

Exam Name: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL	
Exam Type: Oracle	
Exam Code: 1Z0-007	Total Questions: 178

Question 1.

When could an index decrease the speed of a query?

- A. The table is small.
- B. The column is used in a WHERE clause.
- C. The column contains a wide range of values.
- D. The column contains a large number of null values.

Ans: A

Question 2.

What is the syntax for removing a PRIMARY KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints?

- A. ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP PRIMARY KEY CASCADE;
- B. ALTER TABLE table_name
REMOVE CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY CASCADE;
- C. ALTER TABLE table_name
DISABLE CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY CASCADE;
- D. A PRIMARY KEY constraint CANNOT be removed if it has dependent constraints.

Ans: A

Question 3.

You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the QUANTITY column in the PO_DETAIL table. Which statement should you use to complete this task?

- A. ALTER TABLE po_detail
MODIFY (quantity NOT NULL);
- B. ALTER TABLE po_detail
MODIFY quantity CONSTRAINT NOT NULL;
- C. ALTER TABLE po_detail
ADD CONSTRAINT quantity_nn NOT NULL(quantity);
- D. ALTER TABLE po_detail
ADD CONSTRAINT NOT NULL (quantity);

Ans: A

Question 4.

Which clause could you use to limit the price values to 100.00 or less?

- A. CONSTRAINT inventory_price_ck CHECK (price < 100.00)
- B. CONSTRAINT CHECK inventory_price_ck (price < 100.00)
- C. CONSTRAINT inventory_price_ck CHECK (price <= 100.00)
- D. CONSTRAINT CHECK inventory_price_ck (price <= 100.00)
- E. CONSTRAINT inventory_price_ck CHECK (price IN (100.00))

Ans: C

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Question 5.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

1. CREATE TABLE order*1 (
2. order# NUMBER(9),
3. cust_id NUMBER(9),
4. date_1 DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

Which line of this statement will cause an error?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Ans: A

Question 6.

Which privilege do you need for database access?

- A. ALTER USER
- B. CREATE USER
- C. ALTER SYSTEM
- D. ALTER SESSION
- E. CREATE SESSION

Ans: E

Question 7.

Which system privilege may be granted to a role?

- A. ALTER
- B. EXECUTE
- C. REFERENCES
- D. BACKUP ANY TABLE

Ans: D

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Question 8.

You need to create user Marcia and allow this user to create and drop tables in any schema. She should be able to create procedures and sequences only in her schema.

Which script should you use to achieve these results?

- A. CREATE USER marcia
IDENTIFIED BY sue123;
GRANT DROP ANY TABLE, CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE PROCEDURE
TO marcia
/
- B. CREATE USER marcia
IDENTIFIED BY sue123;
GRANT CREATE TABLE, DROP TABLE, CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE
PROCEDURE
TO marcia
/
- C. CREATE USER marcia
IDENTIFIED BY sue123;
GRANT CREATE SESSION, DROP ANY TABLE, CREATE SEQUENCE, CREATE
PROCEDURE
TO marcia
/
- D. CREATE USER marcia
IDENTIFIED BY sue123;
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE, DROP ANY TABLE, CREATE
SEQUENCE, CREATE PROCEDURE
TO marcia
/

Ans: D

Question 9.

Evaluate this SQL script:

```
CREATE USER hr IDENTIFIED BY hr01;
CREATE ROLE hr_director;
GRANT hr_director TO hr;
GRANT SELECT ON teacher TO hr_director;
CREATE OR REPLACE ROLE hr_director
/
```

How many users are granted the HR_DIRECTOR role, and how many privileges are granted to the HR_DIRECTOR role?

- A. 1 user and 1 privilege
- B. 1 user and no privileges
- C. no users and 1 privilege
- D. no users and no privileges

Ans: A

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Question 10.

User Dave cannot remember his password and would like to create a new one: 'dave500'. He is not currently connected to the Oracle Server. User Dave has only been granted the CREATE SESSION system privilege.

Which statement should he execute?

- A. ALTER USER dave
NEW PASSWORD dave500;
- B. ALTER USER dave
IDENTIFIED BY dave500;
- C. ALTER USER dave
IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD dave500;
- D. ALTER USER dave
IDENTIFIED BY NEW PASSWORD dave500;
- E. User Dave CANNOT change his password.

Ans: E

Question 11.

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
ENROLL_DATE DATE

You created a report that displays the column headings and data results in this format:

```
Student Name Enrolled
-----
Jones, Jennifer 12-SEP-01
```

Which two statements concerning this report's SELECT statement are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The display lengths of the LAST_NAME and FIRST_NAME columns are increased.
- B. Separate column aliases are used for the LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, and ENROLL_DATE columns.
- C. The LAST_NAME and FIRST_NAME columns are concatenated together.
- D. One column alias is used for the LAST_NAME and FIRST_NAME columns.
- E. A format mask must have been used on the ENROLL_DATE column.

Ans: C & D

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Question 12.

The TEACHER table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 SUBJECT_ID NUMBER(9)

Which query should you use to display only the full name of each teacher along with the identification number of the subject they are responsible for teaching?

- A. SELECT last_name, first_name, subject_id
FROM teacher;
- B. SELECT last_name, first_name, id
FROM teacher;
- C. SELECT *
FROM teacher;
- D. SELECT last_name, subject_id
FROM teacher;

Ans: A

Question 13.

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 EMAIL VARCHAR2(50)

You are writing a SELECT statement to retrieve the names of students that do NOT have an email address.

```
SELECT last_name||' , ' ||first_name "Student Name"
FROM student
```

Which WHERE clause should you use to complete this statement?

- A. WHERE email = NULL;
- B. WHERE email != NULL;
- C. WHERE email IS NULL;
- D. WHERE email IS NOT NULL;

Ans: C

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Question 14.

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM transaction;
```

For which purpose was this statement created?

- A. to view the data in the TRANSACTION table
- B. to insert data into the TRANSACTION table
- C. to review the structure of the TRANSACTION table
- D. to delete selected data from the TRANSACTION table

Ans: A

Question 15.

Which statements pertaining to SQL and iSQL*Plus are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SQL and iSQL*Plus are command languages.
- B. iSQL*Plus can format query results.
- C. SQL includes a continuation character.
- D. iSQL*Plus can send SQL statements to the server.
- E. SQL runs on a browser.

Ans: B & D

Question 16.

Which Oracle product contains its own command language and can be used to create script files?

- A. iSQL*Plus
- B. SQL
- C. PL/SQL
- D. JAVA*SQL?

Ans: A

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Question 17.

The EMPLOYEE_HIST table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(3)
 POSITION VARCHAR2(30)
 MANAGER_ID NUMBER
 SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id, manager_id
FROM employee_hist;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The query will fail because the DISTINCT keyword may only be used in a single column SELECT list.
- B. A particular MANAGER_ID can be displayed more than once.
- C. A particular DEPARTMENT_ID can only be displayed once.
- D. A unique combination of MANAGER_ID and DEPARTMENT_ID may displayed more than once.

Ans: B

Question 18.

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

ACCOUNT_ID NUMBER(12)
 NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
 PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
 FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)

With the least amount of effort, you want to display all of the ACCOUNT table records. Which query should you use?

- A. SELECT *
FROM account;
- B. SELECT account_id, new_balance, prev_balance, finance_charge
FROM account;
- C. SELECT all
FROM account;
- C. SELECT any
FROM account;

Ans: A

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Question 19.

Examine the structure of the LINE_ITEM table as shown below:

LINE_ITEM_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Primary Key
ORDER_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Primary Key, Foreign Key to ORDER_ID column of the CURR_ORDER table
PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
QUANTITY	NUMBER(9)	

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT order_id||'-' ||line_item_id||' ' ||product_id||' ' ||quantity "Purchase"
FROM line_item;
```

Which component of the SELECT statement is a literal?

- A. -
- B. ||
- C. Purchase
- D. quantity

Ans: A

Question 20.

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

```
ACCOUNT_ID NUMBER(12)
NEW_PURCHASES NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
```

You must print a report that contains the account number and the current balance for a particular customer. The current balance consists of the sum of an account' s previous balance, new purchases, and finance charge. You must calculate the finance charge based on a rate of .9 percent. Payments must be deducted from this amount. The customer' s account number is 543842. Which SELECT statement will you use?

- A. SELECT account_id, new_purchases + (prev_balance * .009) - payments
FROM account
WHERE account_id = 543842;
- B. SELECT new_balance + finance_charge - payments
FROM account
WHERE account_id = 543842;
- C. SELECT account_id, new_purchases + prev_balance * 1.009 - payments
FROM account
WHERE account_id = 543842;
- D. SELECT account_id, new_purchases + (prev_balance * 1.009) + finance_charge -
payments
FROM account
WHERE account_id = 543842;

Ans: C

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Question 21.

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

```
ACCOUNT_ID NUMBER(12)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
NEW_PURCHASES NUMBER(7,2)
```

You created the ACCOUNT_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the ACCOUNT_ID column.

You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE account
MODIFY (finance_charge NUMBER(8,2));
```

Which statement about the ACCOUNT_ID_SEQ sequence is true?

- A. The sequence is dropped.
- B. The precision of the sequence is changed.
- C. The sequence is reverted to its minimum value.
- D. The sequence is unchanged.

Ans: D

Question 22.

Which SELECT statement will display the next value of the PARTS_ID_SEQ sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence?

- A. SELECT NEXTVAL(parts_id_seq)
FROM SYS.DUAL;
- B. SELECT parts_id_seq.NEXTVAL
FROM inventory;
- C. SELECT parts_id_seq.NEXTVAL
FROM SYS.DUAL;
- D. SELECT NEXTVAL(parts_id_seq)
FROM inventory;
- E. SELECT parts_id_seq NEXTVAL
FROM inventory;

Ans: C

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Question 23.

You issue this statement:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM part
FOR linda.product;
```

Which task was accomplished by this statement?

