Oracle Database 11g SQL Fundamentals I (1Z0-051)

Practice Exams: Practice Exam 1

1. **Which datatype stores the strings 'MARK' and 'MARK   ' the same?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | VARCHAR2 (10) |
| B | CHAR (10) |
| C | RAW |
| D | CLOB |

That's right. The correct answer is B. CHAR datatype columns are fixed-length; Oracle appends spaces to fill the column to its defined length. Hence, 'MARK' and 'MARK   ' are the same because they both will be stored with six spaces afterMARK.

1. You've issued this query to the database:  
     
   SELECT PRODUCT\_ID FROM PRODUCTS  
   WHERE PRODUCT\_ID LIKE '%S\\_J\\_C' ESCAPE '\';  
     
   Which of the following PRODUCT\_ID strings will satisfy the query? (Choose two.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | BTS\_J\_C |
| [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | SJC |
| [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | SKJKC |
| D | S\_J\_C |

That's right. The correct answer is A and D. The substitution character % may be substituted for zero or for many characters. The substitution character \_ does not have any effect in this query because an escape character precedes it, so \_ is treated as a literal.

1. The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows:  
     
   EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(40)  
   HIRE\_DATE DATE  
   SALARY NUMBER (14,2)  
     
   Which of the following queries is most appropriate to use if you need to find the employees who were hired before January 1, 1998, and have a salary greater than 5,000 or less than 1,000?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) |  | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date > TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY < 1000 OR > 5000; |
| [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) |  | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000; |
| [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) |  | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND  (SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000); |
| D |  | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 5000; |

That's right. The correct answer C.You have two conditions in the question: one on the hire date and the other on the salary. So, an ANDoperator should be used. For the second condition, you have two options: the salary can be either more than 5,000 or less than 1,000. So, the second condition should be enclosed in parentheses and should use an ORoperator. Option B is similar to option C except that C has parentheses around the AND clause, and this difference changes the meaning completely. Option B will select the employees who are hired before January 1, 1998; have a salary greater than 5,000; or have a salary less than 1,000.

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

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| [http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) |  | 256 |
| [http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) |  | 1 |
| [http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) |  | 4,096 |
| [http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3)) | D |  | Length is mandatory; you cannot define a CHAR column without length |

That's right. The correct answer is B. When a CHAR column or variable is defined without length, a default length of 1 is assigned. For aVARCHAR2 column or variable, you should always specify the length.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | BIRTH\_DATE DATE (8); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | BIRTH\_DATE DATE (SYSDATE); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | BIRTH\_DATE DATE ('YYYY-MM-DD'); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | BIRTH\_DATE DATE; |

The correct answer is D. Oracle stores a DATE datatype in its internal form, which always has the following: four-digit year, month, date, hour, minutes, and seconds. You should not specify a length or storage format. When displaying data (querying a date column) or updating a date column, you can use the appropriate format.

1. In the EMP table, the column ENAME is defined as VARCHAR2 (15). When the following query is executed, what will happen when you enter *SCOTT* at the prompt?  
     
   SELECT ENAME  
   FROM   EMP  
   WHERE  ENAME = &V\_ENAME;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | The value of ENAME is displayed for the name entered by the user at the prompt. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | The statement will give a runtime error because the variable is not enclosed in quotes. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c_on.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Option A is correct if the ampersand is removed. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Substitution variables cannot be used in queries. |

The correct answer is B. When the substitution variable is not enclosed in quotes, Oracle gives an invalid column name error for non-numeric datatype comparisons:   
  
SQL> SELECT ENAME  
  2  FROM   EMP  
  3  WHERE  ENAME = &V\_ENAME;  
Enter value for v\_ename: SCOTT  
old   3: WHERE  ENAME = &V\_ENAME  
new   3: WHERE  ENAME = SCOTT  
WHERE  ENAME = SCOTT  
               \*  
ERROR at line 3:  
ORA-00904: invalid column name  
SQL>  
  
The WHERE clause should be corrected to readWHERE  ENAME = '&V\_ENAME';.

