**Question: 40.(C)**

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?

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE salary > MAX(salary);

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat;

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)

FROM employees;

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id;

1. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

**Question: 41. (C)**

Management has asked you to calculate the value 12\*salary\* comossion\_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?

1. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\*commison\_pct

FROM emp;

1. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\* (commission\_pct,0)

FROM emp;

1. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\*(nvl(commission\_pct,0))

FROM emp;

1. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\*(decode(commission\_pct,0))

FROM emp;

**Question: 42. (C)**

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)

1. SUM(start\_date)
2. AVG(start\_date)
3. COUNT(start\_date)
4. AVG(start\_date, end\_date)
5. MIN(start\_date)
6. MAXIMUM(start\_date)

**Question: 43. (C)**

The EMPLOYEE tables has these columns:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCNAR2(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?

1. SELECT last\_name, (salary \* 12) \* commission\_pct

FROM EMPLOYEES;

1. SELECT last\_name, (salary \* 12) \* IFNULL(commission\_pct,

0)

FROM EMPLOYEES;

1. SELECT last\_name, (salary \* 12) \* NVL2(commission\_pct, 0)

FROM EMPLOYEES;

1. SELECT last\_name, (salary \* 12) \* NVL(commission\_pct, 0)

FROM EMPLOYEES;

**Question: 44. (C)**

You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01 June, 2001". Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, 'YYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual;

**Question: 45. (C)**

Evaluate the SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)

FROM dual;

What will be displayed?

1. 0
2. 1
3. 0.00
4. An error statement

**Question: 46. (C)**

Examine the description of the MARKS table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| STD\_ID | NUMBER(4) |
| STUDENT\_NAME | VARCHAR2(30) |
| SUBJ1 | NUMBER(3) |
| SUBJ2 | NUMBER(3) |

SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects. Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:

SELECT subj1+subj2 total\_marks, std\_id

FROM marks

WHERE subj1 > AVG(subj1) AND subj2 > AVG(subj2)

ORDER BY total marks;

What is the result of the SELECT statement?

A. The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of all marks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject. B. The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause.

1. The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause.
2. The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause.

**Question: 47. (C)**

Which three SELECT statements displays 2000 in the format “$2,000.00”? (Choose three)

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$#,###.##’)

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$0,000.00’)

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$9,999.00’)

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$9,999.99’)

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$2,000.00’)

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$N,NNN.NN’)

FROM dual;

**Question: 48. (C)**

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 | VARCHAR2(30) |  |
| SALARY | NUMBER(8,2) |  |
|  |  |  |

Which statement shows the department ID, minimum salary, and maximum salary paid in that department, only of the minimum salary is less then 5000 and the maximum salary is more than

15000?

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary(, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000

GROUP BY dept\_id;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)

FROM employees

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept\_id

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

1. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)

FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, salary

HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX(salary) > 15000;

**Question: 49. (C)**

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

1. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
2. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
3. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.
4. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.
5. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.
6. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

**Question: 50. (C)**

Which four statements correctly describe functions that are available in SQL? (Choose four)

1. INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character.
2. NVL2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.
3. TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places.
4. DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value.
5. TRIM trims the heading of trailing characters (or both) from a character string.
6. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression of they are not equal.
7. NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.

**Question: 52. (C)**

Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

1. WHERE
2. HAVING
3. RESTRICT
4. GROUP BY
5. ORDER BY

**Question: 53. (C)**

In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT statement?

1. Immediately after the SELECT clause
2. Before the WHERE clause
3. Before the FROM clause
4. After the ORDER BY clause
5. After the WHERE clause

**Question: 54. (C)**

Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)

1. TRIM
2. REPLACE
3. TRUNC
4. TO\_DATE
5. MOD
6. CASE

**Question: 55. (C)**

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCHAR2 (25) |
| SALARY | NUMBER (6,2) |
| COMMISSION\_PCT | NUMBER (6) |

You need to write a query that will produce these results:

1. Display the salary multiplied by the commission\_pct.
2. Exclude employees with a zero commission\_pct.
3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value.

Evaluate the SQL statement:

SELECT LAST\_NAME, SALARY\*COMMISSION\_PCT

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL;

What does the statement provide?

1. All of the desired results
2. Two of the desired results
3. One of the desired results
4. An error statement

**Question: 58. (C)**

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(9) PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

COST NUMBER(5,2)

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to display product names, costs, supplier ids, and average list prices for all the products that cost more than the average cost of products provided by the same supplier. Which SELECT statement will achieve these results?