- A. A new segment object was created.
- B. A new object privilege was assigned.
- C. A new system privilege was assigned.
- D. The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated.

Ans: D

Question 24.

User Mark wants to eliminate the need to type the full table name when querying the TRANSACTION_HISTORY table existing in her schema. All other database users should use the schema and full table name when referencing this table.

Which statement should user Marilyn execute?

- A. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM trans_hist
FOR mark;
- B. CREATE SYNONYM trans_hist
FOR transaction_history;
- C. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM trans_hist
FOR mark.transaction_history;
- D. CREATE PUBLIC trans_hist SYNONYM
FOR mark.transaction_history;

Ans: B

Question 25.

The TEACHER table in your schema contains these columns:

```
ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT_ID NUMBER(9)
```

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX teacher_name_idx
ON teacher(first_name, last_name);
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The statement creates a composite non-unique index.
- B. The statement creates a composite unique index.
- C. You must have the CREATE ANY INDEX privilege for the statement to succeed.
- D. The statement will fail because it contains a syntax error.

Ans: A

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Question 26.

Examine the structure of the CURR_ORDER table as shown below:

CURR_ORDER Table

ORDER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER NOT NULL	Foreign Key to CUSTOMER_ID column of the CUSTOMERS table
EMP_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Foreign Key to EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table
ORDER_DT	DATE	NOT NULL
ORDER_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	
SHIP_METHOD	VARCHAR2 (5)	

You created the ORDER_V view selecting all rows and columns from the ORDER table where the amount of the order was over \$250 and the date of the order was after January 1, 2000. The CREATE VIEW statement included the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. INSERT INTO order_v (order_id, customer_id, emp_id, order_dt, order_amt)
VALUES (840, 292, 104, ' 1OCT-2001' , 318);
- B. INSERT INTO order_v (order_id, customer_id, emp_id, order_amt, ship_method)
VALUES (936, 292, 104, 256.3, ' UPXS');
- C. INSERT INTO order_v (order_id, customer_id, emp_id, order_dt, order_amt, ship_method)
VALUES (164, 292, 104, ' 10MAY-2001' , 3.56, ' UPXS');
- D. INSERT INTO order_v (order_id, customer_id, emp_id, order_dt, order_amt, ship_method)
VALUES (203, 292, 104, ' 1OCT-1999' , 298.4, ' UPXS');

Ans: A

Question 27.

An inline view is a SELECT statement that is given an alias and is embedded in the _____ clause of another SELECT statement.

- A. FROM
- B. WHERE
- C. SELECT
- D. CASE

Ans: A

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Question 28.

Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEE and CURR_ORDER tables as shown below:

EMPLOYEE Table

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOBS table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
COMMISSION	NUMBER (7,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

CURR_ORDER Table

ORDER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to CUSTOMER_ID column of the CUSTOMERS table
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table
ORDER_DATE	DATE	
ORDER_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	
SHIP_METHOD	NUMBER (5)	

You queried the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT a.last_name, a.first_name, a.job_id, NVL(a.commission, 0), b.avgcomm
FROM employee a, (SELECT job_id, AVG(commission) AVGCOMM
FROM employee
WHERE commission IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY job_id) b
WHERE a.job_id = b.job_id
AND a.commission < b.avgcomm;
```

Which is a result of this query?

- A. The AVG function' s DISTINCT keyword must be used in the inner query or the statement will fail when executed.
- B. The employee information displayed will be for employees that have a commission that is less than the average commission of all employees who have the same job.
- C. The employee information displayed will be displayed in numeric order by the JOB_ID and in alphabetical order by the LAST_NAME where the JOB_IDs are the same.
- D. A self join CANNOT be used in an outer query when the inner query is an inline view. The self join must be placed in the inner query for the statement to execute successfully.

Ans: B

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Question 29.

Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEE and CURR_ORDER tables.

EMPLOYEE Table

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
JOB_ID	NUMBER \	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOBS table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
COMMISSION	NUMBER (7,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

CURR_ORDER Table

ORDER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to CUSTOMER_ID column of the CUSTOMERS table
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table
ORDER_DATE	DATE	
ORDER_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	
SHIP_METHOD	NUMBER (5)	

To keep your top sales representatives motivated, your company plans to increase the bonuses of employees. You need to create a SELECT statement that returns the name, bonus, and maximum order amount associated with each employee for all employees whose bonus is less than 8 percent of their maximum order amount.

Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT e.last_name, e.first_name, e.commission, o.maxamt
FROM employee e, (SELECT employee_id, MAX(order_amt) MAXAMT
FROM curr_order
GROUP BY employee_id) o
WHERE e.employee_id = o.employee_id
AND e.commission < .08 * o.maxamt;
- B. SELECT e.last_name, e.first_name, e.commission, MAX(o.order_amount) MAXAMT
FROM employee e, curr_order o
WHERE e.employee_id = o.employee_id
AND e.commission < .08 * o.maxamt
GROUP BY e.last_name, e.first_name, e.commission;
- C. SELECT e.last_name, e.first_name, e.commission, MAX(o.order_amt)
FROM employee e, curr_order
WHERE e.employee_id = o.employee_id
AND e.commission < .08 * (SELECT employee_id, MAX(order_amt) MAXAMT
FROM curr_order
GROUP BY employee_id);
- D. SELECT last_name, first_name, commission, max_amt
FROM employee, (SELECT employee_id, MAX(order_amt) MAXAMT
FROM curr_order
GROUP BY employee_id)
WHERE employee.employee_id = curr_order.employee_id
AND commission < .08 * maxamt;

Ans: A

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Question 30.

Which statements concerning the creation of a view are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A constraint name must be provided when using the WITH CHECK OPTION clause or the statement will fail.
- B. View columns that are the result of derived values must be given a column alias.
- C. When the view already exists, using the OR REPLACE option requires the re-granting of the object privileges previously granted on the view.
- D. A view may have column names that are different than the actual base table(s) column names by using column aliases.

Ans: B & D

Question 31.

You need to create the CURRENTPR table. The table must meet these requirements:

1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and HRS_WORKED columns for numeric data.
2. The table must contain the PAY_DATE column for date values.
3. The table must contain the PAY_RATE and PAY_AMT columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.
4. The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and PAY_RATE columns.

Which CREATE TABLE statement will satisfy these requirements?

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE currentpr (
  employee_id NUMBER
  CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
  pay_date DATE
  CONSTRAINT pay_date_pk PRIMARY KEY(pay_date),
  hrs_worked NUMBER,
  pay_rate NUMBER(5,2),
  pay_amt NUMBER(10,2));
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE currentpr (
  employee_id NUMBER
  CONSTRAINT currentpr_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, pay_date),
  pay_date DATE,
  hrs_worked NUMBER,
  pay_rate NUMBER(5,2),
  pay_amt NUMBER(10,2));
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE currentpr (
  employee_id NUMBER,
  pay_date DATE,
  hrs_worked NUMBER,
  pay_rate NUMBER(5,2),
  pay_amt NUMBER(10,2),
  CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
  CONSTRAINT pay_date_pk PRIMARY KEY(pay_date));
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE currentpr (
  employee_id NUMBER,
  pay_date DATE,
  hrs_worked NUMBER,
  pay_rate NUMBER(5,2),
  pay_amt NUMBER(10,2),
  CONSTRAINT currentpr_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, pay_date));
```

Ans: D

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Question 32.

For which two types of constraints will a unique index be automatically created? (Choose two.)

- A. UNIQUE
- B. PRIMARY KEY
- C. NOT NULL
- D. FOREIGN KEY
- E. CHECK

Ans: A & B

Question 33.

You disabled the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ID column in the INVENTORY table and updated all the values in the INVENTORY table. You need to enable the constraint and verify that the new ID column values do not violate the constraint. If any of the ID column values do not conform to the constraint, an error message should be returned.

valuate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE inventory
ENABLE CONSTRAINT inventory_id_pk;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The statement will achieve the desired results.
- B. The statement will execute, but will NOT enable the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- C. The statement will execute, but will NOT verify that values in the ID column do NOT violate the constraint.
- D. The statement will return a syntax error.

Ans: A

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Question 34.

Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

PRODUCT Table

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	NUMBER (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
COST	NUMBER (7,2)	
QTY_IN_STOCK	NUMBER	
QTY_ON_ORDER	NUMBER	
REORDER_LEVEL	NUMBER	
REORDER_QTY	NUMBER	

SUPPLIER Table

SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (30)	
CITY	VARCHAR2 (25)	
REGION	VARCHAR2 (10)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2 (11)	

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE product
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_fk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?

- A. to drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCT table
- B. to remove any constraint references on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCT table
- C. to disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCT table
- D. to deactivate the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCT table

Ans: D

Question 35.

Which four statements about Oracle constraints are true? (Choose four.)

- A. A UNIQUE constraint specifies a column or combination of columns whose values must be unique for all rows in a table.
- B. A CHECK constraint specifies a condition that must be true.
- C. A PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each row of a table.
- D. A NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are NOT allowed in a column.
- E. A UNIQUE constraint prohibits the input of nulls because nulls do NOT satisfy the constraint conditions.
- F. A PRIMARY KEY constraint allows null values in a column when the column is part of a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row.

Ans: A, B, C & D

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Question 36.

Which statement about a table is true?

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

Ans: B

Question 37.

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE Table

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_LNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
EMP_FNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOB table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	
DOB	DATE	

Which statement should you use to increase the EMP_LNAME column length to 25 if the column currently contains 3000 records?