1. For which type of filtering condition would it be most appropriate to use a BETWEEN operator?

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| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | To pick a list of values |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | To select a range of values |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c_on.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | To select a single value |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | To select two values |

That's right. 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.

1. What's the error in the following code?  
     
   SELECT state.st\_name, st\_code  
   FROM   state s  
   WHERE  st\_code = 'TX';

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | When tables are not joined, a table alias name cannot be used in the query. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | When a table alias name is defined, it must be used to qualify all the column names. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | If a table alias name is defined, you cannot use the table name to qualify a column. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | In the SELECT clause, you cannot have one column qualified and another column not qualified. Either all columns are qualified, or no columns are qualified. |

That's right. The correct answer is C. An alias name S is defined for the tableSTATE. Therefore, to qualify a column, only S can be used. You should not use the table name to qualify the column. Note that in this query, because data is selected from only one table, there is no need to qualify the column names at all.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [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); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [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); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [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); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | SELECT DISTINCT ROW (e.first\_name,  d.department\_name) FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id); |

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

1. 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?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 453.5566 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 453.557 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 453.556 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | A numeric error |

That's right. 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.

1. The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows:  
     
   EMP\_NAME   VARCHAR2(40)  
   HIRE\_DATE  DATE  
   SALARY     NUMBER (14,2)  
     
   Which line of the following query on this table will cause an error?  
     
   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"

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Line 1 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Line 2 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Line 3 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Line 4 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/e.gif](javascript:rClk(4))](javascript:rClk(4)) | E | Line 5 |

That's right. The correct answer is D. A column alias name cannot be used in theWHERE clause. You can use the column alias name in theORDER BY clause. It is not necessary to use the table alias name, even though it is defined.

1. The EMPLOYEE table has the following data:  
     
   EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY  
   ---------- --------- ----------  
   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  
     
   What will be the value in the first row of the result set when the following query is executed?  
     
   SELECT HIRE\_DATE FROM EMPLOYEE  
   ORDER BY SALARY, EMP\_NAME;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 02-APR-91 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 17-DEC-90 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c_on.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 28-SEP-91 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | This query is invalid. You cannot have a column in the ORDER BY clause that is not part of the SELECT clause. |

That's right. 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.

1. Which of the statements is true for the following query?  
     
   SELECT EMP\_NAME, SALARY  
   FROM EMPLOYEE  
   WHERE EMP\_NAME = SCOTT;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | The query will display the employee name and salary for the employee named Scott. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Using the = operator is invalid when comparing alphanumeric data. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | The query will fail because the WHERE clause is invalid. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | You cannot use a column in the WHERE clause that is part of the SELECT clause. |

That's right. 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'.

1. An EMPLOYEE table has the following data:  
     
   EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY  
   ---------- --------- ----------  
   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  
     
   What will be the result of the following query on this table?  
     
   SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE  
   WHERE  EMP\_NAME = 'Ward';

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 1250 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 5975 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 1250 and 1270 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [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; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [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; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [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; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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') "GRADE" FROM   EMPLOYEES; |

That's right. 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.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | SELECT ALL FROM EMP\_VIEW; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | SELECT ALL COLUMNS FROM EMP\_VIEW; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | SELECT \* FROM EMP\_VIEW; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | SELECT \* FROM VIEW EMP\_VIEW; |

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

1. The MOVIES table has the following data:  
     
   MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR  
   ------------------- ---------------- ------------  
   The Queen           PG13             2006          
   Juno                PG13             2007          
   Smart People                         2008          
   National Treasure   PG                             
     
   Which SQL would return the movie name with no information on RATING?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [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; |

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

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 1 and 2 produce same result |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 1 and 2 have the same error |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c_on.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 1 will work; 2 does not |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | 2 will work; 1 does not |

That's right. 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.