1. SELECT product\_name, cost, supplier\_id, AVG(list\_price)

FROM product p, product a

WHERE p.supplier\_id = a.supplier\_id GROUP BY product\_name, cost, supplier\_id;

1. SELECT product\_name, cost, p.supplier\_id, AVG(list\_price)

FROM product p, (SELECT supplier\_id, AVG(cost) avg\_cost

FROM product

GROUP BY supplier\_id) a

WHERE p.cost > a.avg\_cost

GROUP BY product\_name, cost, p.supplier\_id;

1. SELECT product\_name, cost, supplier\_id, AVG(list\_price)

FROM product

WHERE supplier\_id IN (SELECT supplier\_id, AVG(cost) avg\_cost

FROM product

GROUP BY supplier\_id)

GROUP BY product\_name, cost, supplier\_id;

1. SELECT product\_name, cost, p.supplier\_id, AVG(list\_price)

FROM product p, (SELECT supplier\_id, AVG(cost) avg\_cost

FROM product GROUP BY supplier\_id) a

WHERE p.supplier\_id = a.supplier\_id

AND p.cost > a.avg\_cost

GROUP BY product\_name, cost, p.supplier\_id;

**Question: 59. (C)**

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

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;.
2. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year')

FROM dual;

1. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy')

FROM dual;

**Question: 60. (C)**

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) |  |

The CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table. Which two statements find the number of customers? (Choose two.)

1. SELECT TOTAL(\*)

FROM customers;

1. SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM customers;

1. SELECT TOTAL(customer\_id)

FROM customers;

1. SELECT COUNT(customer\_id)

FROM customers;

1. SELECT COUNT(customers)

FROM customers;

1. SELECT TOTAL(customer\_name)

FROM customers;

**Question: 61. (C)**

Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and TAX tables.

**EMPLOYEES**

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

**TAX**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MIN\_SALARY | NUMBER |  |
| MAX\_SALARY | NUMBER |  |
| TAX\_PERCENT | NUMBER | Percentage tax for given salary range |

You need to find the percentage tax applicable for each employee. Which SQL statement would you use?

A. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent

FROM employees e, tax t

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN t.min\_salary AND t.max\_salary; B. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent FROM employees e, tax t.

WHERE e.salary > t.min\_salary, tax\_percent

1. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent

FROM employees e, tax t

WHERE MIN(e.salary) = t.min\_salary

AND MAX(e.salary) = t.max\_salary

1. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between the two tables.

**Question: 62. (C)**

Examine the data in the WORKORDER table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WO\_ID | CUST\_ID | REQUIRED\_DT | COMPLE\_DT | AMOUNT |
| 1 | 1 | 04-DEC-2001 | 02-DEC-01 | 520.32 |
| 2 | 1 | 02-JAN-2002 |  |  |
| 3 | 2 | 17-JAN-2002 |  |  |
| 4 | 2 | 20-JAN-2002 | 05-JAN-2002 | 274.11 |
| 6 | 3 | 14-JAN-2001 | 13-JAN-2002 | 400.00 |
| 7 | 3 | 04-FEB-2002 |  |  |
| 8 | 4 | 01-FEB-2002 |  |  |
| 9 | 5 |  | 14-JAN-2002 |  |

The WORKORDER table contains these columns:

WO\_ID NUMBER PK

CUST\_ID NUMBER

REQUIRED\_DT DATE

COMPL\_DT DATE

AMOUNT NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement regarding the use of aggregate functions on the WORKORDER table is true?

1. Using the SUM aggregate function with the AMOUNT column is allowed in any portion of a SELECT statement.
2. Using the AVG aggregate function with any column in the table is allowed.
3. Using the SUM aggregate function on the AMOUNT column will result in erroneous results because the column contains null values.
4. Grouping on the REQUIRED\_DT and COMPL\_DT columns is NOT allowed.
5. Using the AVG aggregate function on the AMOUNT column ignores null values.
6. Using the MIN aggregate function on the COMPL\_DT column will return a null value.

**Question: 63.**

The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID\_NUMBER NUMBER PK

CATEGORY VARCHAR2(10)

LOCATION NUMBER

DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)

PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

QUANTITY NUMBER

You want to return the total of the extended amounts for each item category and location, including only those inventory items that have a price greater than $100.00. The extended amount of each item equals the quantity multiplied by the price. Which SQL statement will return the desired result?

1. SELECT category, SUM(price \* quantity) TOTAL, location

FROM inventory

WHERE price > 100.00

GROUP BY category;

1. SELECT category, location, SUM(price)

FROM inventory

WHERE price > 100.00 GROUP BY category, location;

1. SELECT category, SUM(price \* quantity) TOTAL, location

FROM inventory

WHERE price > 100.00;

1. SELECT category, SUM(price \* quantity) TOTAL, location

FROM inventory WHERE price > 100.00

GROUP BY category, location;

**Question: 64. (C)**

The EVENT table contains these columns:

EVENT\_ID NUMBER

EVENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

EVENT\_DESC VARCHAR2(100)

EVENT\_TYPE NUMBER

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER

You have been asked to provide a report of the number of different event types at each location. Which SELECT statement will produce the desired result?

1. SELECT UNIQUE(location\_id), COUNT(event\_type)

FROM event

GROUP BY location\_id;

1. SELECT COUNT(\*), DISTINCT(location\_id) FROM event;
2. SELECT DISTINCT (event\_type)

FROM event

GROUP BY location\_id;

1. SELECT location\_id, COUNT(DISTINCT event\_type)

FROM event

GROUP BY location\_id;

1. SELECT location\_id, MAX(DISTINCT event\_type)

FROM event

GROUP BY location\_id;

**Question: 65. (C)**

Which two statements about the evaluation of clauses in a SELECT statement are true? (Choose two.)