- A. You CANNOT increase the width of the EMP_LNAME column.
- B. ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY emp_lname VARCHAR2(25);
- C. ALTER TABLE employee
RENAME emp_lname VARCHAR2(25);
- D. ALTER employee TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN emp_lname VARCHAR2(25);
- E. ALTER employee TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN (emp_lname VARCHAR2(25));

Ans: B

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Question 38.

Examine the structure of the PO_DETAIL table.

PO_DETAIL Table

PO-NUM	PO_LINE	IN-PRODUCT	ID-PRODUCT	UNIT_PRICE
10052	1	1	100	10.30
10052	2	2	100	10.00
10054	1	1	50	72.00
10054	2	2	10	10.00
10054	3	3	10	10.00

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in, the indexes on, and the structure of the PO_DETAIL table?

- A. DELETE TABLE po_detail;
- B. TRUNCATE TABLE po_detail;
- C. ALTER TABLE po_detail
SET UNUSED (po_num, po_line_id, product_id, quantity, unit_price);
- D. DROP TABLE po_detail;

Ans: D

Question 39.

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE Table

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_LNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
EMP_FNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOB table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	
DPB	DATE	

The MGR_ID column currently contains employee identification numbers, and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?

- A. ALTER employee
MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));
- B. ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));
- C. ALTER employee TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));
- D. ALTER TABLE employee
REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));
- E. You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Ans: E

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Question 40.

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

- A. CREATE TABLE time1 (time1 NUMBER(9));
- B. CREATE TABLE date (time_id NUMBER(9));
- C. CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));
- D. CREATE TABLE time* (time_id NUMBER(9));
- E. CREATE TABLE \$time (time_id NUMBER(9));
- F. CREATE TABLE datetime (time_id NUMBER(9));

Ans: B, D & E

Question 41.

Evaluate this statement:

```
DELETE FROM workorder;
```

What does this statement accomplish?

- A. discards only the structure of the WORKORDER table
- B. deletes the WORKORDER column
- C. deletes all the rows from the WORKORDER table
- D. deletes all the values in the columns that do NOT have NOT NULL constraints
- E. generates an error because the FROM keyword should NOT be included
- F. deletes all rows from the WORKORDER table and permanently discards the table's structure

Ans: C

Question 42.

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

```
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER PK
NAME VARCHAR2(30)
LIST_PRICE NUMBER(7,2)
COST NUMBER(7,2)
```

You logged on to the database to update the PRODUCT table. After your session began, you issued these statements:

```
INSERT INTO product VALUES(4, 'Ceiling Fan', 59.99, 32.45);
INSERT INTO product VALUES(5, 'Ceiling Fan', 69.99, 37.20);
SAVEPOINT A;
UPDATE product SET cost = 0;
SAVEPOINT B;
DELETE FROM product WHERE UPPER(name) = 'CEILING FAN';
ALTER TABLE product ADD qoh NUMBER DEFAULT 10;
ROLLBACK TO B;
UPDATE product SET name = 'CEILING FAN KIT' WHERE product_id = 4;
```

Then you exit iSQL*Plus. Which of the statements you issued were committed?

- A. only the INSERT statements
- B. only the INSERT statements and the first UPDATE statement
- C. the INSERT statements, the first UPDATE statement, and the DELETE statement
- D. all of the DML operations
- E. none of the DML operations

Ans: D

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Question 43.

Which statement type would be used to remove transactions more than one year old from the TRX table?

- A. TCL
- B. DCL
- C. DDL
- D. DML
- E. DRL

Ans: D

Question 44.

Which two DML statements could you use to modify the contents of the PRODUCT_NAME column of the existing PRODUCT table? (Choose two.)

- A. INSERT
- B. MODIFY
- C. UPDATE
- D. COMMIT
- E. ALTER
- F. MERGE

Ans: C & F

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Question 45.

The PHYSICIAN table contains these columns:

```

PHYSICIAN_ID NUMBER NOT NULL PK
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL
LICENSE_NO NUMBER(7) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE

```

When new physician records are added, the PHYSICIAN_ID is assigned a sequential value using the PHY_NUM_SEQ sequence. The state licensing board assigns license numbers with valid license numbers being from 1000000 to 9900000. You want to create an INSERT statement that will prompt the user for each physician's name and license number and insert the physician's record into the PHYSICIAN table with a hire date of today. The statement should generate an error if an invalid license number is entered.

Which INSERT statement should you use?

- A. INSERT INTO physician
VALUES (phy_num_seq.NEXTVAL, ' &lname' , ' &fname' , &lno, sysdate)
WHERE &lno BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000;
- B. INSERT INTO physician
VALUES (phy_num_seq.NEXTVAL, ' &lname' , ' &fname' , &lno BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000, sysdate);
- C. INSERT INTO
(SELECT physician_id, last_name, first_name, license_no, hire_date
FROM physician
WHERE license_no BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (phy_num_seq.VALUE, ' &lname' , ' &fname' , &lno, sysdate);
- D. INSERT INTO
(SELECT physician_id, last_name, first_name, license_no, hire_date
FROM physician
WHERE license_no BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (phy_num_seq.NEXTVAL, &lname, &fname, &lno, sysdate);
- E. INSERT INTO
(SELECT physician_id, last_name, first_name, license_no, hire_date
FROM physician
WHERE license_no BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (phy_num_seq.NEXTVAL, ' &lname' , ' &fname' , &lno, sysdate);
- F. INSERT INTO
(SELECT physician_id, last_name, first_name, license_no, hire_date
FROM physician
WHERE license_no BETWEEN 1000000 and 9900000
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (&phy_num_seq, ' &lname' , ' &fname' , &lno, sysdate);

Ans: E

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Question 46.

Which statement regarding subqueries is true?

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

Ans: D

Question 47.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, name
FROM employee
WHERE employee_id NOT IN (SELECT employee_id
FROM employee
WHERE department_id = 30
AND job = ' CLERK' );
```

What would happen if the inner query returned a NULL value?

- A. No rows would be selected from the EMPLOYEE table.
- B. All the EMPLOYEE_ID and NAME values in the EMPLOYEE table would be displayed.
- C. Only the rows with EMPLOYEE_ID values equal to NULL would be included in the results.
- D. A syntax error would be returned.

Ans: A

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Question 48.

Examine the data from the DONATION table (PLEDGE_ID is the primary key).

PLEDGE_IN	DONOR_ID	PLEDGE_DT	AMOUNT_PLEDGED	AMOUNT_PAID	PAYMENT_DT
1	1	10-SEP-2001	1000	1000	02-OCT-2001
2	1	22-EFB-2002	1000		
3	2	08-OCT-2001	10	10	28-OCT-2001
4	2	10-DEC-2001	50		
5	3	02-NOV-2001	10000	9000	28-DEC-2001
6	3	05-JAN-2002	1000	1000	31-JAN-2002
7	4	09-NOV-2001	2100	2100	15-DEC-2001
8	5	09-DEC-2001	110	110	29-DEC-2001

This statement fails when executed:

```
SELECT amount_pledged, amount_paid
FROM donation
WHERE donor_id =
(SELECT donor_id
FROM donation
WHERE amount_pledged = 1000.00
OR pledge_dt = ' 05JAN-2002' );
```

Which two changes could correct the problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the subquery WHERE clause.
- B. Change the outer query WHERE clause to ' WHERE donor_id IN' .
- C. Change the outer query WHERE clause to ' WHERE donor_id LIKE' .
- D. Remove the single quotes around the date value in the inner query WHERE clause.
- E. Change the subquery WHERE clause to ' WHERE amount_pledged = 1000.00 AND
pledge_dt = ' 05JAN-2002' ' .
- F. Include the DONOR_ID column in the select list of the outer query.

Ans: B & E

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Question 49.

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

```
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9)
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
COST NUMBER(5,2)
LIST_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER(9)
```

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

- A. SELECT product_name, cost, supplier_id, AVG(list_price)
FROM product p, product a
WHERE p.supplier_id = a.supplier_id
GROUP BY product_name, cost, supplier_id;
- B. SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price)
FROM product p, (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost
FROM product
GROUP BY supplier_id) a
WHERE p.cost > a.avg_cost
GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id;
- C. SELECT product_name, cost, supplier_id, AVG(list_price)
FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost
FROM product
GROUP BY supplier_id)
GROUP BY product_name, cost, supplier_id;
- D. SELECT product_name, cost, p.supplier_id, AVG(list_price)
FROM product p, (SELECT supplier_id, AVG(cost) avg_cost
FROM product
GROUP BY supplier_id) a
WHERE p.supplier_id = a.supplier_id
AND p.cost > a.avg_cost
GROUP BY product_name, cost, p.supplier_id;

Ans: D

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Question 50.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_id, product_name, price
FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM product
WHERE price > 120
OR qty_in_stock > 100);
```

Which values will be displayed?

- A. The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than \$120.00 and have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.
- B. The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than \$120.00 or that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.
- C. The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products that are priced greater than \$120.00 or that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100 and have a supplier.
- D. The PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and PRICE of products supplied by a supplier with products that are priced greater than \$120.00 or with products that have a QTY_IN_STOCK value greater than 100.

Ans: D

Question 51.

For which situation would you use a group function?

- A. to display the order date of orders in ' DD MON YYYY' format
- B. to convert the character string ' January 28, 2002' to a date format
- C. to produce a total of all the values in the COST column of the PRODUCT table
- D. to display all the values in the CATEGORY column of the PRODUCT table in uppercase
- E. to eliminate duplicate values of the ORDER_ID column of the LINE_ITEM table

Ans: C

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Question 52.

Examine the data from the PO_DETAIL table.

