1Z0-071题库解析（12c OCP）2020年9月更新

交卷时间：2020-09-17 22:07:41用时：00分11秒

题型 总共 答对 答错 未答

练习题目 232道 0道 0道 232道

练习题目 共232题

1.Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause?

A. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in descending order.

B. An ORDER BY clause will always precede a HAVING clause if both are used in the same top-level query.

C. An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.

D. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in ascending order.

E. An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort.

F. An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort.

正确答案：D,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

2.Which two are SQL features?

A. processing sets of data

B. providing graphical capabilities

C. providing update capabilities for data in external files

D. providing variable definition capabilities

E. providing database transaction control

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

3.Which two statements about INVISIBLE indexes are true?

A. You use ALTER INDEX to make an INVISIBLE index VISIBLE.

B. The query optimizer never considers INVISIBLE indexes when determining execution plans.

C. You can only create one INVISIBLE index on the same column list.

D. All INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements maintain entries in the index.

E. An INVISIBLE index consumes no storage.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

4.Which two are true about unused columns?

A. Setting an indexed column to unused results in an error.

B. You can specify multiple column names in an AITER TRABLE...SET UNUSED statement.

C. You can query the data dictionary to see the names of unused columns.

D. If you set all the columns of a table to unused, the table is automatically dropped.

E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when setting a column to unused if that column is referenced in a constraint on another column.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

5.Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions?

A. You must enclose them in parentheses.

B. You can use them as a default value for a column.

C. They can return two columns.

D. You cannot correlate them with a table in the parent statement.

E. They can return at most one row.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

6.You have been granted the CREATE ANY INDEX system privilege. You want to create an index, owned by you, on a table in another schema to which you have been granted only the SELECT privilege. Which two are true?

A. You additionally require only the INDEX privilege on the table.

B. The owner of the table must have either the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege, or sufficient quota on the tablespace where the index will be created.

C. You additionally require the INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and INDEX privileges on the table.

D. You do not require any further object privileges on the table.

E. You must have either the UNLIMITED TABLESPCE system privilege, or sufficient quota on the tablespace where the index will be created.

F. The owner of the table must also have the CREATE ANY INDEX system privilege.

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

7.Which two queries return the string Hello! We're ready?

A. SELECT 'Hello! We\'re ready' ESCAPE '\' FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT "Hello! We're ready" FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT 'Hello! We're ready' FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT q'[Hello! We're ready]' FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT q'!Hello! We're ready!' FROM DUAL;

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

8.Examine this incomplete query:

SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' + <INTERVAL CLAUSE>

FROM DUAL;

Which three clauses can replace <INTERVAL CLAUSE> to add 12 hours to the date?

A. INTERVAL '11:60' HOUR TO MINUTE

B. INTERVAL '0.5' DAY

C. INTERVAL '12:00' HOUR TO SECOND

D. INTERVAL '720' MINUTE

E. INTERVAL '0 12' DAY TO HOUR

F. INTERVAL '12' HOUR

正确答案：D,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

9.Examine the description of the COUNTRIES table:

Name Null? Type

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COUNTRY\_ID NOT NULL CHAR(2)

COUNTRY\_NAME VARCHAR2(40)

Examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------- ---------- ------------

DEPARTMENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENT\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(4)

Examine the description of the LOCATIONS table:

Name Null? Type

-------------- ------------ ------------

LOCATION\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(140)

COUNTRY\_ID CHAR(2)

Which two queries will return a list of countries with no departments?

A. SELECT country\_id, country\_name

FROM countries

MINUS

SELECT l.country\_id, c.country\_name

FROM locations l

JOIN countries c ON l.country\_id = c.country\_id

JOIN departments d ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

B. SELECT country\_id, country\_name

FROM countries

INTERSECT

SELECT l.country\_id, c.country\_name

FROM locations l

JOIN countries c ON l.country\_id = c.country\_id

JOIN departments d ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

C. SELECT country\_id, country\_name

FROM countries

WHERE country\_id NOT IN (

SELECT country\_id

FROM countries

JOIN locations USING (country\_id)

JOIN departments USING (location\_id)

);

D. SELECT country\_id, country\_name

FROM countries

JOIN locations USING (country\_id)

JOIN departments USING (location\_id)

WHERE department\_id IS NULL;

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

10.Examine this query:

SELECT \* FROM bricks, colors;

Which two statements are true?

A. You can add a USING clause with a join condition.

B. You can add a WHERE clause with filtering criteria.

C. It returns the same rows as SELECT\* FROM bricks CROSS JOIN colors;

D. You can add an ON clause with a join condition.

E. It returns the number of rows in BRICKS plus the number of rows in COLORS.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

11.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

-------------- ------------ ------------

EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(15)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(15)

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

Which two statements will run successfully?

A. SELECT 'The first name is \'' || first\_name || '\'' FROM employees;

B. SELECT 'The first name is ' || first\_name || '' FROM employees;

C. SELECT 'The first name is ''' || first\_name || ''' FROM employees;

D. SELECT 'The first name is '' || first\_name || '' FROM employees;

E. SELECT 'The first name is ''' || first\_name || '''' FROM employees;

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

12.You currently have an active transaction in your session and have been granted SELECT access to V$TRANSACTION. Executing:

SELECT xid, status FROM v$transaction;

in your session returns:

XID STATUS

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0A0007000A070000 ACTIVE

In which three situations will re-executing this query still return a row but with a different XID, indicating a new transaction has started?

A. after successfully executing a DML statement following a failed DML statement

B. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a DML statement

C. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE statement followed by a CREATE INDEX statement

D. after successfully executing a TRUNCATE statement followed by a DML statement

E. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a SELECT statement

F. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement followed by a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement

正确答案：B,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

13.Which two statements are true about views?

A. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.

B. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

C. Views can be indexed.

D. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.

E. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

14.Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

A. An UNUSABLE index is maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

B. A descending index is a type of function-based index.

C. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.

D. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

E. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.

F. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index.

正确答案：C,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

15.You execute this command:

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (department\_id);

Which two are true?

A. The DEPARTMENT\_ID column is set to null for all rows in the table.

B. The storage space occupied by the DEPARTMENT\_ID column is released only after a COMMIT is issued.

C. A new column with the name DEPARTMENT\_ID can be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

D. No updates can be made to the data in the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.

E. A query can display data from the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.

F. The DEPARTMENT\_ID column can be recovered from the recycle bin.

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

16.Examine this statement:

CREATE TABLE employees

(emp\_id NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY,

ename VARCHAR2(15),

email VARCHAR2(40) UNIQUE ,

address LONG,

resume LONG,

dept\_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT emp\_dept\_id\_fk REFERENCES departments

(dept\_id) ,

CONSTRAINT ename\_nn NOT NULL

);

Which two things must be changed for it to execute successfully?

A. The primary key constraint on EMP\_ID must have a name.

B. The NOT NULL constraint on ENAME must be defined at the column level instead of the table level.

C. One of the LONG columns must be changed to a VARCHAR2 or CLOB.

D. The word CONSTRAINT in the foreign key constraint on DEPT\_ID must be changed to FOREIGN KEY.

E. The foreign key constraint on DEPT\_ID must be defined at the table level instead of the column level.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

17.Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table which contains data:

Name Null? Type

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PROD\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

EXPIRY\_DATE NOT NULL DATE

Which two are true?

A. The PROD\_ID column data type can be changed to VARCHAR2(2).

B. The EXPIRY\_DATE column cannot be dropped.

C. The PROD\_NAME column cannot have a DEFAULT clause added to it.

D. The PROD\_ID column can be renamed.

E. The EXPIRY\_DATE column data type can be changed to TIMESTAMP.

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

18.Examine the ORDER\_ITEMS table:

Name Null ? Type

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ORDER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

PRODUCT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

QUANTITY NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows where QUANTITY is a multiple of ten?

A. SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity = TRUNC (quantity, -1);

B. SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity = ROUND (quantity, 1);

C. SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE FLOOR (quantity / 10) = TRUNC(quantity / 10);

D. SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE MOD(quantity,10) = 0;

E. SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity / 10 = TRUNC(quantity);

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

19.Which two statements are true about CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP?

A. The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.

B. The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

C. It returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE.

D. The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

E. It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP.

F. It always returns the same value as SYSTIMESTAMP.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

20.Which two statements are true regarding indexes?

A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

B. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.

C. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.

D. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user.

E. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

21.Which two are true?

A. FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

B. INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.

C. CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.

D. FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

E. CONCAT joins two character strings together.

F. INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

22.Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database?

A. An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL\* Plus.

B. A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.

C. DML statements always start new transactions.

D. A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.

E. DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

23.Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions?

A. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

C. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.

D. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.

E. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.

F. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

24.Which two are true about the USING clause when joining tables?

A. All column names in a USING clause must be qualified with a table name or table alias.

B. It is used to specify an equijoin of columns that have the same name in both tables.

C. It can never be used with a natural join.

D. It can never be used with a full outer join.

E. It is used to specify an explicit join condition involving operators.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

25.Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB\_HEX\_VALUE COLOR\_NANE

------------------ -----------

FF0000 red

00EF00 green

0000FF blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK\_ID COLOR\_RCB\_HEX\_VALUE

--------- --------------------

FF0000

00FF00

FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

A. SELECT \*

FROM bricks b

RIGHT JOIN colors

ON b.color\_rgb hex\_value=c.rgb\_hex\_value;

B. SELECT \*

FROM colors C

LEFT JOIN bricks b

USING (rgb\_hex\_value);

C. SELECT \*

FROM colors c

LEFT JOIN bricks b. ON b.colo\_rgb\_hex\_value = c.rgh\_hex\_value WHERE b.brick\_id > 0;

D. SELECT \*

FROM bricks b

JOIN colors C

ON b.color\_rgb\_hex\_value =c.rgb\_hex\_value;

E. SELECT \*

FROM bricks b

FULL JOIN colors c

ON b.color\_rgb\_hex\_value = c.rgb\_hex\_value;

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

26.Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle Database?

A. A SELECT statement cannot contain a WHERE clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query.

B. Views have no segment.

C. Views have no object number.

D. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.

E. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.

F. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped.

正确答案：B,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

27.Which three statements are true about a self join?

A. It can be an outer join.

B. The ON clause must be used.

C. The ON clause can be used.

D. It must be an inner join.

E. The query must use two different aliases for the table.

F. It must be an equijoin.

正确答案：A,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

28.Which two statements are true about a self join?

A. It can be a left outer join.

B. It must be an equijoin.

C. It can be an inner join.

D. The join key column must have an index.

E. It must be a full outer join.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

29.Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries?

A. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.

B. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.

C. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.

D. INTERSECT ignores NULLS.

E. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

30.Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name Null? Type

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PROD\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER (2)

QTY NUMBER(5, 2)

COST NUMBER(8,2)

You successfully execute this command:

CREATE TABLE new\_prices (prod\_id NUMBER(2), price NUMBER(8,2)) ;

Which two statements execute without errors?

A. MERGE INTO new\_prices n

USING (SELECT \* FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p

ON (n.prod\_id = p.prod\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200)

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (n.prod\_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod\_id, p.cost\*.01);

B. MERGE INTO new\_prices n

USING (SELECT \* FROM products) p

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost\*.01

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (n.prod\_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod\_id, cost\*.01)

WHERE (p.cost < 200);

C. MERGE INTO new\_prices n

USING (SELECT \* FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p

ON (n.prod\_id = p.prod\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost\*.01

DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200) ;

D. MERGE INTO new\_prices n

USING products P

ON (p.prod\_id = n.prod\_id)

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (n.prod\_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod\_id, cost\*.01)

WHERE (p.cost < 200) ;

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

31.Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data?

A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.

B. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names.

C. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.

D. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted.

E. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level.

F. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted.

G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level.

正确答案：C,D,F,G ， 你的答案：未作答

32.Examine this partial command:

CREATE TABLE cust (

cust\_id NUMBER(2) ,

credit\_limit NUMBER (10)

)

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

Which two clauses are required for this command to execute successfully?

A. the ACCESS PARAMETERS clause

B. the LOCATION clause

C. the DEFAULT DIRECTORY clause

D. the access driver TYPE clause

E. the REJECT LIMIT clause

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

33.Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUST\_NAME

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Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You want to display the CUST\_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC. Which two WHERE clauses give the required result?

A. WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'

B. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%)

C. WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')

D. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'

E. WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

34.Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data?

A. Add a new column as the table's first column.

B. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls.

C. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type.

D. Change the default value of a column.

E. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value.

F. Increase the width of a numeric column.

正确答案：B,D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

35.Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table?

A. REFERENCES

B. INDEX

C. SELECT

D. ALTER

E. UPDATE

F. DELETE

G. INSERT

正确答案：A,E,G ， 你的答案：未作答

36.Which two object privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table?

A. INDEX

B. ALTER

C. UPDATE

D. DELETE

E. INSERT

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

37.Which three are true about system and object privileges?

A. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege.

B. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC.

C. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege.

D. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles.

E. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect.

F. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect.

正确答案：A,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

38.Which two are true about granting privileges on objects?

A. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.

B. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.

C. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.

D. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.

E. An object privilege can be granted to' other users only by the owner of that object.

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

39.Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command?

A. It implicitly rolls back any pending transactions.

B. It implicitly executes a commit.

C. A user must have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to create tables.

D. The owner of the table must have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.

E. The owner of the table should have space quota available on the tablespace where the table is defined.

F. It can include the CREATE . . INDEX statement for creating an index to enforce the primary key constraint.

正确答案：B,C,F ， 你的答案：未作答

40.BOOK\_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema. Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid?

A. CREATE TABLE bookings (

bk\_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book\_seq.CURRVAL,

start\_date DATE NOT NULL,

end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE) ;

B. CREATE TABLE bookings (

bk\_id NUMBER(4) ,

start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,

end\_date DATE DEFAULT (end\_date >= start\_date));

C. CREATE TABLE bookings (

bk\_id NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book\_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY KEY,

start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,

end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);

D. CREATE TABLE bookings (

bk\_id NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book\_seq.CURRVAL,

start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,

end\_date DATE DEFAULT start\_date);

E. CREATE TABLE bookings (

bk\_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

start\_date DATE NOT NULL,

end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

41.You execute this command:

TRUNCATE TABLE depts;

Which two are true?

A. It retains the indexes defined on the table.

B. A ROLLBACK statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.

C. It always retains the space used by the removed rows.

D. It retains the integrity constraints defined on the table.

E. It drops any triggers defined on the table.

F. A FLASHBACK TABLE statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

42.Which two statements are true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. TRUNCATE leaves any indexes on the table in an UNUSABLE state.

B. The result of a TRUNCATE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

C. TRUNCATE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.

D. DELETE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.

E. The result of a DELETE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

43.Which three are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences?

A. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

B. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables and views.

C. INSERT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

D. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

E. UPDATE can be granted only on tables and views.

F. SELECT can be granted only on tables and views.

正确答案：B,D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

44.The SALES table has columns PROD\_ID and QUANTITY\_SOLD of data type NUMBER. Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT COUNT(prod\_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod\_id;

B. SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod\_id HAVING COUNT(\*) > 10;

C. SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold > 5000 AND COUNT(\*) > 10 GROUP BY prod\_id HAVING COUNT(\*) > 10;

D. SELECT COUNT(prod\_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod\_id WHERE quantity\_sold > 55000;

E. SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(\*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(\*) > 10;

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

45.Which three are true about multitable INSERT statements?

A. They can be performed on external tables using SQL\*Loader.

B. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.

C. They can be performed only by using a subquery.

D. They can be performed on views.

E. They can be performed on remote tables.

F. They can be performed on relational tables.

正确答案：B,C,F ， 你的答案：未作答

46.Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database?

A. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table.

B. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.

C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.

D. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back.

E. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

F. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.

正确答案：A,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

47.Which four statements are true about constraints on Oracle tables?

A. A FOREIGN KEY column can contain NULLS.

B. A UNIQUE constraint can use a pre-existing index on the constrained column or columns.

C. A CHECK constraint can refer to values in other rows.

D. A PRIMARY KEY constraint can be added after a table has been created and populated.

E. A column can have only one CHECK constraint.

F. A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at the table level.

G. A UNIQUE constraint permits NULLS.

正确答案：B,C,D,G ， 你的答案：未作答

48.In which three situations does a new transaction always start?

A. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session

B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session

C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session

D. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session

E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

F. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session

正确答案：A,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

49.Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver?

A. Query data from an external table.

B. Read data from an external table and load it into a table in the database.

C. Read data from a table in the database and insert it into an external table.

D. Execute DML statements on an external table.

E. Create a directory object for a flat file.

F. Create a directory object for an external table.

正确答案：A,B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

50.Which three actions can you perform only with system privileges?

A. Access flat files via a database, which are stored in an operating system directory.

B. Use the WITH GRANT OPTION clause.

C. Truncate a table in another schema.

D. Execute a procedure in another schema.

E. Query any table in a database.

F. Log in to a database.

正确答案：A,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

51.Which two are true about the MERGE statement?

A. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the deletions to be performed.

B. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

C. The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

D. The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.

E. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

52.Which three are true about the MERGE statement?

A. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.

B. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.

C. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.

D. It can use views to produce source rows.

E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.

F. It can merge rows only from tables.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

53.Examine the description of the PRODUCT\_STATUS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PROD\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

STATUS NOT NULL VARCHAR2(15)

The STATUS column contains the values 'IN STOCK' or 'OUT OF STOCK' for each row. Which two queries will execute successfully?

A. SELECT prod\_id || q’(‘s not available)’ ‘CURRENT AVAILABILITY’ FROM product\_status WHERE status = ‘OUT OF STOCK’;

B. SELECT prod\_id || q"'s not available" FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

C. SELECT prod\_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'('s not available)' FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

D. SELECT prod\_id || q'('s not available)' FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

E. SELECT prod\_id q's not available" FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

F. SELECT prod\_id || q'('s not available)' "CURENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

正确答案：D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

54.Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL?

A. It cannot have an ELSE clause.

B. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.

C. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.

D. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.

E. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

55.Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command?

A. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view.

B. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint.

C. It can be used only from SQL \* Plus.

D. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint.

E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column.

F. It can be used from SQL Developer.

正确答案：A,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

56.Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax?

A. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

B. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.

C. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL: 1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

D. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.

E. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

F. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

G. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.

正确答案：D,E,G ， 你的答案：未作答

57.Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

A. A synonym has an object number.

B. A synonym can have a synonym.

C. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.

D. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.

E. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

58.Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

A. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.

B. A synonym can be available to all users.

C. А ѕуnоnуm саnnоt bе сrеаtеd fоr а РL/ЅQL расkаgе.

D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.

E. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.

正确答案：A,B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

59.Examine this query:

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date > '&1' ;

Which two methods should you use to prevent prompting for a hire date value when this query is executed?

A. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.

B. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.

C. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.

D. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.

E. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.

F. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

60.Examine the description of the PRODUCT\_DETAILS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PRODUCT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

PRODUCT\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

PRODUCT\_PRICE NUMBER(8,2)

EXPIRY\_DATE DATE

Which two statements are true?

A. PRODUCT\_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.

B. PRODUCT\_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.

C. EXPIRY\_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.

D. PRODUCT\_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

E. PRODUCT\_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.

F. EXPIRY\_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

61.Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION?

A. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause.

B. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause.

C. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized.

D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause.

E. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

62.Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PROD\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

QUANTITY NUMBER(8,2)

PRICE NUMBER(10,2)

EXPIRY\_DATE DATE

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTS table in read-only mode. Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS?

A. DROP TABLE products;

B. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry\_date);

C. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry\_date;

D. CREATE INDEX price\_idx ON products (price);

E. TRUNCATE TABLE products;

F. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;

正确答案：A,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

63.Examine this SQL statement:

DELETE FROM employees e

WHERE EXISTS

(SELECT 'dummy'

FROM emp\_history

WHERE employee\_id = e.employee\_id);

Which two are true?

