SQL Sutdy Questions

## Which datatype stores the strings 'MARK' and 'MARK ' the same?

A VARCHAR2 (10)

B CHAR (10)

C VARCHAR2 (5)

B CHAR (5)

The correct answer is B and D. Data type columns are fixed-length; Oracle appends spaces to fill the column to its defined length. Hence, 'MARK' and 'MARK   '  will be stored as same length.

## The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows. Which of the following queries is most appropriate to use if you need to find the who were hired before January 1, 1998, and have a salary greater than 5,000 or less than 10,000?

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(40,)

HIRE\_DATE DATE,

SALARY NUMBER (14,2));

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date > TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY < 10000 OR > 5000;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY < 10000 OR SALARY > 5000;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND (SALARY < 10000 OR SALARY > 5000);

D SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY BETWEEN 10000 AND 5000;

The correct answer C. There are two conditions in the question: (1) the hire date and (2) the salary. Remember that AND is executed before OR.

## What is the default length of a column defined as CHAR, if no length is specified?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 256

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 1

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 4,096

D No default is set CHAR must have length

The correct answer is B.

## How do you define the BIRTH\_DATE column as a DATE datatype that can store a four-digit year, a month, and a date?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE (8);

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE (SYSDATE);

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE ('YYYY-MM-DD');

D BIRTH\_DATE DATE;

The correct answer is D. The Date data type does not take parameters. Oracle stores a DATE datatype in its internal form, which always has: four-digit year, month, date, hour, minutes, and seconds.

## Which type of filtering condition would it be most appropriate to use a BETWEEN operator?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) To pick a list of values

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) To select a range of values

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) To select a single value

D To select two values

The correct answer is B. The BETWEEN operator is used to select a range of values. The IN operator is used to pick a list of values. To pick a single value, you can use the = operator.

## What's the error in the following code?

SELECT state.st\_name, st\_code

FROM   state s

WHERE  st\_code = 'TX';

A A When tables are not joined, table alias

cannot be used

B When table alias is defined, it must be used

to qualify all the column names

C If a table alias is defined, you cannot use

the table name to qualify a column

D In the SELECT clause, you cannot have one column

qualified and another column not qualified.Either

all or no columns must use alias

The correct answer is C. An alias name “s” is defined here for the table STATE. Therefore, to qualify a column, only S can be used. Note that in this query, because data is selected from only one table, there is no need to qualify the column names at all.

## Which statement returns a unique combination of department name and employee first name?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,

DISTINCT d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

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

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT e.first\_name UNIQUE,

d.department\_name UNIQUE

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

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

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

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

D SELECT e.first\_name,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

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

The correct answer is C. DISTINCT or UNIQUE is used to retrieve rows that are unique. The keyword is used only once, immediately after the SELECT keyword.

## A column in a particular table is defined as NUMBER (6, 3). If you try to store 453.5566 in this column, what value will actually be stored?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 453.5566

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 453.557

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 453.556

D A numeric error

The correct answer is B. Since the column is defined as (6, 3), it can store a number with up to three digits of the integer part and three digits of the decimal part. The precision 6defined includes the integer and decimal parts. When the scale of the inserted value is bigger, it is rounded; if the precision of the inserted value is bigger, it will return an error.

## Which line of the following query on this table will cause an error on the EMPLOYEE table as shown :

EMP\_NAME   VARCHAR2(40)

HIRE\_DATE  DATE

SALARY     NUMBER (14,2)

1  SELECT EMP\_NAME "Employee Name",

2  TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,  'MM-DD-yyyy') "Hire Date"

3  FROM EMPLOYEE E

4  WHERE "Hire Date" < '01-JAN-00'

5  ORDER BY "Employee Name"

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Line 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Line 2

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Line 3

D Line 4

E Line 5

The correct answer is D. A column alias name cannot be used in the WHERE clause. You can use the column alias name in the ORDER BY clause, however iIt is not necessary to use the table alias name, even though it is defined.

## The EMPLOYEE table has the following data. What will be the value in the first row of the result set when the following query is executed?

EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY

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SMITH      17-DEC-90        800

ALLEN      20-FEB-91       1600

WARD       22-FEB-91       1250

JONES      02-APR-91       5975

WARDEN     28-SEP-91       1250

BLAKE      01-MAY-91       2850

SELECT HIRE\_DATE FROM EMPLOYEE

ORDER BY SALARY, EMP\_NAME;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 02-APR-91

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 17-DEC-90

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 28-SEP-91

D This query is invalid.

You cannot have a column in the ORDER BY clause

that is not part of the SELECT clause.

The correct answer is B. The default sort order for the numeric column is ascending. Columns in the EMPLOYEE table are sorted first by SALARY and then by EMP\_NAME, so the row with the lowest salary is displayed first. It is perfectly valid to use a column in the ORDER BY clause that is not part of the SELECT clause.

## Which of the statements is true for the following query?

SELECT EMP\_NAME, SALARY

FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE EMP\_NAME = SCOTT;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The result set displays the employee

name and salary for the

employee named Scott

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Using the = operator is invalid

when comparing alphanumeric data.

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) It fails because the WHERE clause is invalid

D You cannot use a column in the WHERE clause

that is part of the SELECT clause.

The correct answer is C. When using alphanumeric literals, you must enclose the literal in single quotation marks. In this query, SCOTT should be enclosed in quotes like this: 'SCOTT'.

## An EMPLOYEE table has the following data What will be the result of the following query on this table?

EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY

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SMITH      17-DEC-90        800

ALLEN      20-FEB-91       1600

WARD       22-FEB-91       1250

JONES      02-APR-91       5975

WARDEN     28-SEP-91       1270

BLAKE      01-MAY-91       2850

SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE  EMP\_NAME = 'Ward';

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1250

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 5975

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 1250 and 1270

D No value is returned

The correct answer is D. The employee names are stored in the table in uppercase, but the condition in the query uses mixed case, so no value will be selected. To ignore the case and select all the matching names, the query should use an UPPER function.

## SALARY, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT\_ID are valid column names of the EMPLOYEES table. Which one of the following queries will execute without error?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN "GRADE A"

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN "GRADE B"

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN "GRADE C"

ELSE 'GRADE D' END 'GRADE'

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A'

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B'

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D' END "GRADE"

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A',

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B',

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D' END "GRADE"

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

D SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A'

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B'

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D'

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

The correct answer is B. Option A is wrong because the literal string is enclosed in double quotes, and they must be enclosed in single quotes; also, column labels should be enclosed in double quotes, not single quotes. Option C is wrong because there must not be a comma between the multiple WHEN clauses of the CASE statement. Option D is wrong because parentheses are placed inappropriately inside the CASE expression and the ENDkeyword is missing.

## Which SQL statement retrieves data from all the columns in a view named EMP\_VIEW?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT ALL FROM EMP\_VIEW;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT ALL COLUMNS FROM EMP\_VIEW;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT \* FROM EMP\_VIEW;

D SELECT \* FROM VIEW EMP\_VIEW;

The correct answer is C. The \* in the SELECT clause retrieves data from all columns. Since there is no WHERE clause, all rows in the EMP\_VIEW are also returned.

## The MOVIES table has the following data. Which SQL would return the movie name with no information on RATING?

MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR

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The Queen           PG13             2006

Juno                PG13             2007

Smart People                         2008

National Treasure   PG

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING = NULL;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING = NOVALUE;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS BLANK;

D SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS NULL;

The correct answer is D. When querying for NULL values, you must always use the IS NULL operator. = NULL does not work.

## Consider the following two SQL statements. What's the best option?

1.  SELECT \* FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY MOVIE\_NAME;

2.   SELECT \* FROM MOVIES

ORDER BY MOVIE\_NAME

WHERE RATING IS NOT NULL;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1 and 2 produce same result

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 1 and 2 have the same error

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 1 will work; 2 does not

D 2 will work; 1 does not

The correct answer is C. SELECT statement clauses should appear in a specified order. SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY,ORDER BY is the order for most common SQL statements.