PO_NUM	PO_LINE_ID	PRODUCT_ID	QUANTITY	UNIT_PRICE
10052	1	1	100	10.30
10052	2	2	100	10.00
10054	1	1	50	72.10
10054	2	1	10	10.00
10054	3	3	10	10.00

You query the PO_DETAIL table and a value of 5 is returned. Which SQL statement did you execute?

- A. SELECT SUM(quantity)
FROM po_detail;
- B. SELECT AVG(unit_price)
FROM po_detail;
- C. SELECT COUNT(AVG(unit_price))
FROM po_detail;
- D. SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM po_detail;
- E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT product_id)
FROM po_detail;
- F. SELECT COUNT(po_num, po_line_id)
FROM po_detail;

Ans: D

Question 53.

Examine the structure of the DONATION table.

PLEDGE_ID	NUMBER
DONOR_ID	NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT	DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED	NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID	NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT	DATE

Which two SELECT statements will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT donor_id, SUM(amount_pledged), SUM(amount_paid)
FROM donation
GROUP BY donor_id;
- B. SELECT SUM(amount_pledged), AVG(pledge_dt)
FROM donation
WHERE donor_id = 3;
- C. SELECT SUM(amount_pledged, amount_paid)
FROM donation
WHERE pledge_dt BETWEEN ' 01JAN-02' AND ' 31DEC-02' ;
- D. SELECT SUM(amount_pledged), MAX(pledge_dt)
FROM donation
WHERE pledge_dt > ' 31DEC-01' ;
- E. SELECT SUM(amount_pledged)
FROM donation
WHERE amount_pledged >= AVG(amount_pledged);
- F. SELECT MINIMUM(amount_pledged), MAXIMUM(amount_pledged)
FROM donation;

Ans: A & D

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Question 54.

Examine the data from the CLASS table.

CLASS_ID	CLASS_NAME	HOURS_CREDIT	INSTRUCTOR_ID
1	Introduction to Accounting	3	4
2	Computer Basics	3	1
3	Tax Accounting Principles	3	4
4	American History	3	2
5	Basic Engineering	3	

You query the database with this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(instructor_id)
FROM class;
```

Which value is displayed?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. The statement will NOT execute successfully.

Ans: C

Question 55.

Examine the structure of the CURR_ORDER table.

ORDER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to CUSTOMER_ID column of the CUSTOMER table
EMP_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table
ORDER_DT	DATE	
ORDER_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	
SHIP_METHOD	VARCHAR2 (5)	
SHIP_DT	DATE	
STATUS	VARCHAR2 (5)	

Which aggregate functions could be used with the ORDER_DT column? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. MAX
- B. SUM
- C. AVG
- D. MIN
- E. COUNT
- F. VARIANCE

Ans: A, D & E

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Question 56.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT c.customer_id, o.order_id, o.order_date, p.product_name
FROM customer c, curr_order o, product p
WHERE customer.customer_id = curr_order.customer_id
AND o.product_id = p.product_id
ORDER BY o.order_amount;
```

This statement fails when executed. Which change will correct the problem?

- A. Include the ORDER_AMOUNT column in the SELECT list.
- B. Use the table name in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. Remove the table aliases from the WHERE clause.
- D. Use the table aliases instead of the table names in the WHERE clause.
- E. Remove the table alias from the ORDER BY clause and use only the column name.

Ans: D

Question 57.

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

- A. =
- B. OR
- C. IN
- D. AND

Ans: D

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Question 58.

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

CLASS Table

CLASS_ID	CLASS_NAME	HOURS_CREDIT	INSTRUCTOR_ID
1	Introduction to Accounting	3	4
2	Computer Basics	3	1
3	Tax Accounting Principles	3	4
4	American History	3	2
5	Basic Engineering		

INSTRUCTOR Table

INSTRUCTOR_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
1	Chao	Ling
2	Vanderbilt	Herbert
3	Wigley	Martha
4	Page	Albert

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

- A. SELECT c.class_name, i.last_name || ' , ' || i.first_name InstructorName
FROM instructor i, class c
WHERE i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id (+);
- B. SELECT c.class_name, i.last_name || ' , ' || i.first_name InstructorName
FROM instructor I JOIN class c
WHERE i.instructor_id (+) = c.instructor_id;
- C. SELECT c.class_name, i.last_name || ' , ' || i.first_name InstructorName
FROM instructor i RIGHT OUTER JOIN class c
ON (i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id);
- D. SELECT class_name, last_name || ' , ' || first_name InstructorName
FROM instructor RIGHT OUTER JOIN class;
- E. SELECT c.class_name, i.last_name || ' , ' || i.first_name InstructorName
FROM instructor i RIGHT OUTER JOIN class c
USING (instructor_id);

Ans: C

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Question 59.

Examine the structures of the PATIENT, PHYSICIAN, and ADMISSION tables.

PATIENT Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	
INS_CODE	NUMBER	

PHYSICIAN Table

PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
LICENSE_NO	NUMBER (7)	NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

ADMISSION Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PATIENT_ID column of the PATIENT table
PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PHYSICIAN_ID column of the PHYSICIAN table
ADMIT_DATE	DATE	
DISCHG_DATE	DATE	
ROOM_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to ROOM_ID of the ROOM table

Which SQL statement will produce a list of all patients who have more than one physician?

- A.

```
SELECT p.patient_id
FROM patient p
WHERE p.patient_id IN (SELECT patient_id
FROM admission
GROUP BY patient_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1);
```
- B.

```
SELECT DISTINCT a.patient_id
FROM admission a, admission a2
WHERE a.patient_id = a2.patient_id
AND a.physician_id <> a2.physician_id;
```
- C.

```
SELECT patient_id
FROM admission
WHERE COUNT(physician_id) > 1;
```
- D.

```
SELECT patient_id
FROM patient FULL OUTER JOIN physician;
```

Ans: B

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Question 60.

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

CLASS Table

CLASS_ID	CLASS_NAME	HOURS_CREDIT	INSTRUCTOR_ID
1	Introduction to Accounting	3	4
2	Computer Basics	3	1
3	Tax Accounting Principles	3	4
4	American History	3	2
5	Basic Engineering	3	

INSTRUCTOR Table

INSTRUCTOR_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
1	Chao	Ling
2	Vanderbilt	Herbert
3	Wigley	Martha
4	Page	Albert

You have been asked to produce a report of all instructors, including the classes taught by each instructor. All instructors must be included on the report, even if they are not currently assigned to teach classes. Which two SELECT statements could you use? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM instructor i NATURAL JOIN class c
ON (i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id);
- B. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM instructor i, class c;
- C. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM class c LEFT OUTER JOIN instructor i
ON (i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id)
ORDER BY i.instructor_id;
- D. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM instructor i, class c
WHERE i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id (+)
ORDER BY i.instructor_id;
- E. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM instructor i LEFT OUTER JOIN class c
ON (i.instructor_id = c.instructor_id)
ORDER BY i.instructor_id;
- F. SELECT i.last_name, i.first_name, c.class_name
FROM instructor i, class c
WHERE i.instructor_id (+) = c.instructor_id
ORDER BY i.instructor_id;

Ans: D & E

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Question 61.

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

```
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9)
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(20)
COST NUMBER(5,2)
MANUFACTURER_ID VARCHAR2(10)
QUANTITY NUMBER(5)
```

Evaluate these two statements:

1. SELECT NVL(100 / quantity, ' none')
FROM PRODUCT;
2. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(quantity), ' none')
FROM PRODUCT;

Which statement is true?

- A. Statement 1 may fail because the data types are incompatible.
- B. Statement 1 executes but does NOT display the value ' none' for null values.
- C. Statement 2 causes an error when QUANTITY values are null.
- D. Both statements execute successfully.

Ans: A

Question 62.

Which SELECT statement will return a numeric value?

- A. SELECT SYSDATE - enroll_date + TO_DATE(' 29MAY-02')
FROM student;
- B. SELECT (14 + enroll_date) + 30.5 * 9
FROM student;
- C. SELECT (SYSDATE+ enroll_date) + TO_DATE(' 29MAY-02')
FROM student;
- D. SELECT (SYSDATE - enroll_date) + 30.5 * 9
FROM student;

Ans: D

Question 63.

The current date is January 1, 2001. You need to store this date value:
19-OCT-99

Which statement about the date format for this value is true?

- A. Both the YY and RR date formats will interpret the year as 1999.
- B. The RR date format will interpret the year as 2999, and the YY date format will interpret the year as 1999.
- C. The RR date format will interpret the year as 1999, and the YY date format will interpret the year as 2999.
- D. Both the YY and RR date formats will interpret the year as 2999.

Ans: C

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Question 64.

The TRANSACTION table contains these columns:

TRANSACTION_ID NUMBER(9)
 TRANS_CODE NUMBER(5)
 CUST_ACCOUNT VARCHAR2(12)

A new standard was adopted in your department affecting reports produced by querying the TRANSACTION table. When creating reports, a dash (-) followed by the three characters ' ANI' must be appended to all transaction codes that contain only 3 characters when creating reports. Any leading ' W' on a transaction code must be removed from the resulting data display. Which query will return the desired results?

- A. SELECT TRIM(' W' FROM (RPAD(trans_code, 7'ANI')))
 FROM transaction
 WHERE LENGTH(trans_code) = 3;
- B. SELECT TRIM(LEADING ' W' FROM (RPAD(trans_code, 3'ANI')))
 FROM transaction
 WHERE LENGTH(trans_code) = 3;
- C. SELECT TRIM(' W' FROM (RPAD(trans_code, 3'ANI')))
 FROM transaction
 WHERE LENGTH(trans_code) = 3;
- D. SELECT TRIM(' W' (RPAD(trans_code, 7'ANI')))
 FROM transaction
 WHERE LENGTH(trans_code) = 3;

Ans: A

Question 65.