A. The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

B. The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.

C. The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.

D. All existing rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

E. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

64.Which three are true about dropping columns from a table?

A. A primary key column cannot be dropped.

B. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.

C. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.

D. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.

E. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.

F. A column drop is implicitly committed.

正确答案：C,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

65.Examine the description of the SALES table. Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PRODUCT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(10)

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(10)

TIME\_ID NOT NULL DATE

CHANNEL\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5)

PROMO\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5)

QUANTITY\_SOLD NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

PRICE NUMBER (10,2)

AMOUNT\_SOLD NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

The SALES table has 55,000 rows. Examine this statement:

CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod\_id, cust\_id, quantity\_sold, price)

AS

SELECT product\_id, customer\_id, quantity\_sold, price

FROM sales

WHERE 1 = 1;

Which two statements are true?

A. SALES1 is created with no rows.

B. SALES1 is created with 1 row.

C. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.

D. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

E. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

66.Which two statements are true about the COUNT function?

A. COUNT(inv\_amt)returns the number of rows in a table including rows with NULL in the INV\_AMT column.

B. COUNT(\*) returns the number of rows in a table including duplicate rows and rows containing NULLs in any column.

C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv\_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULLs in the INV\_AMT column.

D. It can only be used for NUMBER data types.

E. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

67.Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

A. Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.

B. Primary key columns allow null values.

C. Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.

D. Foreign key columns allow null values.

E. Unique key columns allow null values.

正确答案：A,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

68.Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)?

A. It is the only language that can be used for both relational and object-oriented databases.

B. It guarantees atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) features.

C. It is used to define encapsulation and polymorphism for a relational table.

D. It requires that data be contained in hierarchical data storage.

E. It best supports relational databases.

F. It provides independence for logical data structures being manipulated from the underlying physical data storage

正确答案：C,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

69.You create a table by using this command:

CREATE TABLE rate\_list (rate NUMBER(6,2));

Which two are true about executing statements?

A. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (-.9) inserts the value as -.9.

B. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (0.999) produces an error.

C. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (-99.99) inserts the value as 99.99.

D. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (10) produces an error.

E. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (0.551) inserts the value as .55.

F. INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (87654.556) inserts the value as 87654.6.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

70.Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY HH24:MI:SS?

A. SYSDATE and CURRENT\_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.

B. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

C. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.

D. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE.

E. CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone.

F. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of factional seconds.

正确答案：E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

71.Examine this SQL statement:

SELECT cust\_id, cust\_last\_name "Last Name"

FROM customers

WHERE country\_id = 10

UNION

SELECT cust\_id CUST\_NO, cust\_last\_name

FROM customers

WHERE country\_id = 30

ldentify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully.

A. ORDER BY "Last Name"

B. ORDER BY 2, cust\_id

C. ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"

D. ORDER BY CUST\_NO

E. ORDER BY 2,1

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

72.Examine this statement:

SELECT cust\_id, cust\_last\_name "Last Name"

FROM customers

WHERE country\_id = 10

UNION

SELECT cust\_id CUST\_NO, cust\_last\_name

FROM customers

WHERE country\_id = 30

ldentify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which will complete the query successfully.

A. ORDER BY "Last Name"

B. ORDER BY 2, cust\_id

C. ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"

D. ORDER BY CUST\_NO

E. ORDER BY 2,1

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

73.What is true about non-equijoin statement performance?

A. Table aliases can improve performance.

B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.

C. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.

D. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

E. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

74.View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Which two tasks require subqueries?

A. Display the number of products whose PROD\_LIST\_PRICE is more than the average PROD\_LIST\_PRICE.

B. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete.

C. Display suppliers whose PROD\_LIST\_PRICE is less than 1000.

D. Display the minimum PROD\_LIST\_PRICE for each product status.

E. Display products whose PROD\_MIN\_PRICE is more than the average PROD\_LIST\_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

75.Examine the description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name Null? Type

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TRANSACTION\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

TRANSACTION\_DATE DATE

AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2)

CUSTOMER\_ID VARCHAR2(6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

A. SELECT customer\_id AS “CUSTOMER-ID”, transaction\_date AS “DATE”, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;

B. SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;

C. SELECT customer\_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction\_date AS TRANS\_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

D. SELECT customer\_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction\_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES' FROM transactions;

E. SELECT customer\_id CUSTID, transaction\_date TRANS\_DATE, amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

76.Examine this statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager:

SELECT e.last\_name As emp, m.last\_name AS mgr

FROM employees e

JOIN managers m

ON e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id

ORDER BY emp;

You want to extend the query to include employees with no manager. What must you add before JOIN to do this?

A. LEFT OUTER

B. FULL OUTER

C. RIGHT OUTER

D. CROSS

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

77.Examine this statement which executes successfully:

INSERT ALL

WHEN SAL > 20000 THEN

INTO special\_sal VALUES (EMP\_ID, SAL)

ELSE

INTO sal\_history VALUES (EMP\_ID, HIREDATE, SAL)

INTO mgr\_history VALUES (EMP\_ID, MGR, SAL)

SELECT employee\_id EMP\_ID, hire\_date HIREDATE, salary SAL, manager\_id MGR

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id < 125;

Which is true?

A. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is 125 or higher, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.

B. Regardless of salary and employee id, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.

C. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.

D. Regardless of salary, only if the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

78.Examine these statements:

CREATE TABLE alter\_test (c1 VARCHAR2(10), c2 NUMBER(10));

INSERT INTO alter\_test VALUES ('123', 123);

COMMIT;

Which is true about modifying the columns in ALTER\_TEST?

A. C2 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10) but C1 cannot be changed to NUMBER(10).

B. C1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) and C2 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10).

C. C1 can be changed to VARCHAR2(5) and C2 can be changed to NUMBER(12,2).

D. C2 can be changed to NUMBER(5) but C1 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2(5).

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

79.Examine this statement, which executes successfully:

SELECT d.department\_name, ROUND(AVG(NULLIF(e.salary,0))) AS avgsal, MAX(e.salary) AS maxsal

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

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

GROUP BY d.department\_name

ORDER BY 2;

In which order are the rows displayed?

A. sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME and AVGSAL

B. sorted by MAXSAL

C. sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME and MAXSAL

D. sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME

E. sorted by AVGSAL

正确答案：E ， 你的答案：未作答

80.Examine the description of the ORDER\_ITEMS table:

Name Null? Type

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ORDER\_ID NUMBER(38)

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(38)

QUANTITY NUMBER(38)

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(10,2)

Examine this incomplete query:

SELECT DISTINCT quantity \* unit\_price total\_paid

FROM order\_items

ORDER BY <clause>;

Which two can replace <clause> so the query completes successfully?

A. quantity, unit\_price

B. quantity

C. quantity \* unit\_price

D. product\_id

E. total\_paid

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

81.Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

INVOICE\_ID CURRENCY\_CODE RAISED\_DATE

---------- -------------- ------------

EUR 01-JAN-2019

USD 01-feb-2019

JPY 01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the CURRENCIES table:

CURRENCY\_CODE

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JPY

GPB

CAD

EUR

USD

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIES that are not present in INVOICES?

A. SELECT \* FROM currencies

MINUS

SELECT \* FROM invoices;

B. SELECT \* FROM currencies

WHERE NOT EXISTS (

SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency\_code = currency\_code

);

C. SELECT currency\_code FROM currencies

INTERSECT

SELECT currency\_code FROM invoices;

D. SELECT currency\_code FROM currencies

MINUS

SELECT currency\_code FROM invoices;

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

82.Which statement executes successfully?

A. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(TO\_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_DATE(TO\_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

正确答案：E ， 你的答案：未作答

83.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

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EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

EMPLOYEE\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)

SALARY NOT NULL NUMBER(6,2)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

Which statement will fail?

A. SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

HAVING department\_id <> 90

AND COUNT(\*) >= 3

GROUP BY department\_id;

B. SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id <> 90

AND COUNT (\*) >= 3

GROUP BY department\_id;

C. SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE department id > 90

HAVING COUNT (\*) >= 3

GROUP BY department\_id;

D. SELECT department\_ id, COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_ id <> 90

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 3;

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

84.Which statement will execute successfully?

A. SELECT 1 FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 2 FROM DUAL

ORDERBY1,2;

B. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL

ORDER BY 3, 4;

C. SELECT 3 FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 4 FROM DUAL

ORDER BY 3;

D. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL

ORDER BY 1, 2;

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

85.Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD\_ID PROD\_NAME PROD\_LIST CATEGORY\_ID

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Plate 10 1

Cup 20 1

Saucer 20 1

Knife 30 1

Fork 30 1

Examine these queries:

SELECT prod\_name, prod\_list

FROM products

WHERE prod\_list = ANY (10, 20) AND category\_id = 1;

SELECT prod\_name, prod\_list

FROM products

WHERE prod\_list IN (10, 20) AND category\_id = 1;

SELECT prod\_name, prod\_list

FROM products

WHERE prod\_list = ALL(10, 20) AND category\_id = 1;

Which queries generate the same output?

A. 1 and 2

B. 1,2, and 3

C. 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

86.Which statement will return the last sequence number generated by the EMP\_SEQ sequence?

A. SELECT emp\_seq.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT NEXTVAL FROM emp\_seq;

C. SELECT emp\_seq.CURRVAL FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT CURRVAL FROM emp\_seq;

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

87.You have the privileges to create any type of synonym. Which statement will create a synonym called EMP for the HCM.EMPLOYEE\_RECORDS table that is

accessible to all users?

A. CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;

B. CREATE SYNONYM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;

C. CREATE GLOBAL SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;

D. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;

E. CREATE SYNONYM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

88.Examine this schema information:

EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT\_ID has a foreign key referencing DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_ID. EMP\_VIEW is based on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMP\_VIEW has columns EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEE\_NAME and DEPARTMENT\_NAME. You must add a new column, MANAGER\_ID, from the EMPLOYEES table, to the view, showing each employee's manager. Which statement will do this?

