 assigned to their column whose value is being generated by  
the sequence.  
F. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the  
maximum value defined for the sequence.  
Correct Answer: BC  
Section: (none)

QUESTION 23  
What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?  
A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.  
B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.  
C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.  
D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.  
E. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC\_NULLS.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 24  
Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?  
A. SELECT ename, salary\*12 'Annual Salary'  
FROM employees;  
B. SELECT ename, salary\*12 "Annual Salary"  
FROM employees;  
C. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary  
FROM employees;  
D. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 29  
Evaluate these two SQL statements:  
SELECT last\_name, salary , hire\_date  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
ORDER BY salary DESC;  
SELECT last\_name, salary , hire\_date  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
ORDER BY 2 DESC;  
What is true about them?

A. The two statements produce identical results.  
B. The second statement returns a syntax error.  
C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.  
D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary  
column in the second SQL statement.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 30  
In which scenario would an 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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 31  
Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format  
"1998"?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
B. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY')  
FROM dual;  
D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year')  
FROM dual;  
E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 34  
Which are iSQL\*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)  
A. INSERT  
B. UPDATE  
C. SELECT  
D. DESCRIBE  
E. DELETE  
F. RENAME  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 35  
Which three SELECT statements display 2000 in the format "$2,000.00"? (Choose three.)  
A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$#,###.##')  
FROM dual;  
B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$0,000.00')  
FROM dual;  
C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$9,999.00')  
FROM dual;  
D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$9,999.99')  
FROM dual;  
E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$2,000.00')  
FROM dual;  
F. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$N,NNN.NN')  
FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 36  
What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?  
A. creates a view with constraints  
B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints  
C. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges  
D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 38  
What is true about joining tables through an equijoin?  
A. You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.  
B. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.  
C. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement.  
D. To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign  
key columns.  
E. You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum  
of n-1 join conditions.  
Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 39  
Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)  
A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.  
B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.  
C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.  
D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.  
Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 40  
Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two.)  
A. DELETE employees;  
B. DESCRIBE employees;  
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;  
D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;  
E. ALTER TABLE employees  
SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;  
F. SELECT MAX(sal)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 20;  
Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 41  
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Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?  
A. SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(MAX(hire\_Date), 6)  
FROM EMP;  
B. SELECT ROUND(hire\_date)  
FROM EMP;  
C. SELECT sysdate-hire\_date  
FROM EMP;  
D. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(hire\_date + 7)  
FROM EMP;  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 44

In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.)  
A. The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns.  
B. The tables being joined have only matched data.  
C. The columns being joined have NULL values.

D. The tables being joined have only unmatched data.  
E. The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.  
F. Only when the tables have a primary key-foreign key relationship.  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 45  
Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two.)  
A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.  
B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.  
C. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.  
D. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.  
E. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query if the query uses a HAVING clause.  
F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.  
Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 47  
Evaluate this SQL statement:  
A. employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS  
CALC\_VALUE FROM employees e, sales s  
WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id;  
What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?  
B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.  
C. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.  
D. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.  
E. An error will be reported.  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 48  
Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)  
A. cannot be nested  
B. manipulate data items  
C. act on each row returned  
D. return one result per row  
E. accept only one argument and return only one value  
F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression  
Correct Answer: BCDF

QUESTION 49  
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the  
user?  
SQL 10G  
A. USER\_CONSTRAINTS  
B. USER\_OBJECTS  
C. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS  
D. USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS  
E. USER\_COLUMNS  
Correct Answer: D  
QUESTION 51  
Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two.)  
A. A subquery should retrieve only one row.  
B. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.  
C. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.  
D. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels.  
E. A subquery CANNOT be used in an SQL query statement that uses group functions.  
F. When a subquery is used with an inequality comparison operator in the outer SQL statement, the column  
list in the SELECT clause of the subquery should contain only one column.  
Correct Answer: BF

QUESTION 52  
You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is  
currently empty. Which statement accomplishes this task?  
A. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;  
B. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
C. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;  
D. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
E. ALTER TABLE students  
MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 53  
You need to change the definition of an existing table. The COMMERCIALS table needs its DESCRIPTION  
column changed to hold varying length characters up to 1000 bytes. The column can currently hold 500 bytes  
per value. The table contains 20000 rows. Which statement is valid?  
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A. ALTER TABLE commercials  
MODIFY (description CHAR2(1000));  
B. ALTER TABLE commercials  
CHANGE (description CHAR2(1000));  
C. ALTER TABLE commercials  
CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(1000));