The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

EMP_ID NUMBER(9)
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
 COMM_PCT NUMBER(2)

You need to display the commission percentage for each employee followed by a percent sign (%). If an employee does not receive a commission, the output should display ' No Comm' . Employee commissions do not exceed 20 percent.

Which statement should you use to achieve these results?

- A. SELECT emp_id, last_name, NVL(comm_pct||' %' , ' No Comm')
 FROM employee;
- B. SELECT emp_id, last_name, RPAD(NVL(TO_CHAR(comm_pct), ' No Comm'), 3, ' %')
 FROM employee;
- C. SELECT emp_id, last_name, NVL(TO_CHAR(comm_pct||' %'), ' No Comm')
 FROM employee;
- D. None of the statements return the desired results.

Ans: D

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Question 66.

For which task would you use the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement?

- A. to designate the ORDER table location
- B. to compare PRODUCT_ID values to 7382
- C. to display only unique PRODUCT_ID values
- D. to restrict the rows returned by a GROUP BY clause

Ans: B

Question 67.

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

PRODUCT Table

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
CATEGORY_ID	NUMBER	
QTY_PER_UNIT	NUMBER	
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (5,2)	
COST	NUMBER (5,2)	

You want to display all product identification numbers of products for which there are 500 or more available for immediate sale. You want the product numbers displayed alphabetically by supplier, then by product number from lowest to highest. Which statement should you use to achieve the required results?

- A.

```
SELECT product_id
FROM product
WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500
ORDER BY supplier_id, product_id;
```
- B.

```
SELECT product_id
FROM product
WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500
SORT BY supplier_id, product_id;
```
- C.

```
SELECT product_id
FROM product
WHERE qty_per_unit >= 500
ORDER BY supplier_id, product_id DESC;
```
- D.

```
SELECT product_id
FROM product
WHERE qty_per_unit > 500
SORT BY supplier_id, product_id;
```

Ans: A

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Question 68.

Examine the data in TEACHER table.

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SUBJECT_ID
88	Tsu	Ming	HST AMER
70	Smith	Ellen	HST INDIA
56	Jones	Karen	HST_REVOL
58	Hann	Jeff	HST_CURR
63	Hopewell	Mary Elizabeth	HST_RELIG

Which query should you use to return the following values from the TEACHER table?

Name Subject

 Jones, Karen HST_REVOL
 Hopewell, Mary Elizabeth HST_RELIG

- A. SELECT last_name||' , ' ||first_name "Name", subject_id "Subject"
FROM teacher
WHERE subject_id LIKE ' HST_%' ESCAPE\';
- B. SELECT last_name||' , ' ||first_name "Name", subject_id "Subject"
FROM teacher
WHERE subject_id = ' HST_R%' ;
- C. SELECT last_name||' , ' ||first_name "Name", subject_id "Subject"
FROM teacher
WHERE subject_id LIKE ' %HST_R%' ESC\';
- D. SELECT last_name||' , ' ||first_name "Name", subject_id "Subject"
FROM teacher
WHERE subject_id LIKE ' HST_%' ;

Ans: A

Question 69.

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT bonus
FROM salary
WHERE bonus BETWEEN 1 AND 250
OR (bonus IN(190, 500, 600)
AND bonus BETWEEN 250 AND 500);
```

Which value could the statement return?

- A. 100
- B. 260
- C. 400
- D. 600

Ans: A

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Question 70.

Examine the structure of the LINE_ITEM table.

LINE_ITEM_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Primary Key
ORDER_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Primary Key, Foreign Key to ORDER_ID column of the CURR_ORDER table
PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER(9)	NOT NULL, Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
QUANTITY	NUMBER(9)	

You must display the order number, line item number, product identification number, and quantity of each item where the quantity ranges from 10 through 100. The order numbers must be in the range of 1500 through 1575. The results must be sorted by order number from lowest to highest and then further sorted by quantity from highest to lowest.

Which statement should you use to display the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, line_item_id, product_id, quantity
FROM line_item
WHERE quantity BETWEEN 9 AND 101
AND order_id BETWEEN 1500 AND 1575
ORDER BY order_id DESC, quantity DESC;
- B. SELECT order_id, line_item_id, product_id, quantity
FROM line_item
WHERE (quantity > 10 AND quantity < 100)
AND order_id BETWEEN 1500 AND 1575
ORDER BY order_id ASC, quantity;
- C. SELECT order_id, line_item_id, product_id, quantity
FROM line_item
WHERE (quantity > 9 OR quantity < 101)
AND order_id BETWEEN 1500 AND 1575
ORDER BY order_id, quantity;
- D. SELECT order_id, line_item_id, product_id, quantity
FROM line_item
WHERE quantity BETWEEN 10 AND 100
AND order_id BETWEEN 1500 AND 1575
ORDER BY order_id, quantity DESC;

Ans: D

Question 71.

Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combinations of the POSITION and MANAGER values from the EMPLOYEE table?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT position, manager
FROM employee;
- B. SELECT position, manager DISTINCT
FROM employee;
- C. SELECT position, manager
FROM employee;
- D. SELECT position, DISTINCT manager
FROM employee;

Ans: A

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Question 72.

The ITEM table contains these columns:

ITEM_ID NUMBER(9)
COST NUMBER(7,2)
RETAIL NUMBER(7,2)

You need to create a report that displays the cost, the retail price, and the profit for item number 783920. To calculate the profit, subtract the cost of the item from its retail price, and then deduct an administrative fee of 25 percent of this derived value.

Which SELECT statement produces the desired results?

- A. SELECT cost, retail, (retail - cost) - ((retail - cost) * .25) "Profit"
FROM item
WHERE item_id = 783920;
- B. SELECT cost, retail, (retail - cost) - retail - (cost * .25) "Profit"
FROM item
WHERE item_id = 783920;
- C. SELECT cost, retail, (retail - cost - retail - cost) * .25 "Profit"
FROM item
WHERE item_id = 783920;
- D. SELECT cost, retail, retail - cost - retail - cost * .25 "Profit"
FROM item
WHERE item_id = 783920;

Ans: A

Question 73.

The ITEM table contains these columns:

ITEM_ID NUMBER(9)
COST NUMBER(7,2)
RETAIL NUMBER(7,2)

The RETAIL and COST columns contain values greater than zero.

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

- 1. SELECT item_id, (retail * 1.25) + 5.00 - (cost * 1.10) - (cost * .10) AS Calculated Profit
FROM item;
- 2. SELECT item_id, retail * 1.25 + 5.00 - cost * 1.10 - cost * .10 "Calculated Profit"
FROM item;

What will be the result?

- A. Statement 1 will display the ' Calculated Profit' column heading.
- B. Statement 1 and statement 2 will return the same value.
- C. Statement 1 will return a higher value than statement 2.
- D. One of the statements will NOT execute.

Ans: D

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Question 74.

Examine the data in the PRODUCT table.

ID NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURED ID	QUANTITY	COST
215	AAA 6pk-battery	NF10032	546	3.00
140	AA 2pk-battery	EL7968	2000	
603	D 2pk-battery	OT456	318	1.10
725	C 2pk-battery	OT456	239	.75
218	AAA 6pk-battery	OT456	980	3.15
220	AAA 8pk-battery	NF10032		4.20
126	AA 2pk-battery	NF10032	2513	
751	C 2pk-battery	EL7968	84	1.00

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT description
FROM product
ORDER BY manufacturer_id, quantity ASC
```

What is the ID_NUMBER of the first value displayed?

- A. AAA 6pk-battery
- B. C 2pk-battery
- C. D 2pk-battery
- D. AA 2pk-battery

Ans: B

Question 75.

Examine the data in the PRODUCT table.

ID NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURED ID	QUANTITY	COST
215	AAA 6pk-battery	NF10032	546	3.00
140	AA 2pk-battery	EL7968	2000	
603	D 2pk-battery	OT456	318	1.10
725	C 2pk-battery	OT456	239	.75
218	AAA 6pk-battery	OT456	980	3.15
220	AAA 8pk-battery	NF10032		4.20
126	AA 2pk-battery	NF10032	2513	
751	C 2pk-battery	EL7968	84	1.00

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT description, cost
FROM product
ORDER BY cost, quantity;
```

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

- A. No row with a PRODUCT_ID of 220 is displayed.
- B. The PRODUCT_ID value for the first record displayed is 220.
- C. The DESCRIPTION value for the first two records displayed is ' AA 2pkbattery' .
- D. The DESCRIPTION value for the first two records displayed is ' C 2pkbattery' .
- E. The PRODUCT_IDs value for the last two records displayed are 140 and 126.

Ans: D & E

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Question 76.

You want to query employee information and display the results sorted by the employee' s department, then by their salaries from highest to lowest. When multiple employees within the same department share a last name, they must be displayed in alphabetical order by first name.

Which ORDER BY clause should you use in your query?

- A. ORDER BY department_id, salary DESC, last_name, first_name
- B. ORDER BY department_id, salary ASC, last_name, first_name
- C. ORDER BY department_id, salary DESC, first_name || ' ' || last_name ASC
- D. ORDER BY department_id, salary, last_name, first_name,

Ans: A

Question 77.

Examine the data in the TEACHER table.

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SUBJECT_ID
88	Tsu	Ming	HST AMER
70	Smith	Ellen	HST INDIA
56	Jones	Karen	
58	Hann	Jeff	HST CURR
63	Hopewell	Mary Elizabeth	HST_RELIG

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT last_name||' ' ||first_name
FROM teacher
WHERE subject_id != NULL
ORDER BY last_name;
```

Which value is displayed first when executing this query?