## Which line of code in the following SQL has an error?

1. select "EM".first\_name "f n"

2. from employees "em"

3. where department\_id = 10

4. order by "f n"

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Line 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Line 3

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Line 4

D No error

The correct answer is D. If the table alias uses “” double quotes, the same quotes are required when you use the alias elsewhere

## Based on the data in the MOVIES table Which movie name will be displayed at the top when the following query is executed?

MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR

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The Queen           PG13             2006

Juno                                 2007

Smart  People       R                2008

National Treasure   PG

SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

ORDER BY RELEASE\_YEAR DESC, RATING;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The Queen

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) National Treasure

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Smart People

D Juno

The correct answer is B. When NULL is included in the sort list, the movie names appear at the bottom for ascending (the default) order sort. NULL appears at the top for descending order sort.

## The table MOVIES has the following data. How many rows does the following query return?

  MOVIE\_ID NAME                 VIDEO\_STOCK  DVD\_STOCK GENRE

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      1245 OCTOBER SKY                    5          3 DRAMA

      1356 ARMAGEDDON                    15         10 ACTION

      2376 THE MATRIX                     8          5 ACTION

      6745 BOW FINGER                     6            COMEDY

      6644 CLUELESS                                  9 COMEDY

SELECT NAME, VIDEO\_STOCK, DVD\_STOCK

FROM   MOVIES

WHERE  MOVIE\_ID = (SELECT MOVIE\_ID FROM MOVIES

                    WHERE VIDEO\_STOCK IS NULL

                      OR DVD\_STOCK IS NULL);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 2

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 0

D 4

The correct answer is C. The query will give an error because the subquery returns more than one row. For multiple row subqueries, the IN operator should be used, rather than the = operator.

## Which operator is used in the self-join operation?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) **(+)**

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) **self join**

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) **join using(column)**

D None of the above

The correct answer is D. No operator is used in a self-join, which joins a table to itself. An outer join operation uses the +operator.

## Which of the following lines of code has an error?

SELECT name, lead\_actor

FROM   MOVIES M

WHERE  name IN (SELECT name FROM MOVIES

                WHERE  genre = 'ACTION'

                ORDER BY name);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT name, lead\_actor

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) FROM   MOVIES M

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) WHERE  name IN (SELECT name FROM MOVIES

D WHERE  genre = 'ACTION'

E ORDER BY name);

The correct answer is E. An ORDER BY clause cannot be used in the subquery appearing in a WHERE clause.

## Which of the following statements is true about the following table creation code?

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (

CUSTOMER\_ID PRIMARY KEY,

CUSTOMER\_NAME,

ZIP NOT NULL) AS

SELECT CUST\_ID, NAME, ZIP

FROM CUST;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) A table named CUSTOMER will be created,

with CUSTOMER\_ID as the primary key

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) The code will fail because the column datatypes

are not specified

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Fails because the primary key and NOT NULL constraint specifications are invalid

D In creating a new table from existing table, you cannot specify a different column name

The correct answer is A. There is no error in this CREATE TABLE code. It will make a table named CUSTOMER from an existing table named CUST. The new table will haveCUSTOMER\_ID as the primary key, and the ZIP column will have a NOT NULL constraint. When creating a table using a subquery, only NOT NULL constraints are copied.

## Table EMP has a column named HIRE\_DATE as the DATE datatype. You need to display the hire date in the date format "March 23rd, 2000." Which of the following SQL statements will satisfy the requirement?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month Ddth, YYYY') FROM emp;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month Dth, YYYY') FROM emp;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month DDsp, YYYY') FROM emp;

D SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'MONTH DDrd, YYYY') FROM emp;

The correct answer is A. The modifier code th is used for the ordinal, and sp is used to spell it out. The month format will show the spelled-out month with an initial capital letter.

## Which of these character functions could you use to count the number of characters in a character string?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SUBSTR

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) DECODE

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) LENGTHB

D LENGTH

The correct answer is D. SUBSTR returns the portion of a character string. DECODE works like the CASE statement. LENGTHBreturns the number of bytes in a character string; for single-byte character sets, this result is the same as from the more correct LENGTH, which counts characters.

## You have a PRODUCTS table containing the following columns. Consider the results from the following two queries on your PRODUCTS table.Which of the options best describes how the query results will differ?