1. The Oracle Server will evaluate a HAVING clause before a WHERE clause.
2. The Oracle Server will evaluate a WHERE clause before a GROUP BY clause.
3. The Oracle Server will evaluate a GROUP BY clause before a HAVING clause.
4. The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a WHERE clause.
5. The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a HAVING clause.

**Question: 67. (C)**

Which two tasks can you perform by using the TO\_CHAR function? (Choose two)

1. Convert 10 to ‘TEN’
2. Convert ‘10’ to 10
3. Convert ‘10’ to ‘10’
4. Convert ‘TEN’ to 10
5. Convert a date to a character expression
6. Convert a character expression to a date

**Question: 69. (C)**

Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?

1. SELECT ename, salary\*12 ‘Annual Salary’

FROM employees;

1. SELECT ename, salary\*12 “Annual Salary”

FROM employees;

1. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary

FROM employees;

1. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP(“ANNUAL SALARY”)

FROM employees

**Question: 71. (C)**

Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater then 5000?

1. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000.
2. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000
3. HAVING SALARY > 5000
4. WHERE SALARY > 5000

**Question: 72. (C)**

You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

1. MAX
2. MIN
3. SUM
4. COUNT
5. TOTAL
6. LARGEST

**Question: 73. (C)**

Which SELECT statement will the result ‘elloworld’ from the string ‘HelloWorld’?

1. SELECT SUBSTR( ‘HelloWorld’,1) FROM dual;
2. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM (‘HelloWorld’, 1,1)) FROM dual;
3. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘HellowWorld’, 1, 1) FROM dual;
4. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘HelloWorld’, 2, 1) FROM dual;
5. SELECT LOWER(TRIM (‘H’ FROM ‘HelloWorld’)) FROM dual;

**Question: 74. (C)**

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?

1. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.
2. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.
3. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.
4. An error will be reported.

**Question: 75. (C)**

Which script displays '01-JAN-02' when the ENROLL\_DATE value is '01-JUL-01'?

1. SELECT ROUND(enroll\_date, 'DAY') FROM student;
2. SELECT ROUND(enroll\_date, 'YEAR')

FROM student;

1. SELECT ROUND(enroll\_date, 'MONTH') FROM student;
2. SELECT ROUND(TO\_CHAR(enroll\_date, 'YYYY')) FROM student;

**Explanation:**

ROUND function will round a value to the next higher value. In the above given scenario the ENROLL\_DATE will be round to the next year as the enroll\_date is higher than 30-jun-01 so it will be rounded to the next year by specifying the YEAR option with the ROUND function.

**Question: 76. (C)**

Which three functions can be used to manipulate character, number, or date column values?

(Choose three.)

1. CONCAT
2. ROUND
3. TRUNC
4. RPAD
5. INSTR

**Question: 77. (C)**

A new standard has been adopted in your department that all codes that contain only 3 characters must have a dash (-) and two character values appended to them. Which function can be used in your query to restrict the data displayed to only those codes containing 3 characters?

1. REPLACE
2. SUBSTR
3. LENGTH
4. RPAD

**Question: 78. (C)**

Which statement concerning SQL functions is true?

1. Character functions can return character or number values.
2. Conversion functions convert a column definition from one data type to another data type.
3. Single-row functions can only be used in SELECT and WHERE clauses.
4. All date functions return DATE data type values.

**Question: 79. (C)**

The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT\_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER\_END DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar has asked for a report on the average grade point average (GPA) for students enrolled during semesters that end in the year 2000. Which statement accomplish this?

1. SELECT AVERAGE(gpa)

FROM student\_grades

WHERE semester\_end > ’01-JAN-2000’ and semester end < 31- DEC-2000’;

1. SELECT COUNT(gpa)

FROM student grades

WHERE semester\_end > ’01-JAN-2000’ and semester end < ’31-

DEC-2000’;

1. SELECT MID(gpa)

FROM student grades

WHERE semester\_end > ’01-JAN-2000’ and semester end < ’31- DEC-2000’;.

1. SELECT AVG(gpa) FROM student\_grades

WHERE semester\_end BETWEEN ’01-JAN-2000’ and ’31.DEC.2000’;

1. SELECT SUM(gpa) FROM student grades

WHERE semester\_end > ’01-JAN-2000’ and semester end < ’31- DEC-2000’;

1. SELECT MEDIAN(gpa)

FROM student\_grades

WHERE semester end > ’01-JAN-2000’ and semester end < ’31-

DEC-2000’;

**Question: 80. (C)**

Evaluate the SQL statement:

1. SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, a.dept\_id, b.maxsal

1. FROM employees a,

1. (SELECT dept\_id, MAX(sal) maxsal

4. FROM employees

1. GROUP BY dept\_id) b

1. WHERE a.dept\_id = b.dept\_id

1. AND a.sal < b.maxsal;

What is the result of the statement?

1. The statement produces an error at line 1.
2. The statement produces an error at line 3.
3. The statement produces an error at line 6.
4. The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all departments that pay less salary then the maximum salary paid in the company.
5. The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.