- A. Tsu, Ming
- B. Smith, Ellen
- C. Hann, Jeff
- D. No value is displayed.

Ans: D

Question 78.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT l.order_id, i.description, l.quantity
WHERE i.id_number = l.product_id
FROM inventory i, line_item l
ORDER BY l.order_id, i.description;
```

This statement fails when executed. Which change will correct the problem?

- A. Reorder the clauses in the statement.
- B. Remove the table aliases from the FROM clause.
- C. Use the table names instead of the table aliases in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. Remove the table alias from the ORDER BY clause, and use only the column name.

Ans: A

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Question 79.

Which SELECT statement should you use to limit the display of account information to those accounts whose finance charge is greater than \$75.00?

- A. SELECT account_id, new_balance, finance_charge
FROM account
WHERE finance_charge > 75.00;
- B. SELECT account_id, new_balance, finance_charge
FROM account
HAVING finance_charge > 75.00;
- C. SELECT account_id, new_balance, finance_charge
FROM account
WHERE finance_charge > 75.00
GROUP BY finance_charge;
- D. SELECT account_id, new_balance, finance_charge
FROM account
GROUP BY finance_charge > 75.00;

Ans: A

Question 80.

Which logical condition operator, used in a WHERE clause, returns TRUE only when both of the conditions are true?

- A. NOT
- B. OR
- C. AND
- D. LIKE

Ans: C

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Question 81.

Examine the data in the LINE_ITEM table.

LINE_ITEM_ID	ORDER_ID	PRODUCT_ID	QUANTITY
2	1494	A-2356	7
3	1533	A-7849	18
6	1589	C-589	33
1	1533	A-3209	100
2	1533 A-	3210	1
4	1494	Z-78	1
10	1588	C-555	250
3	1494	Z-79	5

You query the database and return the value 23. Which script did you use?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, 3)
FROM line_item
WHERE line_item_id = 2
AND order_id = 1494;
- B. SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, 3, -2)
FROM line_item
WHERE line_item_id = 2
AND order_id = 1494;
- C. SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, -3, 2)
FROM line_item
WHERE line_item_id = 2
AND order_id = 1494;
- D. SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, 3, 2)
FROM line_item
WHERE line_item_id = 2
AND order_id = 1494;

Ans: D

Question 82.

Which script displays ' 01JAN-02' when the ENROLL_DATE value is ' 01JUL-01' ?

- A. SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, ' DAY')
FROM student;
- B. SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, ' YEAR')
FROM student;
- C. SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, ' MONTH')
FROM student;
- D. SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(enroll_date, ' YYYY'))
FROM student;

Ans: B

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Question 83.

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

- A. CONCAT
- B. ROUND
- C. TRUNC
- D. RPAD
- E. INSTR

Ans: A, D & E

Question 84.

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

- A. REPLACE
- B. SUBSTR
- C. LENGTH
- D. RPAD

Ans: C

Question 85.

Which statement concerning SQL functions is true?

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

Ans: A

Question 86.

For which two conditions would you use an equijoin query with the USING keyword? (Choose two.)

- A. The PRODUCT and VENDOR tables have corresponding columns, but the column in the VENDOR table contains null values that need to be displayed.
- B. The PRODUCT and VENDOR tables have columns with identical names.
- C. The PRODUCT and VENDOR tables do NOT have columns with identical names.
- D. The PRODUCT and VENDOR tables have corresponding columns, but the column in the PRODUCT table contains null values that need to be displayed.
- E. You want to perform a natural join of the PRODUCT and VENDOR tables but limit the number of columns in the join condition.
- F. The PRODUCT table contains a column that references another column in the PRODUCT table.

Ans: B & E

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Question 87.

Examine the data from the ASSET and DEPARTMENT tables.

ASSET Table (ASSET_ID is the primary key. DEPT_ID is a foreign key to the DEPARTMENT table.)

ASSET_ID	ASSET_VALUE	ASSET_DESCRIPTION	DEPT_ID
1	10500	Minicomputer	4
2	5100	Barcode Scanner	4
3	25052	Copier	3
4	32195	Panel Truck	2
5	10275	Color Laser Printer	5
6	28954	Forklift	

DEPARTMENT Table (DEPT_ID is the primary key.)

DEPT_ID	DEPT_ABBR	DEPT_NAME	MGR_ID
1	ACCT	Accounting	10
2	PURC	Purchasing	9
3	HRES	Human Resources	10
4	IS	Information Systems	4
5	CSS	Customer Support	8

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT d.dept_abbr, d.dept_name, a.asset_description
FROM department d LEFT OUTER JOIN asset a
ON (d.dept_id = a.dept_id)
ORDER BY d.dept_abbr, a.asset_description;
```

What will be the result of executing this statement?

A. DEPT_ABBR DEPT_NAME ASSET_DESCRIPTION

 CSS Customer Support Color Laser Printer
 HRES Human Resources Copier
 IS Information Systems Barcode Scanner
 IS Information Systems Minicomputer
 PURC Purchasing Panel Truck

B. DEPT_ABBR DEPT_NAME ASSET_DESCRIPTION

 CSS Customer Support Color Laser Printer
 HRES Human Resources Copier
 IS Information Systems Barcode Scanner
 IS Information Systems Minicomputer
 PURC Purchasing Panel Truck
 Forklift

C. DEPT_ABBR DEPT_NAME ASSET_DESCRIPTION

 ACCT Accounting
 CSS Customer Support Color Laser Printer
 HRES Human Resources Copier
 IS Information Systems Barcode Scanner
 IS Information Systems Minicomputer
 PURC Purchasing Panel Truck

D. DEPT_ABBR DEPT_NAME ASSET_DESCRIPTION

 ACCT Accounting
 CSS Customer Support Color Laser Printer
 HRES Human Resources Copier
 IS Information Systems Barcode Scanner
 IS Information Systems Minicomputer
 PURC Purchasing Panel Truck
 Forklift

Ans: C

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Question 88.

Examine the structures of the PATIENT, PHYSICIAN, and ADMISSION tables.

PATIENT Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	
INS_CODE	NUMBER	

PHYSICIAN Table

PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
LICENSE_NO	NUMBER (7)	NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

ADMISSION Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PATIENT_ID column of the PATIENT table
PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PHYSICIAN_ID column of the PHYSICIAN table
ADMIT_DATE	DATE	
DISCHG_DATE	DATE	
ROOM_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to ROOM_ID of the ROOM table

You want to create a report containing the patient name, physician name, and admission date for all admissions. Which two SELECT statements could you use? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT x.last_name || ' , ' || x.first_name as "Patient Name",
y.last_name || ' , ' || y.first_name as "Physician Name",
z.admit_date
FROM patient x, physician y, admission z
WHERE x.patient_id = z.patient_id
AND y.physician_id = z.physician_id;
- B. SELECT x.last_name || ' , ' || x.first_name as "Patient Name",
Y.last_name || ' , ' || y.first_name as "Physician Name",
z.admit_date
FROM patient x JOIN physician y
ON (x.patient_id = z.patient_id)
JOIN admission z
ON (y.physician_id = z.physician_id);
- C. SELECT x.last_name || ' , ' || x.first_name as "Patient Name",
y.last_name || ' , ' || y.first_name as "Physician Name",
z.admit_date
FROM patient x JOIN admission z
ON (x.patient_id = z.patient_id)
JOIN physician y
ON (y.physician_id = z.physician_id);
- D. SELECT last_name || ' , ' || first_name as "Patient Name",
Last_name || ' , ' || first_name as "Physician Name",
admit_date
FROM patient NATURAL JOIN admission NATURAL JOIN physician;

Ans: A & C

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Question 89.

Examine the structures of the PATIENT and PHYSICIAN tables.

PATIENT Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	
INS_CODE	NUMBER	

PHYSICIAN Table

PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
LICENSE_NO	NUMBER (7)	NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

Which join type could be used to produce a report of all patients with a physician assigned, including patient name and physician name?

- A. equijoin
- B. natural join
- C. The result CANNOT be accomplished because the two tables have no common column.
- D. cross join

Ans: C

Question 90.

Which SELECT statement implements a self join?

- A. SELECT i.id_number, m.manufacturer_id
FROM inventory i, inventory m
WHERE i.manufacturer_id = m.id_number;
- B. SELECT i.id_number, m.manufacturer_id
FROM inventory i NATURAL JOIN inventory m;
- C. SELECT i.id_number, m.manufacturer_id
FROM inventory i, manufacturer m
WHERE i.manufacturer_id = m.id_number;
- D. SELECT i.id_number, m.manufacturer_id
FROM inventory i, manufacturer m
WHERE i.manufacturer_id <> m.id_number;

Ans: A

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Question 91.

Examine the data in the WORKORDER table.

WO_ID	CUST_ID	REQUIRED_DT	COMPLE_DT	AMOUNT
1	1	04-DEC-2001	02-DEC-01	520.32
2	1	02-JAN-2002		
3	2	17-JAN-2002		
4	2	20-JAN-2002	05-JAN-2002	274.11
6	3	14-JAN-2001	13-JAN-2002	400.00
7	3	04-FEB-2002		
8	4	01-FEB-2002		
9	5		14-JAN-2002	

The WORKORDER table contains these columns:

WO_ID NUMBER PK

CUST_ID NUMBER

REQUIRED_DT DATE

COMPL_DT DATE

AMOUNT NUMBER(7,2)

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

- A. Using the SUM aggregate function with the AMOUNT column is allowed in any portion of a SELECT statement.
- B. Using the AVG aggregate function with any column in the table is allowed.
- C. Using the SUM aggregate function on the AMOUNT column will result in erroneous results because the column contains null values.
- D. Grouping on the REQUIRED_DT and COMPL_DT columns is NOT allowed.
- E. Using the AVG aggregate function on the AMOUNT column ignores null values.
- F. Using the MIN aggregate function on the COMPL_DT column will return a null value.