D. ALTER TABLE commercials  
MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(1000));  
E. You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 54  
In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?  
A. Both tables have NULL values.  
B. You want all unmatched data from one table.  
C. You want all matched data from both tables.  
D. You want all unmatched data from both tables.  
E. One of the tables has more data than the other.  
F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 55  
Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)  
A. COMMIT  
B. MERGE  
C. UPDATE  
D. DELETE  
E. CREATE  
F. DROP...  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 57  
Which four statements correctly describe functions that are available in SQL? (Choose four.)  
A. INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character.  
B. NVL2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.  
C. TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places.  
D. DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value.  
E. TRIM trims the heading or trailing characters (or both) from a character string.  
F. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not  
equal.  
G. NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not  
equal.  
Correct Answer: ADEG

QUESTION 58  
Which iSQL\*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

substitution variables  
B. replacement variables  
C. prompt variables  
D. instead-of variables  
E. This feature cannot be implemented through iSQL\*Plus.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 59  
Which is an iSQL\*Plus command?  
A. INSERT  
B. UPDATE  
C. SELECT  
D. DESCRIBE  
E. DELETE  
F. RENAME  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 60  
The EMP table contains these columns:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)  
EMPNAME VARCHAR2 (25)  
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)  
HIRE\_DATE DATE  
You query the database with this SQL statement:  
SELECT empname,hire\_date HIREDATE, salary  
FROM EMP  
ORDER BY hire\_date;  
How will the results be sorted?  
A. randomly  
B. ascending by date  
C. descending by date  
D. ascending alphabetically  
E. descending alphabetically  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 61  
What is true about updates through a view?  
A. You cannot update a view with group functions.  
B. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.  
C. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect.  
D. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying  
tables.  
Correct Answer: A  
QUESTION 62  
What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?  
A. creates a view with constraints  
B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints  
C. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges  
D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 63  
The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)  
JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10)  
You want to search for strings that contain 'SA\_' in the JOB\_ID column. Which SQL statement do you use?  
A. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE '\';  
B. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_';  
C. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_' ESCAPE "\";  
D. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id = '%SA\_';  
Correct Answer: A  
QUESTION 69  
Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)  
A. TIMESTAMP  
B. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY  
C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND  
D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH  
E. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 72  
Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO\_CHAR function? (Choose two.)  
A. convert 10 to 'TEN'  
B. convert '10' to 10  
C. convert 10 to '10'  
D. convert 'TEN' to 10  
E. convert a date to a character expression  
F. convert a character expression to a date  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 74  
In which three cases would you use the USING clause? (Choose three.)  
A. You want to create a nonequijoin.  
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B. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.  
C. The tables to be joined have columns of the same name and different data types.  
D. The tables to be joined have columns with the same name and compatible data types.  
E. You want to use a NATURAL join, but you want to restrict the number of columns in the join condition.  
Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 75  
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 ?  
A. The SQL statement displays the desired results.  
B. The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.  
C. The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.  
D. The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desired results.  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 79  
Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:  
STD\_ID NUMBER(4)  
COURSE\_ID VARCHAR2(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)  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 81  
Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three.)  
A. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row.  
B. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns.  
C. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.  
D. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator.  
E. A single row subquery can use the IN operator.  
F. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 83  
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the  
user?  
A. USER\_CONSTRAINTS  
B. USER\_OBJECTS  
C. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS  
D. USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS  
E. USER\_COLUMNS  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 86  
Evaluate the set of SQL statements:  
CREATE TABLE dept  
(deptno NUMBER(2),  
dname VARCHAR2(14),  
loc VARCHAR2(13));  
ROLLBACK;  
DESCRIBE DEPT  
What is true about the set?  
A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.  
B. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.  
C. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.  
D. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT  
statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 87  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;  
Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)  
A. It releases the storage space used by the table.  
B. It does not release the storage space used by the table.  
C. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.  
D. You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.  
E. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an  
error.  
F. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT  
table.  
Correct Answer: ADF