ID             NUMBER

PRICE          NUMBER(7,2)

CATEGORY\_ID    NUMBER

1. SELECT TRUNC(SUM(price),-1)

FROM products;

2. SELECT category\_id,TRUNC(SUM(price),-2)

FROM products

GROUP BY category\_id;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The queries will return the same results

but displayed differently

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) One of the statements will fail

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) The first statement will display a

result for each product

D The second statement may display

more than one row of results

The correct answer is D. The first statement will display one row, and the second statement will display one row for each CATEGORY\_ID.

## What kind of functions can you nest inside a grouping function?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Only other group functions

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Only other single-row functions

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Both group and single-row functions

D Neither group nor single-row functions

The correct answer is C. Single-row and group functions can be nested inside each other in any meaningful combination.

## Assume you have a table called po\_line\_detail with a primary key called po\_pk and a foreign key on the po\_num field that points to its parent primary key in the purchase\_orders table. What is the best answer?

DELETE po\_line\_detail;

A Remove all rows in PO\_LINE\_DETAIL

B Cause a syntax error

[C](javascript:chkClk(2)) Remove the table from the database

D Remove all orphan rows from

the PO\_LINE\_DETAIL table

The correct answer is D. The DELETE statement removes rows from a table. When executed without a WHERE clause, DELETE removes all rows from the table.

## Which of the following data dictionary tables could you use to display the name of all the views to which you own?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) ALL\_TABLES

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) ALL\_CONS\_COLUMNS

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) DBA\_VIEWS

D USER\_VIEWS

The correct answer is D.

## Your work mate explains you should be carefule because there is a view named ACTIVE\_ORDERS, a private synonym named ACTIVE\_ORDERS, and a public synonym named ACTIVE\_ORDERS. When you execute the following successful SQL statement, which object will be displayed?

SELECT \* FROM active\_orders;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The view

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) The private synonym

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) The public synonym

D None; you cannot have a view and a

private synonym with the same name

The correct answer is D. Here is the order of evaluation for resolving a table reference: 1) your own table or view, 2) your private synonym, and 3) a public synonym.

## When would the presence of an index worsen the performance on a table?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) When the indexed columns contain a

lot of NULL values

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) When the table undergoes a lot of DML (inserts, updates, deletes)

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) When the indexed columns frequently appear in WHERE clauses of SQL

D Never; indexes can only improve the

performance of a table

start here

The correct answer is B. Additional indexes will always degrade the performance of DML, since changes to the table will also require changes to indexes. Indexes can often (but not always) improve the performance of SQL containing the indexed columns in the WHERE clause.

## Which SQL statement will remove the CUST\_NAME\_IDX index from theCUSTOMERS table?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) ALTER TABLE customers DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx FROM customers;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) ALTER INDEX cust\_name\_idx DROP;

D DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx;

The correct answer is D. To remove an index, you use the DROP INDEX statement.

## User SMITH executed the following SQL statements. How many privileges on the view employee\_history are granted to the user SCOTT, and how many users have been granted privileges on the view employee\_history?

Create view employee\_history as

Select e.first\_name, e.last\_name,h.start\_date,h.end\_date

from hr.employees e ,hr.job\_history h

Where e.employee\_id = h.employee\_id;

Grant select on employee\_history to scott;

Create or replace view employee\_history as

Select e.first\_name, e.last\_name, h.start\_date,h.end\_date,h.job\_id

from hr.employees e, hr.job\_history h

Where e.employee\_id = h.employee\_id;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) No users and no privileges

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) One user and no privileges

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) No users and one privilege

D One user and one privilege

The correct answer is D. One of the advantages of the OR REPLACE clause of a CREATE statement is the preservation of any privileges granted to the object being re-created.

## Which column is suitable to create an index?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Number and data type columns

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Character data type columns

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Columns frequently used in the WHERE clause

D Columns frequently updated

The correct answer is C. Columns that contain a wide range of values and are frequently used in the WHERE clause are most suitable to create an index.