A. ALTER VIEW emp\_view ADD (SELECT manager\_id FROM employees);

B. ALTER VIEW emp\_view MODIFY (

SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name, department\_name, manager\_id

FROM employees e, departments d

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

C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_view AS

SELECT employee\_id, employee\_name, department\_name, manager\_id

FROM employees e, departments d

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

D. ALTER VIEW emp\_view ADD (employee.manager\_id);

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

89.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

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EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

SALARY NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

Which statement increases each employee's SALARY by the minimum SALARY for their DEPARTHENT ID?

A. UPDATE employees e1

SET salary = salary +

(SELECT MIN(e1.salary)

FEROM employees e2

WHERE e1.department\_id = e2.department\_id);

B. UPDATE employees e1

SET salary = salary +

(SELECT MIN(e2.salary)

FEROM employees e2

WHERE e1.department\_id = e2.department\_id);

C. UPDATE employees e1

SET salary =

(SELECT e1.salary + MIN(e2.salary)

FROM employees e2

WHERE el.department\_id = e2.department\_id):

D. UPDATE employees e1

SET salary =

(SELECT e2.salary + MIN(e2.salary)

FROM employees e2

WHERE e1.department\_id = e2.department\_id

GROUP BY e2.department\_id);

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

90.Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

Name Null? Type

---------------- --------------- ------------------

SALES\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

STORE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

ITEMS\_ID NUMBER

QUANTITY NUMBER

SALES\_DATE DATE

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1. Some sales data is duplicated in both tables. You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table. Which set operator generates the required output?

A. MINUS

B. UNION

C. UNION ALL

D. SUBTRACT

E. INTERSECT

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

91.Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

A. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.

B. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.

C. It processes NULLs in the selected columns.

D. It ignores NULLS.

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

92.Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

B. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE

C. You can never DELETE rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

D. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

93.Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

CUST\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

CUST\_FIRST\_NAME NOT NULI VARCHAR2(20)

CUST\_LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

CUST\_INCOME\_LEVEL VARCHAR2(30)

CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER

For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed. Which query should be used?

A. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL

AND due\_amount IS NOT NULL;

B. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL

AND cust\_credit\_limit IS NOT NULL;

C. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL

AND due\_amount != NULL;

D. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL

AND cust\_credit\_level != NULL;

E. SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT

FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level <> NULL

AND due\_amount <> NULL;

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

94.Examine this statement:

SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first\_name

FROM dual

UNION

SELECT 1, 'John' AS name

FROM dual

ORDER BY 1;

What is returned upon execution?

A. 2 rows

B. an error

C. 0 rows

D. 1 row

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

95.Examine this statement:

SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first\_name, NULL AS commission

FROM dual

INTERSECT

SELECT 1, 'John', null

FROM dual

ORDER BY 3;

What is returned upon execution?

A. 2 rows

B. an error

C. 0 rows

D. 1 row

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

96.Examine this query:

SELECT 2 FROM dual d1 CROSS JOIN dual d2 CROSS JOIN dual d3;

What is returned upon execution?

A. 1 row

B. 6 rows

C. an error

D. 0 rows

E. 3 rows

F. 8 rows

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

97.You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed. The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session. Which query can be used?

A. SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM &&table

WHERE &condition ;

B. SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

C. SELECT '&&coll', '&&col2'

FROM &table

WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';

D. SELECT &&coll, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

E. SELECT &coll, &col2

FROM ''&table''

WHERE &condition;

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

98.Examine this query:

SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-2),-1) FROM DUAL;

What is the result?

A. 150

B. 200

C. 160

D. 100

E. 16

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

99.The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP\_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE\_DATE of data type DATE. You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring. The NLS\_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week. Which query can be used?

A. SELECT emp\_id, ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), NEXT\_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;

B. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

C. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;

D. SELECT emp\_id, NEXT\_DAY(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(hire\_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

100.Examine this business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students. You must design an Entity Relationship (ER) model for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT\_ID FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME PROJECT\_ID PROJECT\_NAME PROJECT\_TASK

Which two statements are true?

A. PROJECT\_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.

B. The ER must have a many to many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1-to-many relationships.

C. STUDENT\_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.

D. The ER must have a 1-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT\_ID and PROJECT\_ID, which is the foreign key liked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

101.Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)?

A. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables.

B. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined.

C. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a join condition.

D. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join.

E. An inner join relates rows within the same table.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

102.Examine the description of the CUSTOMRS table:

Name Null? Type

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CUST\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(2)

CUST\_LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

CITY VARCHAR2(10)

CUSTT\_CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(6,2)

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000. Examine this partial query:

SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_credit\_limit FROM customers

Which two WHERE conditions give the required result?

A. WHERE UPPER(cust\_last\_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%' AND 'B%')

AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < 1000;

B. WHERE (UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE INITCAP('B')) AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < ROUND(1000);

C. WHERE UPPER(cust\_last\_name) IN (‘A%’, ‘B%’)

AND cust\_credit\_limit < 1000;

D. WHERE (INITCAP(cust\_last\_name) LIKE ‘A%’ OR INITCAP(cust\_last\_name) LIKE ‘B%’)

AND cust\_credit\_limit < 1000;

E. WHERE (UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'B%')

AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < 1000

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

103.Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database?

A. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

B. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

C. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day.

D. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row.

E. The CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

104.Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server?

A. A user can always see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.

B. A session can always see uncommitted updates made by itself.

C. A Data Definition Language (DDL) statement does a COMMIT automatically only for the data dictionary updates caused by the DDL.

D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements always start a new transaction.

E. If a session has an uncommitted transaction, then a DDL statement issues a COMMIT before starting a new transaction.

F. An uncommitted transaction commits automatically if the user exits SQL\*Plus.

正确答案：B,F ， 你的答案：未作答

105.Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

A. It can display multiple rows and columns.

B. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.

C. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.

D. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.

E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema.

F. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

106.Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

A. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation.

B. A UNIQUE and non-unique index can be created on the same table column.

C. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when Data Manipulation Language (DML) is performed on its underlying table.

D. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.

E. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.

F. A descending index is a type of function-based index.

正确答案：B,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

107.Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries?

A. They cannot contain a subquery.

B. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.

C. They can return multiple columns.

D. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.

E. They can contain HAVING clauses.

正确答案：B,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

108.Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types?

A. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.

B. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.

C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.

D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year

E. The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.

F. The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

109.Which two statements are true about a full outer join?

A. It includes rows that are returned by a Cartesian product.

B. It returns matched and unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

C. It includes rows that are returned by an inner join.

D. It returns only unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

E. The Oracle join operator (+) must be used on both sides of the join condition in the WHERE clause.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

110.Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view in an Oracle Database?

A. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the PRIMARY KEY columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.

B. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.

C. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains aggregating functions.

D. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

E. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

F. The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

111.Which two are true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

A. The grantee must have the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE system privilege to use this option.

B. It can be used to pass on privileges to other users by the grantee.

C. It cannot be used to pass on privileges to PUBLIC by the grantee.

D. It can be used when granting privileges to roles.

E. It can be used for system and object privileges.

F. The grantee can grant the object privilege to any user in the database, with or without including this option.

正确答案：B,F ， 你的答案：未作答

112.Which three are true about privileges and roles?

A. A role is owned by the user who created it.

B. All roles are owned by the SYS schema.

C. System privileges always set privileges for an entire database.

D. PUBLIC acts as a default role granted to every user in a database.

E. PUBLIC can be revoked from a user.

F. A user has all object privileges for every object in their schema by default.

G. A role can contain a combination of several privileges and roles.

正确答案：D,F,G ， 你的答案：未作答

113.Which two are true about the data dictionary?

A. The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data.

B. The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary.

C. All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary.

D. All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default.

E. Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA\_ .

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

114.The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER. Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit, TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

B. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

C. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

D. SELECT To\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

E. SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

115.Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

TRANSACTION\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

TRANSACTION\_DATE DATE

AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2)

CUSTOMER\_ID VARCHAR2(6)

The table has 100 rows. Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);

SAVEPOINT a;

DELETE FROM books ;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;

ROLLBACK;

Which two statements are true?

A. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing.

B. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert.

C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row

D. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed.

E. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

116.Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

CREATE SEQUENCE ord\_seq

INCREMENT BY 1

START WITH 1

MAXVALUE 100000

CYCLE

CACHE 5000;

CREATE TABLE ord\_items (

ord\_no NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord\_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,

item\_no NUMBER(3),

qty NUMBER(3),

expiry\_date DATE,

CONSTRAINT it\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no) ,

CONSTRAINT ord\_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord\_no) REFERENCES orders (ord\_no));

Which two statements are true about the ORD\_ITEMS table and the ORD\_SEQ sequence?

A. Sequence ORD\_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers.

B. If sequence ORD\_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD\_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD\_ITEMS.

C. Column ORD\_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD\_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD\_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD\_NO.

D. Sequence ORD\_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times.

E. Any user inserting rows into table ORD\_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD\_SEQ.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

117.The PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table has a UNIT\_PRICE column of data type NUMER(8,2). Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT TO\_CHAR(unit\_price, '$9,999') FROM product\_information;

Which two statements are true about the output?

A. A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as $1,024.

B. A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as $1,023.

C. A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as ######.

D. A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as $1,023.

E. A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as $1,0236.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

118.Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION?

A. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

B. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

C. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

D. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

E. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

119.Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators?

A. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator.

B. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical.

C. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator.

D. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking.

E. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

120.Examine the description of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

TRANSACTION\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

TRANSACTION\_TYPE VARCHAR2(3)

BORROWED\_DATE DATE

BOOK\_ID VARCHAR2(6)

MEMBER\_ID VARCHAR2(6)

Examine this partial SQL statement:

SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

A. WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND (member\_id = 'A101' OR member\_id = 'A102'));

B. WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));

C. WHERE (borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM') OR member\_id IN ('Al01', 'A102');

D. WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND member\_id = 'A101' OR member\_id = 'A102');

E. WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

121.Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

CREATE TABLE emp

(emp\_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_no\_pk PRIMARY KEY,

ename VARCHAR2(15),

salary NUMBER(8,2),

mgr\_no NUMBER(2));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_mgr\_fk

FOREIGN KEY (mgr\_no)

REFERENCES emp(emp\_no)

ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp

DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_no\_pk

CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp

ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_no\_pk;

Which two statements are true after execution?

A. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE

B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED

C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED

D. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.

E. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

122.Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

A. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.

B. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE's definition is available to multiple sessions.

C. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.

D. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.

E. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

F. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.

正确答案：A,B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

123.Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?

A. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries.

B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.

C. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns.

D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

E. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

124.Examine this SQL statement:

UPDATE orders o

SET customer\_name =

(SELECT cust\_last\_name

FROM customers

WHERE customer\_id = o.customer\_id);

Which two are true?

A. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

B. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

C. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.

D. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.

E. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

125.Which three statements are true about built-in data types?

A. A BFILE stores unstructured binary data in operating system files.

B. A VARCHAR2 blank pads column values only if the data stored is non-numeric and contains no special characters.

C. The default length for a CHAR column is always one character.

D. A BLOB stores unstructured binary data within the database.

E. A VARCHAR2 column definition does not require the length to be specified.

F. A CHAR column definition does not require the length to be specified.

正确答案：A,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

126.Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PRODUCT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(3)

SURCHARGE VARCHAR2(2)

EXPIRY\_DATE DATE

DELIVERY\_DATE DATE

Which three queries use valid expressions?

A. SELECT product\_id, (unit\_price \* 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;

B. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, unit\_price + surcharge FROM products;

C. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price || 5 "Discount" , unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

D. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, 5 "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

E. SELECT product\_id, (expiry\_date - delivery\_date) \* 2 FROM products;

F. SELECT product\_id, expiry\_date \* 2 FROM products;

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

127.Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

A. UPDATE statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.

B. DELETE statements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.

C. DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.

D. INSERT statements can insert NULLS explicitly into a column.

E. INSERT INTO...SELECT...FROM statements automatically commit.

正确答案：A,B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

128.Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

CUSTNO NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

CUSTNAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

CUSTADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)

CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY. You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names. Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

A. RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join

B. LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join

C. subquery

D. self join

E. FULL OUTER JOIN with self join

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

129.Which three actions can you perform by using the ALTER TABLE command?

A. Lock a set of rows in a table.

B. Rename a table.

C. Enable or disable constraints on a table.

D. Restrict all DML statements on a table.

E. Drop pseudocolumns from a table.

F. Drop all columns simultaneously from a table.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

130.Table ORDER\_ITEMS contains columns ORDER\_ID, UNIT\_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER. Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1: . SELECT MAX(unit\_price \* quantity) "Maximum Order"

FROM order\_items ;

Statement 2:

SELECT MAX(unit\_price \* quantity) "Maximum order"

FROM order\_items

GROUP BY order\_id;

Which two statements are true?

A. Both the statements give the same output.

B. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.

C. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

D. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.

E. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT\_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

131.Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PROMO\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

PROMO\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

PROMO\_CATEGORY NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

PROMO\_COST NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which two queries can be used?

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

B. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category || ' has ' || promo\_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

C. SELECT promo\_cost, promo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;

D. SELECT promo\_category, DISTINCT promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;

E. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost ||' in '|| DISTINCT promo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

132.Which two actions can you perform with object privileges?

A. Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

B. Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.

C. Create roles.

D. Delete rows from tables in any schema except SYS.

E. Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

133.The ORDERS table has a primary key constraint on the ORDER\_ID column. The ORDER\_ITEMS table has a foreign key constraint on the ORDER\_ID column, referencing the primary key of the ORDERS table. The constraint is defined with ON DELETE CASCADE. There are rows in the ORDERS table with an ORDER\_TOTAL of less than 1000. Which three DELETE statements execute successfully?

A. DELETE FROM orders;

B. DELETE FROM orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;

C. DELETE order\_id FROM orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;

D. DELETE \* FROM orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;

E. DELETE orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

134.Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

A. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

B. A sequence can issue duplicate values.

C. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

D. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

E. Sequences can always have gaps.

F. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

135.Which two are true about multitable INSERT statements?

A. The conditional INSERT ALL statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows.

B. They always use subqueries.

C. The unconditional INSERT ALL statement must have the same number of columns in both the source and target tables.

D. The conditional INSERT FIRST statement always inserts a row into a single table.

E. They can transform a row from a source table into multiple rows in a target table.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

136.In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR. Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE contained in a query?

A. PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE - SYSDATE will return an error.

B. PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE - 5 will return a date.

C. TO\_DATE (PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE \* 5) will return a date.

D. PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE - SYSDATE will return a number.

E. TO\_NUMBER(PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE) - 5 will return a number.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

137.Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database?

A. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.

B. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error.

C. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

D. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.

E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error.

F. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views.

G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted.

正确答案：B,E,G ， 你的答案：未作答

138.Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

A. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session.

B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

C. A substitution variable can be used only in a SELECT statement.

D. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement.

E. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

F. A substitution variable prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session.

正确答案：B,F,C,F ， 你的答案：未作答

139.You issued this command:

DROP TABLE hr.employees;

Which three statements are true?

A. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

B. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

C. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.

D. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

E. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

F. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

正确答案：A,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

140.Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command?

A. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&.

B. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL\*Plus.

C. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query.

D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command.

E. It can be used only in SQL\*Plus.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

141.Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT?

A. A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT.

B. Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction.

C. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement.

D. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement.

E. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

142.Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators?

A. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression.

B. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression.

C. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression.

D. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement.

E. The concatenation operator | | is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

143.Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins?

A. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.

B. An inner join returns matched rows.

C. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.

D. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.

E. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.

F. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.

正确答案：B,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

144.Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT COALESCE(100, 'A')FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT NULLIF(NULL, 100) FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT NULLIF(100, 100) FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT NULLIF(100, 'A') FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT COALESCE (100, NULL, 200) FROM DUAL;

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

145.User HR executes this statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create\_dept

(v\_deptno NUMBER ,

v\_dname VARCHAR2 ,

v\_mgr NUMBER,

v\_loc NUMBER)

BEGIN

INSERT INTO departments

VALUES (v\_deptno, v\_dname, v\_mgr, v\_loc);

END;

Only 10 of 100 users can execute CREATE\_DEPT successfully but they have no INSERT privilege on HR.DEPARTMENTS. Which two are true?

A. The 10 users able to execute the procedure must have been granted EXECUTE privilege on CREATE\_DEPT .

B. The 90 users unable to execute the procedure must be granted the DBA role to execute it.

C. The CREATE\_DEPT procedure has definer's rights.

D. The CREATE\_DEPT procedure has invoker's rights.

E. The DEPARTMENTS table updated by the procedure belongs to HR.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

146.Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2) , pname VARCHAR2 (20)) ;

INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen') ;

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil') ;

INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen') ;

SAVEPOINT a;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

COMMIT ;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;

SAVEPOINT c;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;

COMMIT;

Which three statements are true?

A. The code for pen is 1.

B. There is no row containing pencil.

C. The code for fountain pen is 3.

D. There is no row containing pen.

E. There is no row containing fountain pen.

正确答案：B,C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

147.Which two statements are true regarding non-equijoins?

A. Table aliases must be used.

B. The ON clause can be used.

C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax must be used.

D. The USING clause can be used.

E. The Oracle join syntax can be used.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

148.Examine the structure of two tables:

PRODUCTS:

Name Null? Type

----------------- --------- ------------------

PROD\_ID CHAR(2)

PROD\_NAME CHAR(4)

EXP\_DATE TIMESTAMP(6)

NEW\_PRODUCTS:

Name Null? Type

----------------- --------- ------------------

PROD\_ID CHAR(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

EXP\_DATE DATE

Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT prod\_id, prod\_name FROM products

INTERSECT

SELECT 100, prod\_name FROM new\_products;

B. SELECT prod\_id FROM products

UNION ALL

SELECT prod\_id, prod\_name FROM new\_products;

C. SELECT \* FROM products

MINUS

SELECT prod\_id FROM new\_products;

D. SELECT prod\_id, exp\_date FROM products

UNION ALL

SELECT prod\_id, NULL FROM new\_products;

E. SELECT \* FROM products

UNION

SELECT \* FROM new\_products;

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

149.Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

A. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes.

B. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have a PUBLIC SYNONYM.

C. Data Manipulation Language (DML) on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.

D. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.

E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.

F. A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE.

正确答案：A,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

150.Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES ?

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C. DML on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.

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E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.

F. A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE.

正确答案：A,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

151.The INVOICE table has a QTY\_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE\_DATE column of data type DATE. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR. Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?

A. qty\_sold = '0554982' : requires explicit conversion

B. qty\_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

C. invoice\_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion

D. CONCAT(qty\_sold, invoice\_date) : requires explicit conversion

E. invoice\_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

152.MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles. EMP is an existing role containing the CREATE TABLE privilege. EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the HR schema. Which two commands execute successfully?

A. GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;

B. GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;

C. GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;

D. GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TO manager;

E. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr. employees TO manager;

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

153.Which two statements are true about external tables?

A. You can populate them from existing data in the database by using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT command ,

B. Their data can be retrieved by using only SQL or PL/SQL.

C. DML statements cannot be used on them.

D. Their metadata and actual data are both stored outside the database.

E. Indexes can be created on them.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

154.Examine the description of the MEMBERS table:

Name Null? Type

----------------- --------- ------------------

MEMBER\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(50)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

CITY VARCHAR2(25)

Examine the partial query:

SELECT city, last\_name LNAME FROM members ...;

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order. Which two clauses must you add to the query?

A. ORDER BY 1, 2

B. ORDER BY last\_name DESC, city ASC

C. WHERE city LIKE '%AN%'

D. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')

E. WHERE city = '%AN%'

F. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC

正确答案：C,F ， 你的答案：未作答

155.Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

A. They can be used in the HAVING clause.

B. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.

C. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.

D. They can be used in the WHERE clause.

E. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.

F. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

156.Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE\_ID, JOB\_ID and SALARY. Only the EMPLOYEE\_ID column is indexed. Rows exist for employees 100 and 200. Examine this statement: . UPDATE employees

SET (job\_id, salary) =

(SELECT job\_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 200)

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

Which two statements are true?

A. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200.

B. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB\_ID as before the update command.

C. Employee 200 will have JOB\_ID set to the same value as the JOB\_ID of employee 100.

D. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100.

E. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command.

F. Employee 100 will have JOB\_ID set to the same value as the JOB\_ID of employee 200.

正确答案：A,F ， 你的答案：未作答

157.You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today. Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR. Which two queries give the required output?

A. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

正确答案：D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

158.Which three statements are true regarding indexes?

A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

B. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.

C. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables.

D. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.

E. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user.

F. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.

正确答案：A,C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

159.The ORDERS table has a column ORDER\_DATE of data type DATE. The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR. Which two WHERE conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

A. WHERE order\_date IN (TO\_DATE('Oct 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO\_CHAR('NOV 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))

B. WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2018', 'MON DD YYYY')

C. WHERE order\_date > TO\_CHAR (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')

D. WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')

E. WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

160.View the Exhibit and examine the desription of the tables.

You execute this SQL statement:

INSERT INTO sales VALUES (

23, 2300, SYSDATE,

(SELECT channel\_id

FROM channels

WHERE channel\_desc = 'Direct sales'),

12, 1, 500);

Which three statements are true?

A. A product can have a different unit price at different times.

B. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.

C. A customer can exist in many countries.

D. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

E. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.

F. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.

正确答案：A,B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

161.Which three statements are true about single-row functions?

A. They return a single result row per table.

B. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

C. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument.

D. They can accept only one argument.

E. They can be nested to any level.

F. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression.

正确答案：A,C,F ， 你的答案：未作答

162.An Oracle database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table. In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates?

A. when the session logs out successfully

B. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

C. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is executed unsuccessfully in the same session

D. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

E. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session

F. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

正确答案：A,B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

163.Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause?

A. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

B. Column aliases can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

C. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.

D. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.

E. NULLS are not included in the sort operation.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

164.Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD -MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS?

A. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds.

B. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

C. SYSDATE and CURRENT\_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.

D. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.

E. CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone.

F. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE.

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

165.Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model?

A. a table

B. a relationship

C. a unique identifier

D. an activity

E. an entity

F. an attribute

正确答案：B,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

166.Which two statements are true about the data dictionary?

A. The data dictionary does not store metadata in tables.

B. The data dictionary is accessible when the database is closed.

C. Views with the prefix ALL\_ display metadata for objects to which the current user has access.

D. Views with the prefix ALL\_ , DBA\_ and USER\_ are not all available for every type of metadata.

E. Views with the prefix DBA\_ display only metadata for objects in the SYS schema.

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

167.Which two are true about using constraints?

A. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

B. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.

C. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.

D. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.

E. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.

F. A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

168.Which two statements are true about dropping views?

A. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.

B. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.

C. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.

D. Read only views cannot be dropped.

E. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

169.A session's NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY. Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019?

A. SELECT TO\_DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_DATE('2019-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD' ) FROM DUAL

D. SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

170.Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

A. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.

B. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

C. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.

D. A descending index is a type of function-based index.

E. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index.

F. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation.

正确答案：C,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

171.Which three are true about privileges?

A. Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.

B. Only users with the DBA role can create roles.

C. A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.

D. All schema objects have associated object privileges.

E. Schema owners can grant any object privilege on any object in their schema to any other user or role.

F. Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.

正确答案：D,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

172.Which three statements about roles are true?

A. Privileges are assigned to a role using the AITER ROLE statement.

B. A single user can be assigned multiple roles.

C. A role is a named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user.

D. Roles are assigned to roles using the ALTER ROLE statement.

E. Roles are assigned to users using the ALTER USER statement.

F. Privileges are assigned to a role using the GRANT statement.

G. A single role can be assigned to multiple users.

正确答案：B,F,G ， 你的答案：未作答

173.Which two statements are true about an Oracle database?

A. A table can have multiple primary keys.

B. A NUMBER column without data has a zero value.

C. A table can have multiple foreign keys.

D. A column definition can specify multiple data types.

E. A VARCHAR2 column without data has a NULL value.

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

174.Which two are true about constraints?

A. A column with a FOREIGN KEY constraint can never contain a NULL value.

B. A column with a UNIQUE constraint can contain a NULL value.

C. All constraints can be defined at the table or column level.

D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constrained column contains data.

E. Constraints are enforced only during INSERT operations.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

175.Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

A. Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.

B. Primary key columns allow null values.

C. Foreign key columns allow null values.

D. Unique key columns allow null values.

E. Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.

正确答案：A,D,E ， 你的答案：未作答

176.Which three statements are true about external tables?

A. They can be used in queries containing sorts.

B. They can be temporary tables.

C. They can be indexed.

D. Their metadata is stored in the database.

E. DML statements can modify them.

F. They can be used in queries containing joins.

正确答案：A,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

177.Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER\_ID CUSTOMER\_NAME

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MARK

Mandy

Mary

MARVIN

MARTIN

Which two SELECT statements will return these results:

CUSTOMER\_NAME

-------------

Mandy

Mary

A. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE customer name LIKE 'Ma%' ;

B. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE customer\_ name LIKE '%a%';

C. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer\_name) LIKE 'MA%';

D. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE customer\_name = '\*Ma\*' ;

E. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE customer\_name LIKE '\*Ma\*';

F. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE customer\_name LIKE 'Ma\*';

G. SELECT customer\_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer\_name) LIKE 'MA\*';

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

178.Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF tiggers defined?

A. The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.

B. Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.

C. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.

D. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the PRIMARY KEY columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.

E. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

F. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

正确答案：A,B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

179.Examine these statements:

CREATE TABIE dept (

deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

dname VARCHAR2(10),

mgr NUMBER,

CONSTRAINT dept\_fkey FOREIGN KEY (mgr) REFERENCES emp(empno));

CREATE TABLE emp (

empno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

ename VARCHAR2(10),

deptno NUMBER,

CONSTRAINT emp\_fkey FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno) DISABLE);

ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp\_fkey ENABLE;

Which two are true?

A. All three statements execute successfully in the order shown.

B. The DEPT\_FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement, and be adde with an ALTER TABLE statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.

C. Both foreign key constraint definitions must be removed from the CREATE TABLE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.

D. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table will be able to contain NULL values.

E. The MGR column in the DEPT table will not be able to contain NULL values.

F. The CREATE TABLE EMP statement must precede the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully

正确答案：B,F ， 你的答案：未作答

180.Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver?

A. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

B. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

C. Creating an external table creates a directory object.

D. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.

E. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

181.Examine the description of the SALES table:

Name Null? Type

----------------- --------- ------------------

PRODUCT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(10)

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(10)

TIME\_ID NOT NULL DATE

CHANNEL\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5)

PROMO\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5)

QUANTITY\_SOLD NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

PRICE NUMBER(10,2)

AMOUNT\_SOLD NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)

The SALES table has 55,000 rows. Examine this statement:

CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod id, cust\_id, quantity\_sold, price)

AS

SELECT product\_id, customer\_id, quantity\_sold, price

FROM sales

WHERE 1 = 1;

Which two statements are true?

A. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

B. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.

C. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

D. SALES1 is created with no rows.

E. SALES1 is created with 1 row.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

182.Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

CUST\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(50)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

CITY VARCHAR2(25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters. Which query can be used?

A. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D\_\_%';

B. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city = 'D\_\_%';

C. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city = '%D\_\_';

D. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D\_\_';

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

183.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

EMP\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(40)

DEPT\_ID NUMBER(2)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

JOIN\_DATE DATE

Which query is valid?

A. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, join\_date;

B. SELECT dept\_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

C. SELECT dept\_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

D. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

184.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

EMP\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

DEPT\_ID NUMBER(2)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

JOIN\_DATE DATE

NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY. Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

A. SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;

B. SELECT join\_date FROM employees WHERE join\_date > '10-02-2018'

C. SELECT join\_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;

D. SELECT join\_date + '20' FROM employees;

E. SELECT SUBSTR(join\_date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM employees;

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

185.The STORES table has a column START\_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted. You only want to display details of rows where START\_DATE is within the last 25 months. Which WHERE clause can be used?

A. WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start\_date) <= 25

B. WHERE TO\_NUMBER(start\_date - SYSDATE) <= 25

C. WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

D. WHERE ADD\_MONTHS(start\_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

186.View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD\_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD\_ID in a promotion time interval. Examine this SQL statement:

SELECT prod\_id

FROM costs

WHERE promo\_id IN

(SELECT promo\_id

FROM promotions

WHERE promo\_cost < ALL

(SELECT MAX(promo\_cost)

FROM promotions

GROUP BY (promo\_end\_date - promo\_begin\_date)));

What will be the result?

A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid.

B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.

C. It executes successfully and gives the required result.

D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid.

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

187.Examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table:

Name Null? Type

---------------------- --------------- ------------------

PROD\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER(6,2)

Which query retrieves the number of products with a null list price?

A. SELECT COUNT(list\_price) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

B. SELECT COUNT(list\_price) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price = NULL;

C. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list\_price, 0)) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

188.Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

A. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement.

B. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types.

C. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero.

D. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

189.The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_LAST\_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2. The table has two rows whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson. Which query produces output for CUST\_LAST\_NAME containing oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

A. SELECT INITCAP(REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An', 'O')) FROM customers;

B. SELECT REPLACE(SUBSTR(cust\_last\_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;

C. SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE(cust\_last\_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;

D. SELECT REPLACE(TRIM(TRAILING ' son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

190.You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns must meet three requirements:

1) Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions

2) Store a loan period of up to 10 years

3) Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

A. TIMESTAMP

B. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

E. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

191.Examine this statement:

SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first\_name, NULL AS commission

FROM dual

INTERSECT

SELECT 1, 'John', null

FROM dual

ORDER BY 3;

What is returned upon execution?

A. 2 rows

B. 0 rows

C. 1 row

D. an error

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

192.Which is the default column or columns for sorting output compound queries using SET operators such as INTERSECT in a SQL statement?