QUESTION 88  
For which two actions can you use the TO\_DATE function? (Choose two.)  
A. convert any date literal to a date  
B. convert any numeric literal to a date  
C. convert any date to a character literal  
D. format 'January 10 1999' for input  
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E. format '10-JAN-99' to 'January 10 1999'  
Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 89  
A subquery can be used to \_\_\_.  
A. create groups of data  
B. sort data in a specific order  
C. convert data to a different format  
D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 90  
In which scenario would an 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.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 91  
Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001  
12:00:00 AM"?  
SQL 10G  
A. SELECT  
TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM')  
NEW\_DATE  
FROM dual;  
B. SELECT  
TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM')  
NEW\_DATE  
FROM dual;  
C. SELECT  
TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY HH:MI:SS AM')  
NEW\_DATE  
FROM dual;  
D. SELECT  
TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmtDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmtHH:MI:SS AM')  
NEW\_DATE  
FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 92  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)  
FROM dual;  
What will be displayed?  
A. 0  
B. 1  
C. 0.00  
D. an error statement  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 93  
Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three.)  
A. Constraints provide data independence.  
B. Constraints make complex queries easy.  
C. Constraints enforce rules at the view level.  
D. Constraints enforce rules at the table level.  
E. Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies.  
F. Constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.  
Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 94  
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"?  
A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.  
B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100)  
FROM emp;  
C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100  
FROM emp;  
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12  
FROM emp;  
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Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 97  
What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)  
A. You have too many tables.  
B. Your tables are too long.  
C. Your tables have difficult names.  
D. You want to work on your own tables.  
E. You want to use another schema's tables.  
F. You have too many columns in your tables.  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 98  
Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?  
A. SELECT ename, salary\*12 'Annual Salary'  
FROM employees;  
B. SELECT ename, salary\*12 "Annual Salary"  
FROM employees;  
C. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary  
FROM employees;  
D. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 99  
A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions:  
1. Choose rows from a table.  
2. Choose columns from a table.  
3. Bring together data that is stored in different tables by creating a link between them. Which set of keywords  
describes these capabilities?

A.difference, projection, join  
B. selection, projection, join  
C. selection, intersection, join  
D. intersection, projection, join  
E. difference, projection, product  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 103  
Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)  
A. TIMESTAMP  
B. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY  
C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND  
D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH  
E. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE  
Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 106  
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.  
Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 107  
Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format  
"1998"?  
A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
B. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY')  
FROM dual;  
D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year')  
FROM dual;  
E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy')  
FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 110  
Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)  
A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.  
B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.  
C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.  
D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.  
Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 111  
Which clause should you use to exclude group results?  
A. WHERE  
B. HAVING  
C. RESTRICT  
D. GROUP BY  
E. ORDER BY  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 112  
Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?  
A. SELECT ename, salary\*12 'Annual Salary'

FROM employees;  
B. SELECT ename, salary\*12 "Annual Salary"  
FROM employees;  
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C. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary  
FROM employees;  
D. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 113  
Evaluate the SQL statement  
DROP TABLE DEPT;  
Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four.)  
A. You cannot roll back this statement.  
B. All pending transactions are committed.  
C. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted.  
D. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.  
E. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.  
F. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.  
G. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.  
Correct Answer: ABDE

QUESTION 114  
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the  
user?  
A. USER\_CONSTRAINTS  
B. USER\_OBJECTS  
C. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS  
D. USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS  
E. USER\_COLUMNS  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 115  
Which SELECT statement will get the result 'elloworld' from the string 'HelloWorld'?

A.SELECT SUBSTR( 'HelloWorld',1) FROM dual;  
B. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('HelloWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual;  
C. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual;  
D. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 2, 1) FROM dual;  
E. SELECT LOWER(TRIM ('H' FROM 'HelloWorld')) FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 116  
Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three.)  
A. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row.  
B. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns.  
C. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.  
D. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator.  
E. A single row subquery can use the IN operator.  
F. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator.  
Correct Answer: BCE  
QUESTION 117  
In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?  
A. Both tables have NULL values.  
B. You want all unmatched data from one table.  
C. You want all matched data from both tables.  
D. You want all unmatched data from both tables.  
E. One of the tables has more data than the other.  
F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 118  
Which two are attributes of iSQL\*Plus? (Choose two.)  
A. iSQL\*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.  
B. iSQL\*Plus commands are accessed from a browser.