**Question: 81. (C)**

The EMP table has these columns:

ENAME VARCHAR2(35)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

Management wants a list of names of employees who have been with the company for more than five years. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

1. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE > 5;

1. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE HIRE\_DATE-SYSDATE > 5;

1. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)/365 > 5;

1. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)\* 365 > 5;

**Question: 82. (C)**

Which SELECT statement will the result ‘ello world’ from the string ‘Hello World’?

1. SELECT SUBSTR( ‘Hello World’,1) FROM dual;
2. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM (‘Hello World’, 1,1)) FROM dual;
3. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘Hello World’, 1, 1) FROM dual;
4. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘Hello World’, 2, 1) FROM dual;
5. SELECT LOWER(TRIM (‘H’ FROM ‘Hello World’)) FROM dual;

**Incorrect Answers**

**Question: 83. (C)**

Evaluate the SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)

FROM dual;

Which values are displayed?

1. 46 and 45
2. 46 and 45.93
3. 50 and 45.93
4. 50 and 45.9
5. 45 and 45.93
6. 45.95 and 45.93

**Question: 84. (C)**

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CUSTOMER\_ID |  | NUMBER (4) | | NOT NULL |
| CUSTOMER\_NAME |  | VARCHAR2 (100) | | NOT NULL |
| STREET\_ADDRESS |  | VARCHAR2 (150) | |  |
| CITY\_ADDRESS | | VARHCAR2 (50) |
| STATE\_ADDRESS | | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| PROVINCE\_ADDRESS | | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| COUNTRY\_ADDRESS | | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| POSTAL\_CODE | | VARCHAR2 (12) |
| CUSTOMER\_PHONE | | VARCHAR2 (20) |

The CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table. You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is. Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?

1. COUNT(UPPER(country\_address))
2. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country\_address)))
3. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country\_address)))
4. COUNT DISTINTC UPPER(country\_address)
5. COUNT(DISTINTC (UPPER(country\_address)))

**Question: 86. (C)**

You are using single row function in a SELECT statement which function can best be catergorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?

1. SQRT
2. DECODE
3. NEW\_TIME D. ROWIDTOCHAR.

**Question: 87. (C)**

Which of the following functions are available in SQL? (Choose four)

1. INSTR.
2. NVL2.
3. TRUNCATE.
4. DECODE.
5. TRIM.
6. NVL.
7. NULLIF.

**Question: 88.(D)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

EMPLOYEES

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

DEPARTMENTS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column name | Data type | Remarks |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NUMBER | NOT NULL, Primary Key |
| DEPARTMENT\_NAME | VARCHAR2(30) |  |
| MGR\_ID | NUMBER | References MGR\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table |

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT employee\_id, e.department\_id, department\_name, salary

FROM employees e, departments d

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

Which SQL statement is equivalent to the above SQL statement?

1. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary.

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id

FROM departments);

1. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN departments;

1. SELECT employee\_id, d.department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees e JOIN departments d

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

1. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name,

Salary

FROM employees

JOIN departments

USING (e.department\_id, d.department\_id);

**Question: 89. (D)**

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?

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees , departments(+);

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees JOIN departments (+);

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees e

RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees(+) , departments ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_name

FROM employees e LEFT OUTER

JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

**Question: 90. (D)**

In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

1. Both tables have NULL values.
2. You want all unmatched data from one table.
3. You want all matched data from both tables.
4. You want all unmatched data from both tables.
5. One of the tables has more data than the other.
6. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

**Question: 91. (D)**

Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)

1. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outerjoin.
2. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin.
3. You use (\*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin.
4. You use an outerjoin to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
5. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outerjoin.
6. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outerjoin to another condition by using the OR operator.

**Question: 92. (D)**

What is true about joining tables through an equijoin?

1. You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.
2. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.
3. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement.
4. To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns.
5. You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

**Question: 96. (D)**

Which two operators can be used in an outer join condition? (Choose two.)

1. **=**
2. OR
3. IN
4. AND

**Question: 97. (D)**

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

**CLASS Table**

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

**INSTRUCTOR Table**

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

You want to retrieve a list of all classes, including those with no instructor currently assigned. Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT c.class\_name, i.last\_name || ', ' || i.first\_name InstructorName

FROM instructor i, class c

WHERE i.instructor\_id = c.instructor\_id (+);

1. SELECT c.class\_name, i.last\_name || ', ' || i.first\_name InstructorName

FROM instructor I JOIN class c

WHERE i.instructor\_id (+) = c.instructor\_id;

1. SELECT c.class\_name, i.last\_name || ', ' || i.first\_name InstructorName

FROM instructor i RIGHT OUTER JOIN class c ON (i.instructor\_id = c.instructor\_id);

1. SELECT class\_name, last\_name || ', ' || first\_name InstructorName FROM instructor RIGHT OUTER JOIN class;
2. SELECT c.class\_name, i.last\_name || ', ' || i.first\_name InstructorName

FROM instructor i RIGHT OUTER JOIN class c

USING (instructor\_id);

**Question: 98. (D)**

To produce a meaningful result set without any cartesian products, what is the minimum number of conditions that should appear in the WHERE clause of a four-table join?