1. Consider the following SQL statement:  
     
   1.SELECT &&COLNAME  
   2.FROM &TABNAME  
   3.WHERE &COLNAME2 = '&VALUE'  
   4.ORDER BY &COLNAME;  
     
   What's the best option?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Line 2 will produce an error. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Lines 2 and 3 will produce errors. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | There is no error in the SQL. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | The substitution variable cannot be used as a column name in the WHERE clause. |

That's right. The correct answer is C. This SQL has no error, though its purpose is questionable. The substitution variable can be used in all the clauses of the SELECT statement.

1. 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"

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Line 1 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Line 3 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Line 4 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | No error |

The correct answer is A. Line 1 has an error, because the alias name is enclosed in double quotes beside the table name and is in lowercase. When using the alias name, it must be in double quotes and should have the same case.

1. Look at the data in the MOVIES table:  
     
   MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR  
   ------------------- ---------------- ------------  
   The Queen           PG13             2006          
   Juno                                 2007          
   Smart  People       R                2008          
   National Treasure   PG                             
     
   Which movie name will be displayed at the top when the following query is executed?  
     
   SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES  
   ORDER BY RELEASE\_YEAR DESC, RATING;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | The Queen |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | National Treasure |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Smart People |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Juno |

That's right. 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.

1. Which substitution character is used to tell Oracle not to prompt for a value for the same variable in the same session?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | & |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | % |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | && |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | @@ |

The correct answer is C. The & character is the substitution variable, which will prompt for each occurrence of the variable in the session. When && is used, the value obtained the first time is reused for each occurrence of the variable.

1. The table MOVIES has the following data:  
     
     MOVIE\_ID NAME                 VIDEO\_STOCK  DVD\_STOCK GENRE  
   ---------- -------------------- ----------- ---------- --------  
         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  
     
   How many rows does the following query return?  
     
   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);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 1 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 2 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 0 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | 4 |

That's right. 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.

1. Which operator is used in the self-join operation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | (+) |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | (#) |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | (&) |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | (\*) |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/e.gif](javascript:rClk(4))](javascript:rClk(4)) |  | None of the above |

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

1. 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);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | SELECT name, lead\_actor |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | FROM   MOVIES M |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | WHERE  name IN (SELECT name FROM MOVIES |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | WHERE  genre = 'ACTION' |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/e.gif](javascript:rClk(4))](javascript:rClk(4)) |  | ORDER BY name); |

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

1. 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;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | A table named CUSTOMER will be created, with CUSTOMER\_ID as the primary key. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | The code will fail because the column datatypes are not specified. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | The code will fail because the primary key and NOT NULLconstraint specifications are invalid. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | When creating a new table from an 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.

1. 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?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month DDth, YYYY') FROM emp; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month Dth, YYYY') FROM emp; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month DDsp, YYYY') FROM emp; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'MONTH DDrd, YYYY') FROM emp; |

That's right. 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.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | SUBSTR |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | DECODE |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | LENGTHB |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | LENGTH |

That's right. 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.

1. You have a PRODUCTS table containing the following columns:  
     
   ID             NUMBER  
   PRICE          NUMBER(7,2)  
   CATEGORY\_ID    NUMBER  
     
   Consider the results from the following two queries on your PRODUCTS table.Which of the options best describes how the query results will differ?  
     
   1.  
   SELECT TRUNC(SUM(price),-1)  
   FROM products;  
   2.  
   SELECT category\_id,  
       TRUNC(SUM(price),-2)  
   FROM products  
   GROUP BY category\_id;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | The queries will return the same results, but the display will be different. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | One of the statements will raise an exception. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | The first statement will display a result for each product. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | The second statement may display more than one row of results. |

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

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Only other group functions |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Only other single-row functions |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Both group and single-row functions |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Neither group nor single-row functions |

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

1. What will the following statement do?  
     
   DELETE po\_line\_detail;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Cause a syntax error |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Remove the PO\_LINE\_DETAIL table from the database |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Remove the stored procedure PO\_LINE\_DETAIL |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Remove all the rows from the PO\_LINE\_DETAIL table |

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

1. Which of the following data dictionary tables could you use to display the name of all the views to which you have access?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | ALL\_TABLES |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | ALL\_SEGEMENTS |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | DBA\_VIEWS |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | ALL\_VIEWS |

That's right. The correct answer is D.  ALL\_TABLES and ALL\_SEGMENTS do not include views. DBA\_VIEWS will not only include all the views to which you have access but will also include all the views defined in the database.