C. iSQL\*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.  
D. iSQL\*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.  
E. iSQL\*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.  
Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 119  
Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)  
A. TRIM  
B. REPLACE  
C. TRUNC  
D. TO\_DATE  
E. MOD  
F. CASE  
Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 122  
Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)  
A. COMMIT  
B. MERGE  
C. UPDATE  
D. DELETE

E. CREATE  
F. DROP...  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 123  
Which two statements are true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)  
A. Null values are left out of the sort.  
B. Character values are displayed from Z to A.  
C. Date values are displayed with the earliest value first.  
D. Null values are displayed last for descending sequences.  
E. Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first.  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 125  
Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table  
holds a value?  
A. ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;  
B. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;  
C. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;  
D. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn IS NOT NULL;  
E. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;  
F. ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name NOT NULL;  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 127  
You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
HIRE\_DATE DATE  
What happens when you execute this DELETE statement? DELETE employees;  
A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.  
B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.  
C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.  
D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 133  
Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS  
CALC\_VALUE FROM employees e, sales s  
WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id;  
What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?  
A. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.  
B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.  
C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.  
D. An error will be reported.  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 135  
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.  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 136  
What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)  
A. You have too many tables.

B. Your tables are too long.  
C. Your tables have difficult names.  
D. You want to work on your own tables.  
E. You want to use another schema's tables.  
F. You have too many columns in your tables.  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 137  
Evaluate these two SQL statements:  
SELECT last\_name, salary , hire\_date  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
ORDER BY salary DESC;  
SELECT last\_name, salary , hire\_date  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
ORDER BY 2 DESC;  
What is true about them?  
A. The two statements produce identical results.  
B. The second statement returns a syntax error.  
C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.  
D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary  
column in the second SQL statement.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 138  
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Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID,e.LAST\_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT\_ID,  
A. DEPARTMENT\_NAME  
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d  
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;  
In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?  
B. selection, projection, join  
C. difference, projection, join  
D. selection, intersection, join  
E. intersection, projection, join  
F. difference, projection, product  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 139  
The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)  
JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10)  
You want to search for strings that contain 'SA\_' in the JOB\_ID column. Which SQL statement do you use?  
A. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE '\';  
B. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_';  
C. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_' ESCAPE "\";  
D. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id = '%SA\_';  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 140  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
SELECT LPAD(salary,10,\*)  
FROM EMP  
WHERE EMP\_ID = 1001;  
If the employee with the EMP\_ID 1001 has a salary of 17000, what is displayed?  
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A. 17000.00  
B. 17000\*\*\*\*\*  
C. \*\*\*\*170.00  
D. \*\*17000.00  
E. an error statement  
Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 141  
Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

A.You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.  
B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHEREclause ofa SELECT statement.  
C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by  
grouping on the single row columns.  
D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.  
E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.  
F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.  
Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 142  
What is true about sequences?  
A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.  
B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.  
C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.  
D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.  
E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 144  
Evaluate the set of SQL statements:  
CREATE TABLE dept  
(deptno NUMBER(2),  
dname VARCHAR2(14),  
loc VARCHAR2(13));  
ROLLBACK;  
DESCRIBE DEPT  
What is true about the set?  
A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.  
B. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.  
C. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.  
D. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT  
statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 145  
Examine this statement:  
SELECT student\_id, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
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WHERE gpa > &&value;  
You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens  
when you run the statement a second time?  
A. An error is returned.  
B. You are prompted to enter a new value.  
C. A report is produced that matches the first report produced.  
D. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 146  
Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:  
STD\_ID NUMBER(4)  
COURSE\_ID VARCHAR2(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)  
Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 147  
Which three SELECT statements display 2000 in the format "$2,000.00"? (Choose three.)  
A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$#,###.##')  
FROM dual;  
B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$0,000.00')  
FROM dual;  
C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$9,999.00')  
FROM dual;  
D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$9,999.99')  
FROM dual;  
E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$2,000.00')  
FROM dual;  
F. SELECT TO\_CHAR(2000, '$N,NNN.NN')  
FROM dual;  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 150  
What is true regarding subqueries?  
A. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query.  
B. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query.  
C. The outer query must return a value to the inner query.  
D. The inner query returns a value to the outer query.  
E. The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 151  
In which scenario would an index be most useful?  
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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.  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 152  
The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:  
CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL  
CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL  
STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)  
CITY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)  
STATE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)  
PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)  
COUNTRY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)  
POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2(12)  
CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)  
A promotional sale is being advertised to the customers in France. Which WHERE clause identifies customers  
that are located in France?  
A. WHERE lower(country\_address) = "france"  
B. WHERE lower(country\_address) = 'france'  
C. WHERE lower(country\_address) IS 'france'  
D. WHERE lower(country\_address) = '%france%'  
E. WHERE lower(country\_address) LIKE %france%  
Correct Answer:B