1. 8
2. 2 C) 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. There is no such criteria

**Question: 102. (E)**

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT product\_id, product\_name, price

FROM product WHERE supplier\_id IN

(SELECT supplier\_id

FROM product WHERE price > 120

OR qty\_in\_stock > 100);

Which values will be displayed?

1. The PRODUCT\_ID, PRODUCT\_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than

$120.00 and have a QTY\_IN\_STOCK value greater than 100.

1. The PRODUCT\_ID , PRODUCT\_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a QTY\_IN\_STOCK value greater than 100.
2. The PRODUCT\_ID, PRODUCT\_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than $120.00 or that have a QTY\_IN\_STOCK value greater than 100 and have a supplier.
3. The PRODUCT\_ID, PRODUCT\_NAME, and PRICE of products supplied by a supplier with products that are priced greater than $120.00 or with products that have a QTY\_IN\_STOCK value greater than 100.

**Question: 103. (E)**

Which statement regarding subqueries is true?

1. A subquery CANNOT reference a table that is not included in the outer query's FROM clause.
2. Subqueries can be nested up to 5 levels.
3. A subquery must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator.
4. Subqueries can return multiple columns.

**Question: 106. (E)**

A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Create groups of data.
2. Sort data in a specific order
3. Convert data to a different format
4. Retrieve data based on an unknown condition

**Question: 107. (E)**

Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three)

1. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row.
2. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns.
3. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns.
4. A multiple row subquery can be compared by using the “>” operator.
5. A single row subquery can use the IN operator.
6. A multiple row subquery can use the “=” operator.

**Question: 108. (E)**

You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator "=".

What happens when the main query is executed?

1. The main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery.
2. The main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery.
3. The main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery.
4. The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator
5. You cannot define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query.

**Question: 109. (E)**

Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

1. =
2. LIKE
3. BETWEEN
4. NOT IN
5. IS
6. <>

**Question: 110. (E)**

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

1. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.
2. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.
3. A SQL query statement can display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.

D A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table.

1. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.
2. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.

**Question: 112. (E)**

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

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

**Question: 113. (E)**

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

1. SELECT &1, "&2"

FROM &3

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

1. SELECT &1, '&2'

FROM &3

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

1. SELECT &1, &2

FROM &3

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

1. SELECT &1, '&2'

FROM EMP

WHERE last\_name = '&4';

### Answer: C

**Question: 115. (E)**

Evaluate this SQL\*Plus command:

COLUMN teacher\_name HEADING 'Teacher' FORMAT A25

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

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

**Question: 118. (E)**

The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID\_NUMBER NUMBER PK

DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER

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

Which SELECT statement should you use?

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE description = UPPER(&description);

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

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

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

WHERE LOWER(description) = '&description';

1. SELECT id\_number, supplier\_id

FROM inventory

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

**Question: 119. (E)**

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

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

**Question: 120. (E)**

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

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

**Question: 121.(F)**

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

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

**Question: 123. (F)**

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

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

**Question: 124. (F)**

What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

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

**Question: 125. (F)**

Which statement about a table is true?

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

**Question: 126. (F)**

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

ACCOUNT\_ID NUMBER(12)

FINANCE\_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)

PREV\_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)

PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)

NEW\_PURCHASES NUMBER(7,2)

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

You issue this statement:

ALTER TABLE account

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

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

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

**Question: 130. (F)**

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

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

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

SELECT \*

FROM greg.customer;

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

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

**Question: 133. (F)**

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE curr\_order (

id NUMBER,

customer\_id NUMBER,

emp\_id NUMBER,

order\_dt TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,

order\_amt NUMBER(7,2),

ship\_method VARCHAR2(5));

Which statement about the ORDER\_DT column is true?

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

**Question: 134. (F)**

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

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

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

Which statement should you use?

1. ALTER TABLE product

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

1. ALTER TABLE product

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

1. ALTER TABLE product

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

1. ALTER TABLE product

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

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

**Question: 135. (F)**

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

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

**Question: 137. (F)**

The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:

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

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

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);

What is true about your ALTER statement?

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

5000.

**Question: 138. (F)**

You need to change the definition of an existing table. The COMMERCIALS table needs its DESCRIPTION column changed to hold varying length characters up to 2000 bytes. The column can currently hold 1000 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows.

Which statement is valid?

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));

1. ALTER TABLE commercials

MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));

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

**Question: 139. (F)** Evaluate the SQL statement DROP TABLE DEPT:

Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four)

1. You cannot roll back this statement.
2. All pending transactions are committed.
3. Al views based on the DEPT table are deleted.
4. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped.
5. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.
6. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained.
7. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted.

**Question: 140. (F)**

Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

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

**Question: 141. (F)**

You just issued the following statement.

Alter table marketing

Drop column profit;

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

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

**Question: 142. (F)**

Which of the following can be a valid column name?

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

**Question: 143.(G)**

You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is currently empty.

Which statement accomplishes this task?