Ans: E

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Question 92.

The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID_NUMBER NUMBER PK
CATEGORY VARCHAR2(10)
LOCATION NUMBER
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)
PRICE NUMBER(7,2)
QUANTITY NUMBER

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

- A. SELECT category, SUM(price * quantity) TOTAL, location
FROM inventory
WHERE price > 100.00
GROUP BY category;
- B. SELECT category, location, SUM(price)
FROM inventory
WHERE price > 100.00
GROUP BY category, location;
- C. SELECT category, SUM(price * quantity) TOTAL, location
FROM inventory
WHERE price > 100.00;
- D. SELECT category, SUM(price * quantity) TOTAL, location
FROM inventory
WHERE price > 100.00
GROUP BY category, location;

Ans: D

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Question 93.

The EVENT table contains these columns:

```
EVENT_ID NUMBER
EVENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
EVENT_DESC VARCHAR2(100)
EVENT_TYPE NUMBER
LOCATION_ID NUMBER
```

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

- A. SELECT UNIQUE(location_id), COUNT(event_type)
FROM event
GROUP BY location_id;
- B. SELECT COUNT(*), DISTINCT(location_id)
FROM event;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT (event_type)
FROM event
GROUP BY location_id;
- D. SELECT location_id, COUNT(DISTINCT event_type)
FROM event
GROUP BY location_id;
- E. SELECT location_id, MAX(DISTINCT event_type)
FROM event
GROUP BY location_id;

Ans: D

Question 94.

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

- A. The Oracle Server will evaluate a HAVING clause before a WHERE clause.
- B. The Oracle Server will evaluate a WHERE clause before a GROUP BY clause.
- C. The Oracle Server will evaluate a GROUP BY clause before a HAVING clause.
- D. The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a WHERE clause.
- E. The Oracle Server will evaluate an ORDER BY clause before a HAVING clause.

Ans: B & C

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Question 95.

Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEE and DEPARTMENT tables:

EMPLOYEE

EMP_ID NUMBER NOT NULL PK
NAME VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL
FNAME VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
DEPT_NO NUMBER
TITLE VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT

DEPT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL PK
DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

You need to produce a list of departments, including the department name, that have more than three administrative assistants. Which SELECT statement will produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT dept_name
FROM employee JOIN department
ON employee.dept_id = department.dept_id
WHERE UPPER(title) = ' ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT'
GROUP BY dept_name
HAVING emp_id > 3;
- B. SELECT dept_name
FROM employee
GROUP BY dept_no
HAVING LOWER(title) = ' administrative assistant' AND COUNT(*) > 3;
- C. SELECT dept_name
FROM employee NATURAL JOIN department
WHERE LOWER(title) = ' administrative assistant'
GROUP BY dept_name
HAVING COUNT(emp_id) > 3;
- D. SELECT dept_name
FROM employee e JOIN department d
ON (e.dept_no = d.dept_id)
WHERE LOWER(title) = ' administrative assistant'
AND COUNT(*) > 3;
- E. SELECT d.dept_name
FROM employee e JOIN department d
ON (e.dept_no = d.dept_id)
WHERE LOWER(title) = ' administrative assistant'
GROUP BY dept_name
HAVING COUNT(emp_id) > 3;
- F. SELECT d.dept_name
FROM e.employee JOIN d.department
ON (e.dept_no = d.dept_id)
WHERE LOWER(title) = ' administrative assistant'
GROUP BY dept_name
HAVING COUNT(emp_id) > 3;

Ans: E

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Question 96.

Examine the structures of the PLAYER and TEAM tables:

PLAYER

PLAYER_ID NUMBER PK
 LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
 FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
 TEAM_ID NUMBER
 MGR_ID NUMBER
 SIGNING_BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

TEAM

TEAM_ID NUMBER
 TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

Which two situations would require a subquery to return the desired result? (Choose two.)

- A. a list of all players, including manager name and signing bonus amount
- B. a list of all players who received a signing bonus that was lower than the average
- C. a list of all teams that have more than 11 players
- D. a list of all players who play on the same team with ' John Wilcox'
- E. a list of all players who have a larger signing bonus than their manager
- F. a list of all players that are also managers

Ans: B & D

Question 97.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT s.student_name, s.grade_point_avg, s.major_id, m.gpa_avg
FROM student s, (SELECT major_id, AVG(grade_point_avg) gpa_avg
FROM student m
GROUP BY major_id) m
WHERE s.major_id = m.major_id
AND s.grade_point_avg > m.gpa_avg;
```

What will be the result of executing this SELECT statement?

- A. The names of all students with a grade point average that is higher than the average grade point average in their major will be displayed.
- B. The names of all students with a grade point average that is higher than the average grade point average of all students will be displayed.
- C. The names of all students, grouped by each major, with a grade point average that is higher than the average grade point average of all students in each major will be displayed.
- D. A syntax error will be returned because the FROM clause CANNOT contain a subquery.
- E. A syntax error will occur because of ambiguous table aliases.

Ans: A

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Question 98.

Which of two statements regarding the use of subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A subquery can be used in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement, if it returns more than one row.
- B. A subquery can be used in a CREATE VIEW statement, regardless of the number of rows it returns.
- C. A subquery used with the IN operator must return multiple rows.
- D. A subquery used in an INTO clause of a SELECT statement must return only one column, but can return multiple rows.
- E. A subquery can be used in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement, regardless of the number of rows it returns.
- F. A subquery CANNOT be used in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement.

Ans: B & F

Question 99.

Examine the structures of the PATIENT, PHYSICIAN, and ADMISSION tables.

PATIENT Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	
INS_CODE	NUMBER	

PHYSICIAN Table

PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	NOT NULL
LICENSE_NO	NUMBER (7)	NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

ADMISSION Table

PATIENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PATIENT_ID column of the PATIENT table
PHYSICIAN_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, References PHYSICIAN_ID column of the PHYSICIAN table
ADMIT_DATE	DATE	
DISCHG_DATE	DATE	
ROOM_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to ROOM_ID of the ROOM table

You want to retrieve all patients who were admitted after a particular physician was hired. Which construct would you use?

- A. a group function
- B. a MERGE statement
- C. a HAVING clause
- D. a single-row subquery

Ans: D

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Question 100.

You need to create a report to display the names of customers with a credit limit greater than the average credit limit of all customers. Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT last_name, first_name
FROM customer
WHERE credit_limit > AVG(credit_limit);
- B. SELECT last_name, first_name, AVG(credit_limit)
FROM customer
GROUP BY AVG(credit_limit);
- C. SELECT last_name, first_name, AVG(credit_limit)
FROM customer
GROUP BY AVG(credit_limit)
HAVING credit_limit > AVG(credit_limit);
- D. SELECT last_name, first_name
FROM customer
WHERE credit_limit > (SELECT AVG(credit_limit)
FROM customer);
- E. SELECT last_name, first_name
FROM customer
WHERE credit_limit = (SELECT AVG(credit_limit)
FROM customer);

Ans: D

Question 101.

Evaluate this SQL*Plus command:

```
COLUMN teacher_name HEADING ' Teacher' FORMAT A25
```

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

- A. It will set the TEACHER_NAME column heading to ' Teacher' .
- B. It will center the column heading of the TEACHER_NAME column.
- C. It will limit the TEACHER_NAME column heading to 25 characters.
- D. It will display the current settings for the TEACHER_NAME column.
- E. It will set the display width of the TEACHER_NAME column to 25.

Ans: A & E

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Question 102.

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

```
ID NUMBER(9) PK
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
STU_TYPE VARCHAR2(1)
ENROLL_DATE DATE
```

Evaluate this iSQL*Plus script:

```
SELECT id, last_name, first_name, enroll_date
FROM student
WHERE stu_type = ' &stype'
AND enroll_date between &&bdate and &&edate
/
```

What happens when this script is run a second time in the same session?

- A. The user is prompted for all three substitution variables.
- B. An error occurs because the STYPE substitution variable is NOT correctly specified.
- C. The values of BDATE and EDATE from the previous execution are used.
- D. An error occurs because the BDATE and EDATE substitution variables are NOT correctly specified.

Ans: C

Question 103.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT order_num, &order_date
FROM &&ordertbl
WHERE order_date = ' &order_date' ;
```

Which statement regarding the execution of this statement is true?

- A. The user will be prompted for all values in the select list each time the statement is executed in a session.
- B. The user will be prompted for the table name each time the statement is executed in a session.
- C. An error will occur when executing this statement because substitution variables are NOT allowed in a WHERE clause.
- D. The user will be prompted for the table name only the first time the statement is executed in a session.
- E. An error will occur when executing this statement because substitution variables must be unique within a SELECT statement.

Ans: D

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Question 104.

The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID_NUMBER NUMBER PK
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER

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

Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE description = UPPER(&description);
- B. SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE LOWER(description) = LOWER(' &description');
- C. SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE LOWER(description) = ' &description' ;
- D. SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE description = UPPER(' &&description');

Ans: B

Question 105.

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

- A. the SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses, but NOT the FROM clause
- B. the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, and GROUP BY clauses, but NOT the ORDER BY clause
- C. the SELECT and FROM clauses, but NOT the WHERE clause
- D. the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses only
- E. the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING clauses

Ans: E

Question 106.

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

- A. GRANT
- B. UPDATE
- C. COMMIT
- D. SELECT
- E. ROLLBACK
- F. RENAME

Ans: A & F

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Question 107.

Examine the structures of the EVENT and NEW_EVENT tables.