1. You have a view named ACTIVE\_ORDERS, you have a private synonym namedACTIVE\_ORDERS, and there is a public synonym named ACTIVE\_ORDERS.When you execute the following SQL statement, which object will be displayed?  
     
   SELECT \* FROM active\_orders;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | The view |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | The private synonym |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | The public synonym |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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.

**\*\*\*Question if private synonyms are in the same name space, you shouldn’t be able to have two of the same name so why is “D” not correct?**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | When the indexed columns contain a lot of NULL values |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | When the table undergoes a lot of DML (inserts, updates, deletes) |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | When the indexed columns frequently appear in WHERE clauses of SQL |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Never; indexes can only improve the performance of a table |

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.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | ALTER TABLE customers DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx FROM customers; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | ALTER INDEX cust\_name\_idx DROP; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx; |

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

1. 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.statrt\_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;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | No users and no privileges |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | One user and no privileges |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | No users and one privilege |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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.

1. Which column is suitable to create an index?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Number datatype columns |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Character datatype columns |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Columns frequently used in the WHERE clause |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Columns with lot of NULL values |

That's right. 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.

1. The EMP table has the following data:  
     
   EMPNO ENAME          SALARY       COMM     DEPTNO  
   ----- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------  
    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  
     
   What will be the result of the following query on this table?  
     
   SELECT EMPNO   
   FROM   EMP  
   WHERE  SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMP);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 5000 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 7844 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 7839 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | 7788 |

That's right. The correct answer is C. The subquery is evaluated first, which returns a value of 5000. The EMP table is queried forSALARY = 5000, which results in the EMPNO value 7839.

1. The EMP table has the following structure. All employees must receive a salary increase equal to 10 percent of their combined salary and bonus amounts. Which of the following SQL statements will update the EMP table correctly?  
     
   [Click here](javascript:coursewareHandler.onHotWordClick('floatwin','51b040a.htm','width=640,height=440,toolbar=no,menubar=yes,resizable=yes,scrollbars=yes')) to view a table required to answer this question.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | UPDATE emp SET salary = (salary + bonus) \* 1.10; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | UPDATE emp SET salary = salary \* 1.10 + NVL(bonus,0) \* 1.10; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL(salary + bonus) \* 1.10; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL2(bonus, salary \* 1.10, (salary+bonus)\*1.10); |

That's right. The key to answering this question is recognizing that bonus can be NULL. One of the NVLfunctions must be used, and B is the correct answer. Option D is close, but the second and third parameters to the NVL2 function are transposed.

1. When the following functions are applied on a DATE datatype column, which one returns a numeric datatype value?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | MONTHS\_BETWEEN |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | LAST\_DAY |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | NEXT\_DAY |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | TRUNC |

That's right. The correct answer is A.  TRUNC reduces the precision of the datetime value. LAST\_DAY and NEXT\_DAY both return the DATEdatatype. MONTHS\_BETWEEN returns a numeric count of months between two dates.

1. What will the following expression evaluate to?  
     
   SUBSTR(INITCAP('chicago the windy city'), -7)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | dy City |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Chicago |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | CHICAGO |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | The Windy City |

That's right. 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.

1. 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?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | SELECT state, region, SUM(sales) FROM sales\_data GROUP BY ROLLUP (state, region); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | SELECT state, region, SUM(sales) FROM sales\_data GROUP BY CUBE (state, region); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | SELECT state, region, SUM(sales) FROM sales\_data CUBE BY state, region; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | You need multiple SQL statements. |

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

1. 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | Line 1 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | Line 2 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | Line 3 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | There is no error |

That's right. The correct answer is C. Group functions cannot appear in the WHEREclause.