1. ALTER TABLE students

ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

1. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

1. ALTER TABLE students

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

1. ALTER TABLE students

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

1. ALTER TABLE students

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

**Question: 144. (G)**

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

1. CREATE TABLE EMP

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

CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY deptno

REFERENCES dept deptno);

1. CREATE TABLE EMP

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

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

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

CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno)

FOREIGN KEY (deptno));

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

CONSTRAINT emp deptno fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));

**Question: 145. (G)**

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

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

**Question: 146. (G)**

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

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

**Question: 147. (G)**

The PO\_DETAIL table contains these columns:

PO\_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PO\_LINE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

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

QUANTITY NUMBER

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE po\_detail

ENABLE CONSTRAINT po\_num\_pk;

For which task would you issue this statement?

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

PRIMARY KEY index

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

PO\_NUM column

**Question: 148. (G)**

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

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

**Question: 150. (G)**

Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

**Question: 151. (G)**

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

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

**Question: 152. (G)**

Which constraint can be defines only at the column level?

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

**Question: 153. (G)**

Which statement explicitly names a constraint?

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD

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

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD CONSTRAINT NAME = student\_id\_fk

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

1. ALTER TABLE student\_grades

ADD CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk

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

1. ALTER TABLE student grades

ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk

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

1. ALTER TABLE student grades

ADD NAME student\_id\_fk

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

**Question: 154. (G)**

Examine the SQL statements that creates ORDERS table:

CREATE TABLE orders

(SER\_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,

ORDER\_ID NUMBER, ORDER\_DATE DATE NOT NULL

STATUS VARCHARD2(10)

CHECK (status IN (‘CREDIT’,’CASH’)),

PROD\_ID\_NUMBER

REFERENCES PRODUCTS(PRODUCT\_ID),

ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,

PRIMARY KEY (order id, order date));

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two)

1. SER\_NO
2. ORDER\_ID
3. STATUS D. PROD\_ID.
4. ORD\_TOTAL
5. Composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE

**Question: 155. (G)**

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

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

**Question: 156. (G)**

Your attempt to disable a constraints result in the following error

Ora:02297: cannot disable constraint – dependencies exist.

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

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

**Question: 157.(H)**

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

**EMPLOYEES**

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

NEW EMPLOYEES

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

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

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

first\_name

FROM employees

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

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

FROM employees)

WHERE employee\_id =180;

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

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id =180)

WHERE employee\_id =(SELECT employee\_id

FROM new employees);

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

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id=

(SELECT employee\_id

FROM new\_employees))

WHERE employee\_id =180;

**Question: 163. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Which UPDATE statement meets the requirements?

1. UPDATE employees

SET job\_id = DEFAULT

AND Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP'

AND comm\_pct = DEFAULT

AND department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

1. UPDATE employees SET job\_id = DEFAULT

AND Sal = MAX(sal)

AND comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL

AND department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115)

AND job\_id = 'SA\_REP';

1. UPDATE employees

SET job\_id = DEFAULT,

Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP'), comm\_pct = DEFAULT, department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

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

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

1. UPDATE employees.

SET job\_id = DEFAULT,

Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP') comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL, department\_id = &did

WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115);

**Question: 164. (H)**

You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table.

Some of the employees may not have a phone number available.

Which data manipulation operation do you perform?

1. MERGE
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. ADD
5. ENTER
6. You cannot enter the phone numbers for the existing employee records.

**Question: 165. (H)**

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

1. DELETE employees;
2. DESCRIBE employees;
3. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
4. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
5. ALTER TABLE employees

SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;

1. Select MAX(sal)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 20;

**Question: 166. (H)**

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

**EMPLOYEES**

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

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

DELETE employee\_id, salary, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE dept\_id = 90;

Why does the DELETE statement fail when you execute it?

1. There is no row with dept\_id 90 in the EMPLOYEES table.
2. You cannot delete the JOB\_ID column because it is a NOT NULL column.
3. You cannot specify column names in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.
4. You cannot delete the EMPLOYEE\_ID column because it is the primary key of the table.

**Question: 167. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

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

1. INSERT INTO employees

VALUES ( NULL, ‘John’,‘Smith’);

1. INSERT INTO employees( first\_name, last\_name)

VALUES(‘John’,‘Smith’);

1. INSERT INTO employees

VALUES (‘1000’,‘John’,NULL);

1. INSERT INTO employees(first\_name,last\_name, employee\_id)

VALUES ( 1000, ‘John’,‘Smith’);

1. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id)

VALUES (1000);

1. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name)

VALUES ( 1000, ‘John’,‘’);

**Question: 168. (H)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

You issue these statements:

CREATE table new\_emp ( employee\_id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2(30)); INSERT INTO new\_emp SELECT employee\_id , last\_name from employees; Savepoint s1;

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

Savepoint s2;

Delete from new\_emp;

Rollback to s2;

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

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James';

Rollback to s2;

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

Rollback;

At the end of this transaction, what is true?

1. You have no rows in the table.
2. You have an employee with the name of James.
3. You cannot roll back to the same savepoint more than once.
4. Your last update fails to update any rows because employee ID 180 was already deleted.

**Question: 169. (H)**

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

*CLASS Table*

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

*INSTRUCTOR Table*

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

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

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

FROM class

WHERE instructor\_id IS NULL;

1. DELETE FROM class

WHERE instructor\_id NOT IN

(SELECT instructor\_id

FROM class);

C DELETE FROM instructor NATURAL JOIN class WHERE instructor\_id IS NOT NULL;

D. DELETE FROM class

WHERE instructor\_id IS NULL;

**Question: 170. (H)**

Which action will cause an automatic rollback?