QUESTION 153  
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?  
A. SELECT dear customer, customer\_name,  
FROM customers;  
B. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer\_name || ','  
FROM customers;  
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C. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name ','  
FROM customers;  
D. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ','  
FROM customers;  
E. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer\_name || ","  
FROM customers;  
F. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' || FROM customers;  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 157  
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)  
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', ' ');  
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Correct Answer: CEF

QUESTION 158  
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)  
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', ' ');  
Correct Answer: CEF

QUESTION 159  
Evaluate the SQL statement:  
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)  
FROM dual;  
Which values are displayed?  
A. 46 and 45  
B. 46 and 45.93  
C. 50 and 45.93  
D. 50 and 45.9  
E. 45 and 45.93  
F. 45.95 and 45.93  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 160  
Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)  
A. COMMIT  
B. MERGE  
C. UPDATE  
D. DELETE  
E. CREATE  
F. DROP...  
Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 161  
Evaluate the set of SQL statements:  
CREATE TABLE dept  
(deptno NUMBER(2),  
dname VARCHAR2(14),  
loc VARCHAR2(13));  
ROLLBACK;  
DESCRIBE DEPT  
What is true about the set?  
A. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.  
B. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.  
C. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.  
D. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT  
statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 162  
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"?  
A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.  
B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100)  
FROM emp;  
C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100  
FROM emp;  
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12  
FROM emp;  
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 163  
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Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:  
CREATE TABLE orders  
(SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,  
ORDER\_ID NUMBER,  
ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL,  
STATUS VARCHAR2(10)  
CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),

PROD\_ID NUMBER  
REFERENCES PRODUCTS(PRODUCT\_ID),  
ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,  
PRIMARY KEY (order\_id, order\_date));  
For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement?  
(Choose two.)  
A. SER\_NO  
B. ORDER\_ID  
C. STATUS  
D. PROD\_ID  
E. ORD\_TOTAL  
F. composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE  
Correct Answer: AF

QUESTION 165

Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID,e.LAST\_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT\_ID,  
A. DEPARTMENT\_NAME  
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d  
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;  
In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?  
B. selection, projection, join  
C. difference, projection, join  
D. selection, intersection, join  
E. intersection, projection, join  
F. difference, projection, product  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 167  
You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is  
currently empty. Which statement accomplishes this task?  
A. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;  
B. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
C. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;  
D. ALTER TABLE students  
ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
E. ALTER TABLE students  
MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);  
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 168  
Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID,e.LAST\_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT\_ID,  
A. DEPARTMENT\_NAME  
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d  
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT\_ID = d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;  
In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?  
B. selection, projection, join  
C. difference, projection, join  
D. selection, intersection, join  
E. intersection, projection, join  
F. difference, projection, product  
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 169  
Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)  
A. TIMESTAMP  
B. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY  
C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND  
D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH  
E. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE  
Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 170  
Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table  
holds a value?  
A. ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;  
B. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;  
C. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;  
D. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn IS NOT NULL;  
E. ALTER TABLE customers  
MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;  
F. ALTER TABLE customers  
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ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name NOT NULL;  
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 171  
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Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:  
CREATE TABLE orders  
(SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,  
ORDER\_ID NUMBER,  
ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL,  
STATUS VARCHAR2(10)  
CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),  
PROD\_ID NUMBER  
REFERENCES PRODUCTS(PRODUCT\_ID),  
ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,  
PRIMARY KEY (order\_id, order\_date));  
For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement?  
(Choose two.)  
A. SER\_NO  
B. ORDER\_ID  
C. STATUS  
D. PROD\_ID  
E. ORD\_TOTAL  
F. composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE  
SQL 10G  
Correct Answer: AF