A. the first VARCHAR2 column in the first SELECT of the compound query

B. the first column in the last SELECT of the compound query

C. the first NUMBER or VARCHAR2 column in the last SELECT of the compound query

D. the first column in the first SELECT of the compound query

E. the first NUMBER column in the first SELECT of the compound query

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

193.You execute this query:

SELECT TO\_CHAR(NEXT\_DAY(LAST\_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')

FROM DUAL ;

What is the result?

A. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.

B. It generates an error.

C. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.

D. It executes successfully but does not return any result.

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

194.Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.

B. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

C. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints would be violated.

D. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

195.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

----------------- --------- ------------------

EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

Examine these requirements:

Display the last name, date of hire and the number of years of service for each employee. If the employee has been employed 5 or more years but less than 10, display "5+ years of service". If the employee has been employed 10 or more years but less than 15, display "10+ years of service" . If the employee has been employed 15 or more years, display "15+ years of service". If none of these conditions matches, display "<5 years of service". Sort the results by the HIRE\_DATE column. Which statement satisfies all the requirements?

A. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date,

(CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire\_date THEN '15+ years of service'

WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire\_date THEN '10+ years of service '

WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘5-0')) >= hire date THEN '5+ years of service'

ELSE '<5 years of service'

END) AS years

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date;

B. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date,

(CASE WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_ date) >= TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘15-0’) THEN ‘15+ years of service’

WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_date) >= TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘10-0’) THEN ‘10+ years of service’

WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_ date) >= TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘5-0’) THEN ‘5+ years of service’

ELSE ‘<5 years of service’

END) AS years

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date;

C. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date,

(CASE WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_date) >= TO\_ YMINTERVAL(‘5-0') THEN ‘ 5+ years of service ‘

WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_date) >= TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘10-0’) THEN’ 10+ years of service ‘

WHEN (SYSDATE – hire\_date) >= TO\_YMINTERVAL(‘15-0’) THEN ‘15+ years of service ‘

ELSE ‘<5 years of service’

END) AS years

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date;

D. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date,

(CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire\_date THEN '5+ years of service'

WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL(’10-0')) >= hire\_ date THEN '10+ years of service '

WHEN (SYSDATE - TO\_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire\_date THEN '15+ years of service '

ELSE '<5 years of service'

END) AS years

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date;

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

196.Table HR.EMPLOYEES contains a row where the EMPLOYEE\_ID is 109. User ALICE has no privileges to access HR.EMPLOYEES. User ALICE starts a session. User HR starts a session and successfully executes these statements:

GRANT DELETE ON employees TO alice;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 24000 WHERE employee\_id = 109;

In her existing session ALICE then executes:

DELETE FROM hr.employees WHERE employee\_id = 109;

What is the result?

A. The DELETE command will immediately return an error.

B. The DELETE command will wait for HR'S transaction to end then return an error.

C. The DELETE command will wait for HR's transaction to end then delete the row.

D. The DELETE command will immediately delete the row.

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

197.Examine these statements and results:

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp;

COUNT(\*)

-------------

14

SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE t\_emp AS SELECT \* FROM emp;

Table created. SQL> INSERT INTO t\_emp SELECT \* FROM emp ;

rows created. SQL> COMMIT;

Commit complete . SQL> INSERT INTO t\_emp SELECT \* FROM emp;

rows created. SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM t\_emp;

How many rows are retrieved by the last query?

A. 14

B. 28

C. 0

D. 42

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

198.You need to allow user ANDREW to:

Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table. GRANT that permission to other users. Which statement will do this?

A. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

B. GRANT UPDATE (title,address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

C. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;

D. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

E. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

F. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew;

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

199.User HR has CREATE SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE and UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges. User SCOTT has CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE and UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges. HR successfully executes this statement:

CREATE TABLE scott.products (

prod\_id NUMBER(2),

prod\_name VARCHAR2(20));

HR attempts to execute:

INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (1, 'LAPTOP');

SCOTT attempts to execute:

SELECT \* FROM products;

INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (2, 'HDD');

CREATE SYNONYM prod FOR products;

Which will execute successfully?

A. 1,2 and 3

B. 2,3 and 4

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1 only

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

200.Which two will execute successfully?

A. SELECT COALESCE (0, SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT NVL('DATE', 200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL) ;

C. SELECT COALESCE ('DATE' , SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT NVL('DATE', SYSDATE ) FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT COALESCE('DATE' , SYSDATE) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

201.Which three are true?

A. LAST\_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current ,month onlyu.

B. CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.

C. ADD\_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.

D. ADD\_MONTHS works with a character string that can be implicitlyt converted to a DATE data type.

E. LAST\_DAY return the date of the last day the previous month only.

F. CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

G. LAST\_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.

正确答案：B,C,G ， 你的答案：未作答

202.In your session NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR. Which two queries display the year as four digits?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_DATE (TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_DATE (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6)) FROM DUAL;

F. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DOAL;

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

203.You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms. Examine this command which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true?

A. It will remove the DEPARTMENTS table from the database.

B. It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.

C. Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.

D. It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.

E. It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.

F. It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.

正确答案：A,B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

204.Examine this statement:

CREATE TABLE orders

(serial\_no NUMBER UNIQUE,

order\_id NUNBER PRINARY KEY,

order\_date DATE NOT NULL,

Status VARCHAR2 (10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT',’CASH’) ) ,

Product\_id NUMBER REFERENCES products (product\_id),

Order\_total NUMBER) ;

On which two columns of the table will an index be created automatically

A. ORDER\_ID

B. STATUS

C. ORDER DATE

D. PRODUCT\_ID

E. SERIAL\_NO

F. ORDER\_TOTAL

正确答案：A,E ， 你的答案：未作答

205.Examine these statements which execute successfully:

CREATE USER finance IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;

CREATE USER fin\_manager IDENTIEIED BY pwmgr;

CREATE USER fin\_clerk IDENCIFIED BY pwclerk;

GRANT CREATE SESSION To finance, fin\_clerk;

GRANT SELEC ON scott.emp To finance WITH GRANT OPTION;

CONNECT finance/pwfin

GRANT SELECT ON scott..emp ro fin\_clerk;

Which two are true?

A. Revoking SELECT on SCOTT. EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN\_CLERK.

B. User FIN\_CLERK can grant SELECT on SCOTT. EMP to user FIN MANAGER.

C. User FINANCE is unable to grant ALL on SCOTT. EMP to FIN MANAGER.

D. Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on ScOTT. EMP from user EIN\_CLERK.

E. User FINANCE can grant CREATE SESSION to user FIN\_MANAGER.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

206.Which two are true about rollbacks?

A. If the ROLLBACL atament is used without TO SAVEPOINT,then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted.

B. A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.

C. Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.

D. Data Control Language(DCL)statements,such as GRANT and REVOKE,can be rolled back.

E. The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.

正确答案：A,B ， 你的答案：未作答

207.Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY-SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT INTERVAL ‘1’ DAY + INTERVAL ‘1’ MONTH FROM DUAL;.

C. SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY -INTERVAL '1' MINUTE FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT SYSDATE \* INTERVAL '1’ DAY FROM DUAL;

正确答案：C,D ， 你的答案：未作答

208.Which two are true about global temporary tables?

A. They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.

B. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.

C. Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.

D. If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

E. Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.

F. Indexes can be created on them

正确答案：C,D,F ， 你的答案：未作答

209.Which two are true about queries using set operators such as UNION?

A. An expression in the first SELECT list must have a column alias for the expression.

B. All set operators are valid on columns of all data types.

C. Queries using set operators do not perform implicit conversion across data type groups (e.g.character,numeric).

D. In a query containing multiple set operators,INTERSECT always takes precedence over UNION and UNION ALL.

E. CHAR columns of different lengths used with a set operator return a VARCHAR2 whose length equals the longest CHAR value.

正确答案：B,E ， 你的答案：未作答

210.Which two are true about creating tables in an Oracle database?

A. Creating an external table will automatically create a file using the specified directory and file name.

B. A system privilege is required

C. A primary key constraint is mandatory.

D. The same table name can be used for tables in different schemas

E. A CREATE TABLE statement can specify the maximum number of rows the table will contain.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

211.Examine data in the BRICKS table:

SHAPE WEIGHT

cube 5

cuboid 10

cylinder 15

Examine the BOXES table:

BOX\_SIZE MIN\_WEIGHT MAX\_WEIGHT

SMALL 0 10

Which two queries only return CUBE?

A. SELECT shape

FROM bricks

JOIN boxes

ON weight BETWEEN min\_weight AND max\_weight;

B. SELECT shape

FROM bricks

JOIN boxes

ON weight < max\_weight;

C. SELECT shape

FROM bricks

JOIN boxes

ON weight >=min\_weight

AND weight < max\_weight;

D. SELECT shape

FROM bricks

JOIN boxes

ON NOT (weight > max\_weight);

E. SELECT shape

FROM bricks

JOIN boxes

ON weight > min\_weight;

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

212.Which is true about the & and && prefixes with substitution variables?

A. An && prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced multiple times in multiple queries, will prompt for a value once per query.

B. The &s prefix will not prompt for a value even if the substitution variable is not previously defined in the session.

C. Both & and && can prefix a substitution variable name in queries and DML statements.

D. An & prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced twice in the same query, will prompt for a value twice.

E. & can prefix a substitution variable name only in queries.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

213.Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

CUSTOMER\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (100)

INSERT\_DATE NOT NULL DATE

Which two statements will do an implicit conversion?

A. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = ’01-JAN-19';

B. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE TO\_CHAR (customer\_id) = ‘00011;"

C. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = 0001;

D. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = 0001’;

E. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = DATE ‘2019-01-01';

正确答案：A,D ， 你的答案：未作答

214.Examine the date in the ORDERS table:

ORDER\_ID ORDER DATE------------ -------------------------------- 1 <null> 2 <null> 3 01-JAN-2019 4 01-FEB-2019 5 01-APR-2019Examine the data in the INVOICES table:INVOICE\_ID ORDER\_ID ORDER\_DATE------------- ------------- ---------- 1 1 <null> 2 2 01-JAN-2019 3 3 <null> 4 4 01-FEB-2019 5 5 01-APR-2019

Examine this query:

SELECT order\_id,order\_date FROM orders

INTERSECT

SELECT order\_id,order\_date FROM invoice;

Which two rows will it return?