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

**Question: 171. (H)**

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

COST NUMBER(7,2)

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

1. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price \* 1.055

SET cost = cost \* 1.055

WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. UPDATE product

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

cost = cost \* .055 WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price \* 1.055, cost = cost \* 1.055

WHERE supplier\_id = 105;

1. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price + (list\_price \* .055), cost = cost + (cost \* .055)

WHERE supplier\_id LIKE 'Global Imports, Inc.'

OR supplier\_id = 105;

1. UPDATE product

SET list\_price = list\_price + (list\_price \* .055), cost = cost + (cost \* .055)

WHERE supplier\_id LIKE 'Global Imports, Inc.';

**Question: 172. (H)**

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

1. GRANT
2. UPDATE
3. COMMIT
4. SELECT
5. ROLLBACK
6. RENAME

**Question: 174. (H)**

Which statement regarding DML statement functionality is true?

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

**Question: 186. (I)**

You need to create a view EMP\_VU. The view should allow the users to manipulate the records of only the employees that are working for departments 10 or 20. Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP\_VU?

1. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);

1. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)

WITH READ ONLY;

1. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)

WITH CHECK OPTION;

1. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20);

1. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)

NO UPDATE;

**Question: 187. (I)**

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

1. A view can be created as read only.
2. A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.
3. A view cannot have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
4. A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
5. A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

**Question: 188.(J)**

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

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

SELECT \*

FROM HR;

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

**Question: 189. (J)**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

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

1. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name, last\_name);
2. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name AND last\_name);
3. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

ON (first\_name, last\_name);

1. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

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

1. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

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

1. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX

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

**Question: 190. (J)**

In which scenario would index be most useful?

1. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.
2. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause.
3. The indexed columns are part of an expression.
4. The indexed column contains a wide range of values.

**Question: 195. (J)**

User Mark wants to eliminate the need to type the full table name when querying the

TRANSACTION\_HISTORY table existing in her schema. All other database users should use the schema and full table name when referencing this table.

Which statement should user Marilyn execute?

1. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM trans\_hist

FOR mark;

1. CREATE SYNONYM trans\_hist FOR transaction\_history;
2. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM trans\_hist FOR mark.transaction\_history;
3. CREATE PUBLIC trans\_hist SYNONYM

FOR mark.transaction\_history;

**Question: 196. (J)**

The TEACHER table in your schema contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL, Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(9)

You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX teacher\_name\_idx ON teacher(first\_name, last\_name); Which statement is true?

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

**Question: 197. (J)**

The LINE\_ITEM table contains these columns:

LINE\_ITEMID NUMBER(9)

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(9)

PRODUCT\_ID VARCHAR2(9)

QUANTITY NUMBER(5)

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

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT line\_itemid\_seq.CURRVAL

FROM dual;

Which task will this statement accomplish?

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

**Question: 198. (J)** Evaluate this statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq

START WITH 10001 MAXVALUE 999999999

NOCYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?

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

**Question: 199. (J)**

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

1. CREATE SYNONYM inventory FOR inventory;
2. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory FOR marilyn;
3. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory

FOR marilyn.inventory;

1. CREATE PUBLIC inventory SYNONYM FOR marilyn.inventory;

**Question: 200. (J)**

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

1. CREATE SYNONYM emp

FOR chan.employee;

1. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR chan.barbara;
2. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM emp

FOR chan.employee;

1. CREATE PUBLIC emp SYNONYM FOR chan.employee;

**Question: 201. (J)**

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

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

**Question: 202.(K)**

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

1. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE
2. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS
3. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE
4. USER\_COL\_PRIVS

**Question: 203. (K)**

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

1. A role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users.
2. A user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles.
3. A role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.
4. Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.
5. A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user.
6. A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role.

**Question: 204. (K)**

Scott issues the SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE dept

(deptno NUMBER(2), dname VARCHAR2(14),

loc VARCHAR2(13)};

GRANT SELECT

ON DEPT

TO SUE;

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

1. SELECT \*

FROM DEPT;

1. SELECT \*

FROM SCOTT.DEPT;

1. SELECT \*

FROM DBA.SCOTT.DEPT;

1. SELECT \*

FROM ALL\_ USERS

WHERE USER\_NAME = 'SCOTT'

AND TABLE NAME = 'DEPT';

**Question: 205. (K)**

Which statement creates a new user?

1. CREATE USER susan;
2. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan;
3. CREATE NEW USER susan

DEFAULT;

1. CREATE USER susan

IDENTIFIED BY blue;

1. CREATE NEW USER susan

IDENTIFIED by blue;

1. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan

IDENTIFIED BY blue;

**Question: 206. (K)**

What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

1. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
2. It is required syntax for object privileges.
3. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
4. It is used to grand an object privilege on a foreign key column.
5. It allows the grantee to grand object privileges to other users and roles.

**Question: 220 (C)**

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)

ENAME VARCHAR2 (25)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10)

Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?

1. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

1. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

1. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';

1. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

**Question: 221 (G)**

Which four are valid Oracle constraint types? (Choose four.)

1. CASCADE
2. UNIQUE
3. NONUNIQUE
4. CHECK
5. PRIMARY KEY
6. CONSTANT
7. NOT NULL

**Question: 224 (I)**

Top N analysis requires \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose two.)

1. the use of rowed
2. a GROUP BY clause
3. an ORDER BY clause
4. only an inline view
5. an inline view and an outer query

**Question: 227 (K)**

You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table.

Which set of statements accomplishes this?

1. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
2. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
3. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT

ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3

1. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
2. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student\_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;

**Question: 228 (G)**

You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is currently empty.

Which statement accomplishes this task?

1. ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;
2. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);
3. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;
4. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);
5. ALTER TABLE studentsMODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

**Question: 229 (B)**

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 requested by the registrar?

1. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;
2. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
3. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;
4. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa;
5. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;
6. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;

**Question: 230 (F)**

Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

1. The table is accessible to all users.
2. Tables are created in the public schema.
3. Tables are created in your schema.
4. Tables are created in the DBA schema.
5. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

**Question: 231 (C)**

Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)

1. cannot be nested
2. manipulate data items
3. act on each row returned
4. return one result per row
5. accept only one argument and return only one value
6. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

**Question: 234 (K)**

The user Sue issues this SQL statement:

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO alice WITH GRANT OPTION;

The user Alice issues this SQL statement:

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO reena WITH GRANT OPTION; The user Reena issues this SQL statement:

GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO timber;

The user Sue issues this SQL statement:

REVOKE select on sue.EMP FROM alice;

For which users does the revoke command revoke SELECT privileges on the SUE.EMP table?

1. Alice only
2. Alice and Reena
3. Alice, Reena, and Timber
4. Sue, Alice, Reena, and Timber

**Question: 235 (B)**

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?

1. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE '\';
2. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_';
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\_';

**Question: 236 (A)**

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?

1. SELECT dear customer, customer\_name, FROM customers;
2. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;
3. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name ',' FROM customers;
4. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;
5. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer\_name || "," FROM customers;
6. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' || FROM customers;

**Question: 237 (J)**

What is true about sequences?

1. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
2. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
3. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
4. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
5. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.

**Question: 238 (K)**

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

1. none
2. DELETE, INSERT,SELECT
3. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
4. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

**Question: 242 (E)**

In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)

1. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
2. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
3. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
4. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
5. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
6. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

**Question: 248 (B)**

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?

1. WHERE lower(country\_address) = "france"
2. WHERE lower(country\_address) = 'france'
3. WHERE lower(country\_address) IS 'france'
4. WHERE lower(country\_address) = '%france%'
5. WHERE lower(country\_address) LIKE %france%

**Question: 249 (H)**

Which are iSQL\*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

1. INSERT
2. UPDATE
3. SELECT
4. DESCRIBE
5. DELETE
6. RENAME

**Question: 251 (I)**

What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?

1. creates a view with constraints
2. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints
3. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges
4. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist

**Question: 252 (H)**

A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

1. completes a transaction on a table
2. modifies the structure and data in a table
3. modifies the data but not the structure of a table D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

**Question: 253 (C)**

You need to perform these tasks:

1. Create and assign a MANAGER role to Blake and Clark
2. Grant CREATE TABLE and CREATE VIEW privileges to Blake and Clark

Which set of SQL statements achieves the desired results?

1. CREATE ROLE manager; GRANT create table, create view

TO manager;

GRANT manager TO BLAKE,CLARK;

1. CREATE ROLE manager;

GRANT create table, create voew

TO manager;

GRANT manager ROLE TO BLAKE,CLARK;

1. GRANT manager ROLE TO BLAKE,CLARK;

GRANT create table, create voew

TO BLAKE CLARK;

\*\*\*MISSING\*\*\*

**Question: 254 (K)**

The DBA issues this SQL command:

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED by tiger;

What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

1. no privileges
2. only the SELECT privilege
3. only the CONNECT privilege
4. all the privileges of a default user

**Question: 264 (G)**

Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

1. USER\_CONSTRAINTS
2. USER\_OBJECTS
3. ALL\_CONSTRAINTS
4. USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS
5. USER\_COLUMNS

**Question: 278 (K)**

Which one is a system privilege?

1. SELECT
2. DELETE
3. EXECUTE
4. ALTER TABLE
5. CREATE TABLE

**Question: 279 (A)**

Which statement correctly describes SQL and /SQL\*Plus?

1. Both SQL and /SQL\*plus allow manipulation of values in the database.
2. /SQL\*Plus recognizes SQL statements and sends them to the server; SQL is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.
3. /SQL\*Plus is a language for communicating with the Oracle server to access data; SQL recognizes SQL statements and sends them to the server.
4. SQL manipulates data and table definitions in the database; /SQL\*Plus does not allow manipulation of values in the database.

**Question: 295**

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?

1. 17000.00
2. 17000\*\*\*\*\*
3. \*\*\*\*170.00
4. \*\*17000.00
5. an error statement

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