## The EMP table has the following data. What will be the result of the following query on this table?

EMPNO ENAME          SALARY       COMM     DEPTNO

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 7566 JONES            2975                    20

 7654 MARTIN           1250        140         30

 7698 K\_BLAKE          2850                    30

 7788 SCOTT            3000       5000         20

 7839 A\_EDWARD         5000        500         10

 7844 TURNER           1500          0         30

  902 FORD             3000                    20

SELECT EMPNO

FROM   EMP

WHERE  SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMP);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 5000

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 7844

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 7839

D 7788

The correct answer is C. The subquery is evaluated first, which returns a value of 5000. The EMP table is queried for SALARY = 5000, which results in the EMPNO value 7839.

## Which of the following queries will execute without failing ?

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East',

'TX', 'South',

'CA', 'West Coast',

else, 'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East',

'TX', 'South',

'CA', 'West Coast',

'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East'

'TX', 'South'

'CA', 'West Coast'

'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', "South East",

'TX', "South",

'CA', "West Coast",

'Other')

from customers;

The correct answer is B. There are commas between all values in the decode statement. Else is used in CASE WHEN THEN END but not decode. Double quotes can be used for aliases but not for data.

## Assuming the emp table was created as shown and has records inserted, you need to show each employee as getting a salary increase equal to 10 percent of their combined salary and bonus amount. Some people do not get bonuses. Which of the following SQL statements will update the EMP table correctly?

create table emp10

(salary number(6),

comm number(6));

1. UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL2(bonus, salary \* 1.10, (salary+bonus)\*1.10);
2. UPDATE emp SET salary = (salary + nvl(bonus,0)) \* 1.10;
3. UPDATE emp SET salary = salary \* 1.10 + NVL(bonus,0);
4. UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL(salary + bonus) \* 1.10;

The correct answer is B.

-- NVL(e1,e2) If e1 NULL, return e2 else returns e1

-- NVL2(s1,r1,r2) If s1 NULL, return r2 else r1

-- NULLIF(e1,e2) If e1=e2 return NULL else returns e1

## What is the best description of the result of this SQL?

1. select \*
2. from books
3. where retail <= all (select retail from books);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Executes without error and

correctly and returns all books

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Returns lowest priced book

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Oracle error on Line 3

D Executes without error but no books

because of the operator on line 3

The correct answer is B.

## What is the result of this query?

* + 1. insert into transfer\_history
    2. select pt\_id
    3. , case when
    4. notes = 'Opening Balance'
    5. then status\_date
    6. else sysdate end
    7. , case when
    8. transfer\_status = 'READY'
    9. then 'FAILED'
    10. else 'SUCCEEDED'
    11. from pending\_transfers pt
    12. where exists (select \*
    13. from accounts
    14. where pt.acct\_no = acct\_num);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Executes correctly

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Business error: must swap lines 9 & 10

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Oracle error on Line 10

D Oracle error on Line 12

E Oracle error on Line 14

The correct answer is C.

CASE WHEN THEN END

## What will the following expression evaluate to?

SUBSTR(INITCAP('chicago the windy city'), -7)

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) dy City

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Chicago

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) CHICAGO

D The Windy City

The correct answer is A. Nested functions evaluate from inner to outer: first INITCAP, then SUBSTR. The INITCAP function evaluates to Chicago The Windy City, and then the -7 in the SUBSTR function causes the returned string character position to be counted from the right instead of from the left.

## What will the following expression evaluate to?

select

regexp\_substr('123 Avenue A, Austin 78729 (512) 311-4545'

,'[0-9 ()-]{5,}',1,1) address from dual;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 123

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 78729

C 78729 (512) 311-4545

D 78729 (512)

E (512) 311-4545

The correct answer is C.

## You need to report sales summaries for each state/region combination, together with subtotals for each state and each region and a grand total for all states and regions. Which of the following statements will satisfy these requirements?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data GROUP BY ROLLUP (state, region);

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data GROUP BY CUBE (state, region);

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data CUBE BY state, region;

D You need multiple SQL statements.

The correct answer is B. Both the CUBE and ROLLUP modifiers to the GROUP BY clause will create superaggregates. The CUBEmodifier will create superaggregates for each combination of the values. Option A will not give regional subtotals.