A. 5 01-MAR-2019

B. 3 <null>

C. 4 01-FEB-2019

D. 2<null>

E. 3 -1-JAN-2019

F. 1<null>

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

215.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

EMP\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2 (40)

DEPT\_ID NUMBER (2)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

NLS DATE FORMAT is DD-MON-RR. Which two queries will execute successfully?

A. SELECT dept\_101-JAN-19';pt\_id, AVG (MAX (salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id HAVING hire\_date>’01-JAN-19’;

B. SELECT dept\_id, SUM (salary) FROM employees WHERE hire\_date 01-JAN-19 GROUP BY dept\_id;

C. SELECT AVG (MAX (salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

D. SELECT dept\_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, salary;

E. SELECT dept\_id, MAX(SUM (salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

216.Which two are true about virtual columns?

A. They can be referenced In the where clause of an update or delete statement.

B. They can be referenced in the set clause of an update statement as the name of the column to be updated.

C. They can be indexed.

D. They cannot have a data type explicitly specified.

E. They can be referenced in the column expression of another virtual column.

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答

217.Which two statements are true about Oracle databases and SQL?

A. A query can access only tables within the same schema.

B. The database guarantees read consistency at select level on user-created tables.

C. Updates performed by a database user can be rolled back by another user by using the ROLLBACK command.

D. When you execute an UPDATE statement, the database instance locks each updated row.

E. A user can be the owner of multiple schemas in the same database.

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

218.Examine the description of the BRICKS table:

Name Null? Type

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BRICK\_ID NUMBER(38)

SHAPE VARCHAR2(30)

COLOR VARCHAR2(30)

WEIGHT NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS\_STAGE table:

Name Nul1? Type

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WEIGHT NUMBER

SHAPE VARCHAR2(30)

COLOR VARCHAR2(30)

Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT shape, color FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT weight, color FROM bricks\_stage;

B. SELECT \* FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT \* FROM bricks\_stage;

C. SELECT shape, color FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT color, shape FROM bricks\_stage;

D. SELECT shape, color, weight FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT \* FROM bricks\_stage;

E. SELECT brick\_id, shape FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT weight, color FROM bricks\_stage;

正确答案：C,E ， 你的答案：未作答

219.Which two statements are true?

A. All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.

B. All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.

C. DECODE is a function and CASE is not.

D. CASE is a function and DECODE is not.

E. Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.

F. Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

220.Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries?

A. SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE ROWNUM<=3ORDER BY salary;

B. SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary

FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;

C. SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM employees

WHERE ROWNUM<=3

ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);

D. SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM (SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY salary)

WHERE ROWNUM<=3;

E. SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM employees

FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY

ORDER BY salary;

正确答案：B,D ， 你的答案：未作答

221.Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

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EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(15)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(15)

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

Which two queries will result in an error?

A. SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM employees;

B. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary As annual\_salary

FROM employees

WHERE annual\_salary > 100000

ORDER BY annual\_salary;

C. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary As annual\_salary

FROM employees

WHERE annual\_salary > 100000

ORDER BY 12 \* salary;

D. SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM employees;

E. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary As annual\_salary

FROM employees

WHERE 12 \* salary > 100000

ORDER BY annual\_salary;

F. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary As annual\_salary

FROM employees

WHERE 12 \* salary > 100000

ORDER BY 12 \* salary;

正确答案：B,C ， 你的答案：未作答

222.Examine this constraint information:

TABLE REFERENCE COLUMON CONSTRAINT CONSIRAINT SEARCH

NAME CONSTRAINT NAME TYPE NANE CONDITION

NAME

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DEPT CC\_DEPT DEPTNO C deptno > 9

DEPT SYS\_C0012476 DNAME C “DNAME“ IS NOT NULL

DEPT SYS\_C0012478 DEPTNO P

EMP CC\_COMM COMMISSION C commission < salary

EMP CC\_COMM SALARY C commission < salary

EMP CC\_EMPNO EMPNO C empno > 10

EMP CC\_SAL SALARY C salary > 1000

EMP CC\_DEPT DEPTNO R SYS\_C0012478

EMP CC\_MGR MANAGER R SYS\_C0012484

EMP SYS\_C0012479 ENAME C “ENAME“ IS NOT NULL

EMP SYS\_C0012480 JOB C “JOB“ IS NOT NULL

EMP SYS\_C0012484 EMPNO P

Which three statements are true?

A. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS.

B. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.

C. The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.

D. An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.

E. The SALARY column must have a value.

F. The COMMISSION column can contain negative values.

G. The DNAME column has a unique constraint.

正确答案：C,E,F ， 你的答案：未作答

223.Examine this partial statement:

SELECT ename, sal, comm FROM emp

Now examine this output:

ENAME SAL COMM

MARTIN 1250 1400

WARD 1250 500

ALLEN 1600 300

TURNER 1500

ADAMS 1100

BLAKE 2850

CLARK 2450

FORD 3000

JAMES 950

JONES 2975

KING 5000

MILLER 1300

SCOTT 3000

SMITH 800

Which ORDER BY clause will generate the displayed output?

A. ORDER BY NVL (comm, 0) ASC NULLS FIRST, ename

B. ORDER BY NVL (comm, 0) DESC, ename

C. ORDER BY comm DESC NULLS LAST, ename

D. ORDER BY NVL (comm, 0) ASC NULLS LAST, ename

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

224.Examine the BRICKS table:

COLOUR SHAPE WEIGHT

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red cube 5

red cylinder 10

blue cube 15

blue cylinder 20

You write this query:

SELECT \*

FROM bricks b1 CROSS JOIN bricks b2

WHERE b1.weight < b2.weight;

How many rows will the query return?

A. 4

B. 10

C. 6

D. 1

E. 16

F. 0

正确答案：C ， 你的答案：未作答

225.Which statement will return a comma-separated list of employee names in alphabetical order for each  department in the EMP table?

A. SELECT deptno, LISTAGG (ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ename) As employee\_list

FROM emp

GROUP BY deptno;

B. SELECT deptno, LISTAGG (ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP AS employee\_list

FROM emp

GROUP BY deptno;

C. SELECT deptno, LISTAGG (ename, ,') WITHIN GROUP (GROUP BY deptno) AS employee\_list

FROM emp

ORDER BY ename;

D. SELECT deptno, LISTAGG (ename, ‘,’) WITHIN GROUP AS employee\_list

FROM emp

GROUP BY deptno

ORDER BY ename;

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

226.Examine these statements which execute successfully:

ALTER SESSION SET NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT = 'DD-MON -YYYY HH24:MI:SS';

ALTER SESSION SET TIME\_ZONE = '-5:00' ;

SELECT DBTIMEZONE, SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

Examine the result:

DBTIMEZONE SYSDATE

+00.00 11-JUL-2019 11:00: 00

If LOCALTIMESTAMP was selected at the same time, what would it return?

A. 11-JUL-2019 11.00.00.00000000 AM -05:00

B. 11-JUL-2019 6.00.00.00000000 AM

C. 11-JUL-2019 11.00.00.00000000 AM

D. 11-JUL-2019 6.00.00.00000000 AM-05:00

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

227.Examine this description of the EMP table:

Name Null? Type

EMPNO NOT NULL NUMBER (4 )

ENAME VARCHAR2 (10)

SAL NUMBER (7,2)

DEPTNO NUMBER (2)

You execute this query:

SELECT deptno AS "departments", SUM(sal) AS "salary"

FROM emp

GROUP BY 1

HAVING SUM(sal) > 3000;

What is the result?

A. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, ordered by department

B. all departments and a sum of the salaries of employees with a salary greater than 3000

C. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, returned in no particular order

D. an error

正确答案：D ， 你的答案：未作答

228.Examine this statement which executes successfully:

CREATE VIEW emp80 AS

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE department\_id=80

WITH CHECK OPTION;

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

A. UPDATE emp80

SET department\_id=90

WHERE department\_id=80;

B. DELETE FROM emp80

WHERE department\_id=90;

C. SELECT \*

FROM emp80

WHERE department\_id=80；

D. SELECT \*

FROM emp80

WHERE department\_id=90;

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

229.Examine this query which executes successfully:

SELECT job, deptno FROM emp

UNION ALL

SELECT job, deptno FROM jobs\_history;

What will be the result?

A. It will return rows common to both SEIECT statements.

B. It will return rows from both SELECT statements including duplicate rows.

C. It will return rows that are not common to both SELECT statements

D. It will return rows from both SELECT statements after eliminating duplicate rows.

正确答案：B ， 你的答案：未作答

230.Examine this query:

SELECT INTERVAL '100’ MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;

What will be the output?

A. DURATION

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+08-04

B. DURATION

———————

+100

C. an error

D. DURATION

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+08

正确答案：A ， 你的答案：未作答

231.In your session, the NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is DD-MM-YYYY. There are 86400 seconds in a day. Examine this result:

DATE

————————————

02-JAN-2020

Which statement returns this?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE (‘29-10-2019’) + INTERVAL ‘2’ MONTH + INTERVAL ‘4’ DAY-INTERVAL ‘120’ SECOND, ‘DD-MON-YYYY’) As “date”

FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE (‘29-10-2019’) + INTERVAL ‘2, MONTH + INTERVAL ‘6’ DAY-INTERVAL ‘120’. SECOND, ‘DD-MON-YYYY’) As “date”

FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE(129-10-2019’) + INTERVAL ‘2’, MONTH + INTERVAL ‘5’ DAY-INTERVAL’86410’. SECOND, ‘DD-MON-YYYY’) As “date”

FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL ‘7' DAY-INTERVAL '360' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') As “date"

FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY-INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') As "date"

FROM DUAL;

正确答案：E ， 你的答案：未作答

232.Which two statements are true about single row functions?

A. CEIL : can be used for positive and negative numbers

B. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number

C. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values

D. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values

E. MOD : returns the quotient of a division operation

正确答案：A,C ， 你的答案：未作答