1. Which of the following assertions about the TRUNCATE statement is **not**true?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | It does not need a COMMIT. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | It can shrink the size of indexes. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | It cannot be rolled back. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | It fires the after delete triggers. |

The correct answer is D. The TRUNCATE statement does not fire any DML triggers.

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 100 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 110 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 200 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | 210 |

That's right. 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.

1. 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?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.next\_val; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.nextval; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.currval; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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.

1. The EMP table has the following structure. Which statement would you use to create an index on the column ENAME?  
     
   [Click here](javascript:coursewareHandler.onHotWordClick('floatwin','51b048a.htm','width=640,height=440,toolbar=no,menubar=yes,resizable=yes,scrollbars=yes')) to view a table required to answer this question.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | CREATE INDEX EMP (ENAME); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | CREATE INDEX EMP ON EMP USING ENAME; |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | CREATE INDEX EMP ON EMP (ENAME); |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | CREATE INDEX EMP1 ON ENAME (EMP); |

The correct answer is C. A table and index can have the same name. If you have more than one column in the index, separate them by commas inside the parentheses.

1. The ORDERS table has the following structure. Which columns have indexes automatically created by Oracle? (Choose all that apply.)  
     
   [Click here](javascript:coursewareHandler.onHotWordClick('floatwin','51b049a.htm','width=640,height=440,toolbar=no,menubar=yes,resizable=yes,scrollbars=yes')) to view a table required to answer this question.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:chkClk(1))](javascript:chkClk(1)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | ORDERID |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:chkClk(2))](javascript:chkClk(2)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | PRODUCT\_ID |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:chkClk(3))](javascript:chkClk(3)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | AMT |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:chkClk(4))](javascript:chkClk(4)) | D | ORDERSEQ |

That's right. The correct answer is A and D. 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.

1. You recently installed a third-party application that uses public synonyms extensively. To troubleshoot an issue, you created a copy of the ORDERITEMtable 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?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | Contact the vendor, and ask for a code change to use theORDERITEMTEMP table when the login ID is SCOTT. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Create a private synonym called ORDERITEM in SCOTT's schema pointing to ORDERITEMTEMP. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | Create a public synonym called ORDERITEMTEMP. |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | Drop the public synonym called ORDERITEM. |

That's right. 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.

1. 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?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | UNION |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | UNION ALL |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | MINUS |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | 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.

1. 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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | 3 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | 9 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | 5 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | 4 |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/e.gif](javascript:rClk(4))](javascript:rClk(4)) | E | 8 |

That's right. 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.

1. You ran the following SQL statement. Which operations are allowed on theORDER\_HIST table? (Choose all that apply.)  
     
   ALTER TABLE ORDER\_HIST READ ONLY;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:chkClk(1))](javascript:chkClk(1)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | TRUNCATE |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:chkClk(2))](javascript:chkClk(2)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | DROP |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:chkClk(3))](javascript:chkClk(3)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | DELETE |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:chkClk(4))](javascript:chkClk(4)) | D | CREATE INDEX |

The correct answers are B and D. Read-only tables can be dropped. You can create indexes and constraints on a read-only table. You cannot perform any DML orTRUNCATE operation.

1. Which of the following literal is **not** valid?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/a.gif](javascript:rClk(0))](javascript:rClk(0)) | [A](javascript:chkClk(1)) | q'<The Quick Brown Fox>' |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/b.gif](javascript:rClk(1))](javascript:rClk(1)) | [B](javascript:chkClk(2)) | Q'#The Quick Brown Fox#' |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/c.gif](javascript:rClk(2))](javascript:rClk(2)) | [C](javascript:chkClk(3)) | q'{That man's suit is black{' |
| [[http://central.mindleaders.com/dpec/shared/images/skins/1/images/2011/d.gif](javascript:rClk(3))](javascript:rClk(3)) | D | q'$12-SEP-2001$' |

That's right. The correct answer is C. When using the <, (, [, or { character, you should use its corresponding closing character.