## Which statement in the following SQL statement will cause an error?

1    SELECT package\_type, count(\*)

2    FROM products

3    WHERE count(\*) > 5

4    GROUP BY package\_type

A Line 1

B Line 2

C Line 3

D There is no error

The correct answer is C. Group functions cannot appear in the WHERE clause.

## Examine the following transaction log. Which of the following values is Bill's balance set to at the end of the transaction log?

Insert into account (id, balance) values ('bill', 100);

Savepoint mercury;

Update account set balance = balance + 10;

Savepoint venus;

Rollback to mercury;

Update account set balance = balance + 100;

Commit;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 100

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 110

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 200

D 210

The correct answer is C. The balance is first set to 100, then updated to 110, then rolled back to 100, then set to 200, and finally committed.

## You have added the new column NEW\_EMPNO to the SNAP\_EMP table, and you need to populate it with employee IDs generated by the EMP\_SEQ sequence for the existing rows. Which of the following statements will assign the sequence values to the NEW\_EMPNO column?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.next\_val;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.nextval;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.currval;

D alter table snap\_emp modify new\_empno default emp\_seq.nextval;

The correct answer is B. You assign the next sequence number by referencing the pseudocolumn NEXTVAL in the sequence. Setting or changing a default value for a column in a table will not change the existing data (or lack of data). It will affect only new rows added to the table.

## The ORDERS table has the following structure. Which columns have indexes automatically created by Oracle? (Choose all that apply.)

create table orders

(orderid varchar2(50) primary key,

order\_date date default sysdate,

product\_id varchar2(50) not null,

product\_amt number(7,2),

product\_name varchar2(50) unique,

cust\_num integer,

constraint fk\_cust foreign key (cust\_num)

references customers(customer#));

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) orderid

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) order\_date

C product\_id

D product\_name

E orderseq

The correct answer is A and D.

SYS\_C0012269 ORDERID

SYS\_C0012270 PRODUCT\_NAME

Primary key and unique key constraints create indexes automatically. Foreign key constraints do not create indexes, but it is recommended to have indexes on the FK columns.

## Assume you have successfully ran the following lines of SQL. Which of the answers correctly places a foreign key on the order table (Choose 2)

create table customers as

select \* from books.customers where 1=2;

create table orders as

select \* from books.orders where 1=2;

alter table customers add primary key (customer#);

1. alter table orders add foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);
2. alter table orders add constraint cid\_fk foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);
3. alter table orders modify customer# foreign key references customers(customer#);
4. alter table orders add constraint foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);

The correct answer is A and B.

## You recently installed a third-party application that uses public synonyms extensively. To troubleshoot an issue, you created a copy of the ORDERITEM table and called it ORDERITEMTEMP. You want user SCOTT to test the app using the new table. What should you do before asking SCOTT to test?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Contact the vendor, and ask for a code change to use the ORDERITEMTEMP table when the login ID is SCOTT

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Create a private synonym called ORDERITEM in SCOTT's schema pointing to ORDERITEMTEMP

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Create a public synonym called ORDERITEMTEMP

D Drop the public synonym called ORDERITEM

The correct answer is B. The private synonym in SCOTT's schema will point only to the new table. All other users of the application will still use the original table.

## Which set operator is most efficient to use to display order numbers from the ORDERS and ORDER\_HIST tables, considering that ORDERID is the primary key on both tables and the same ORDERID does not exist in both tables?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) UNION

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) UNION ALL

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) MINUS

D INTERSECT

The correct answer is B. Option A and B will produce the same result, but B is more efficient since UNION ALLdoes not perform a sort operation to uniquely identify the rows. You are telling Oracle that duplicates are OK for the returned result, because you know there are no duplicates in the tables.

## Which line in the following SQL has an error?

1    SELECT ORDERID, COUNT(\*)

2    FROM ORDERS

3    GROUP BY ORDERID

4    ORDER BY ORDERID

5    UNION ALL

6    SELECT ORDERID, COUNT(\*)

7    FROM ORDER\_HIST

8    GROUP BY ORDERID

9    ORDER BY ORDERID

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 3

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 9

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 5

D 4

E 8

The correct answer is D. Compound statements such as the one shown can have only one ORDER BY clause at the end. The ORDER BY clause should either use the column names from the first query or use positional notation.