EVENT Table

EVENT_ID	NUMBER
EVENT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
EVENT_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2 (100)
EVENT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER

NEW_EVENT Table

EVENT_ID	NUMBER
EVENT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
EVENT_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2 (100)
EVENT_TYPE_ID	NUMBER
START_DT	DATE

You execute this MERGE statement:

```

MERGE INTO EVENT e
USING (SELECT *
FROM new_event
WHERE event_type_id = 4) n
ON (e.event_id = n.event_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET
e.event_type_id = n.event_type_id,
e.start_dt = n.start_dt
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (event_id, event_name, event_type_id)
VALUES(n.event_id, n.event_name, n.event_type_id);

```

This MERGE statement generates an error. Which statement describes the cause of the error?

- A. A subquery CANNOT be used in the USING clause of a MERGE statement.
- B. Table aliases CANNOT be used in a MERGE statement.
- C. The ON clause of the statement is invalid.
- D. The UPDATE portion of the statement is invalid.
- E. The INSERT portion of the statement is invalid.
- F. A MERGE statement CANNOT be used with tables that do NOT have an identical structure.

Ans: D

Question 108.

Which statement regarding DML statement functionality is true?

- A. DELETE can be used to delete rows or columns from a table.
- B. MERGE will delete rows that do NOT exist in either table.
- C. UPDATE will add rows to a table if an INTO clause is specified.
- D. UPDATE can update multiple columns in one table.
- E. INSERT must contain a VALUES clause.

Ans: D

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Question 109.

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

```
STU_ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL
DOB DATE
STU_TYPE_ID VARCHAR2(1) NOT NULL
ENROLL_DATE DATE
```

You create another table, named PT_STUDENT, with an identical structure. You want to insert all part-time students, who have a STU_TYPE_ID value of "P", into the new table. You execute this INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO pt_student
(SELECT stu_id, last_name, first_name, dob, sysdate
FROM student
WHERE UPPER(stu_type_id) = ' P' );
```

What is the result of executing this INSERT statement?

- A. All part-time students are inserted into the PT_STUDENT table.
- B. An error occurs because the PT_STUDENT table already exists.
- C. An error occurs because you CANNOT use a subquery in an INSERT statement.
- D. An error occurs because the STU_TYPE_ID column is NOT included in the subquery select list.
- E. An error occurs because both the STU_TYPE_ID and ENROLL_DATE columns are NOT included in the subquery select list.
- F. An error occurs because the INSERT statement does NOT contain a VALUES clause.

Ans: D

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Question 110.

Examine the structures of the AR_TRX and AR_TRX_HY tables.

AR_TRX Table

TRX_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
TRX_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (5)	
QUANTITY	NUMBER	
UNIT_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
EXT_AMT	NUMBER (9,2)	
TAX_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	

AR_TRX_HY Table

TRX_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
TRX_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (5)	
QUANTITY	NUMBER	
UNIT_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
EXT_AMT	NUMBER (9,2)	
TAX_AMT	NUMBER (7,2)	
GRAND_TOTAL	NUMBER (10,2)	
LOAD_DATE	DATE	

You are loading historical accounts receivable data from the AR_TRX table into the AR_TRX_HY table. During the load, you want to transform the data so that the GRAND_TOTAL column of the AR_TRX_HY table is equal to the sum of the EXT_AMT and TAX_AMT columns in the AR_TRX table. You want to set LOAD_DATE to the current date. If the record already exists in the target table, all values, except TRX_ID and TRX_TYPE, should be refreshed with the most recent data.

Which MERGE statement should you execute?

- A. `MERGE INTO ar_trx_hy h
USING ar_trx a
ON (h.trx_id = a.trx_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET
a.quantity = h.quantity,
a.unit_price = h.unit_price,
a.ext_amt = h.ext_amt,
a.tax_amt = h.tax_amt,
a.grand_total = h.ext_amt + h.tax_amt,
a.load_date = sysdate
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(a.trx_id, a.trx_type, a.quantity, a.unit_price,
a.ext_amt, a.tax_amt, a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt, sysdate);`
- B. `MERGE INTO ar_trx_hy
USING ar_trx
USING (trx_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET
quantity = quantity,
unit_price = unit_price,
ext_amt = ext_amt,
tax_amt = tax_amt,
grand_total = ext_amt + tax_amt,
load_date = sysdate
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN`

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```

INSERT VALUES(trx_id, trx_type, quantity, unit_price,
ext_amt, tax_amt, ext_amt + tax_amt, sysdate);
C. MERGE INTO ar_trx_hy h
  USING ar_trx a
  ON (h.trx_id = a.trx_id)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
  UPDATE ar_trx_hy SET
    h.quantity = a.quantity,
    h.unit_price = a.unit_price,
    h.ext_amt = a.ext_amt,
    h.tax_amt = a.tax_amt,
    h.grand_total = a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt,
    h.load_date = sysdate
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT VALUES(a.trx_id, a.trx_type, a.quantity, a.unit_price,
a.ext_amt, a.tax_amt, a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt, sysdate);
D. MERGE INTO ar_trx_hy h
  USING ar_trx a
  ON (h.trx_id = a.trx_id)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
  UPDATE SET
    h.quantity = a.quantity,
    h.unit_price = a.unit_price,
    h.ext_amt = a.ext_amt,
    h.tax_amt = a.tax_amt,
    h.grand_total = a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt,
    h.load_date = sysdate
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT VALUES(a.trx_id, a.trx_type, a.quantity, a.unit_price,
a.ext_amt, a.tax_amt, a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt, sysdate);
E. MERGE INTO ar_trx_hy h
  USING ar_trx a
  ON (h.trx_id = a.trx_id)
  WHEN MATCHED
  UPDATE SET
    h.quantity = a.quantity,
    h.unit_price = a.unit_price,
    h.ext_amt = a.ext_amt,
    h.tax_amt = a.tax_amt,
    h.grand_total = a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt,
    h.load_date = sysdate
  WHEN NOT MATCHED
  INSERT VALUES(a.trx_id, a.trx_type, a.quantity, a.unit_price,
a.ext_amt, a.tax_amt, a.ext_amt + a.tax_amt, sysdate);

```

Ans: D

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Question 111.

Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the MANUFACTURER_ID column of the INVENTORY table?

- A. ALTER TABLE inventory
ADD CONSTRAINT manufacturer_id PRIMARY KEY;
- B. ALTER TABLE inventory
ADD PRIMARY KEY (manufacturer_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY manufacturer_id CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY;
- D. ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY manufacturer_id;

Ans: B

Question 112.

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

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

Ans: A & B

Question 113.

The PO_DETAIL table contains these columns:

PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
 PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
 PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
 QUANTITY NUMBER
 UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_detail
ENABLE CONSTRAINT po_num_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?

- A. to drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column
- B. to activate the previously disabled constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index
- C. to create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column
- D. to enable any previously disabled FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column

Ans: B

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Question 114.

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

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

Ans: B & C

Question 115.

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_LNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
EMP_FNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOB table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the EMPLOYEE table?

- A. CREATE TABLE employee (
employee_id NUMBER,
emp_lname VARCHAR2(25),
emp_fname VARCHAR2(25),
dept_id NUMBER,
job_id NUMBER,
mgr_id NUMBER,
salary NUMBER(9,2),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id),
CONSTRAINT job_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(job_id) REFERENCES job(job_id),
CONSTRAINT mgr_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(mgr_id) REFERENCES employee(emp_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE employee (
employee_id NUMBER,
emp_lname VARCHAR2(25),
emp_fname VARCHAR2(25),
dept_id NUMBER,
job_id NUMBER,
mgr_id NUMBER,
salary NUMBER(9,2),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE employee (
employee_id NUMBER,
emp_lname VARCHAR2(25),
emp_fname VARCHAR2(25),
dept_id NUMBER,
job_id NUMBER,
mgr_id NUMBER,

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```

salary NUMBER(9,2),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id),
CONSTRAINT job_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(job_id) REFERENCES job(job_id));
D. CREATE TABLE employee (
employee_id NUMBER,
emp_lname VARCHAR2(25),
emp_fname VARCHAR2(25),
dept_id NUMBER,
job_id NUMBER,
mgr_id NUMBER,
salary NUMBER(9,2),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT employee_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
CONSTRAINT mgr_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(mgr_id) REFERENCES employee(emp_id));

```

Ans: A

Question 116.

Evaluate this statement:

```

SELECT *
FROM greg.customer;

```

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

- A. The CUSTOMER table exists in user Greg' s schema.
- B. The CUSTOMER table was created in the DBA schema.
- C. The CUSTOMER table was created in the public schema.
- D. The CUSTOMER table is accessible to all users.

Ans: A

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Question 117.

Logged on as user Ann, you issue these SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
customer_id NUMBER,
company_id VARCHAR2(30),
contact_name VARCHAR2(30),
contact_title VARCHAR2(20),
address VARCHAR2(30),
city VARCHAR2(25),
region VARCHAR2(10),
postal_code VARCHAR2(20),
country_id NUMBER,
phone VARCHAR2(20),
fax VARCHAR2(20),
credit_limit NUMBER (7,2));
```

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust
FOR customer;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON customer TO chan;
```

Which SELECT statements could user Chan issue to access the CUSTOMER table? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SELECT *
FROM ann.customer;
- B. SELECT customer_id
FROM customer;
- C. SELECT customer_name, phone
FROM cust;
- D. SELECT *
FROM ann.cust;
- E. SELECT COUNT(city)
FROM chan.cust;

Ans: A & C

Question 118.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE curr_order (
id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
emp_id NUMBER,
order_dt TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
order_amt NUMBER(7,2),
ship_method VARCHAR2(5));
```

Which statement about the ORDER_DT column is true?

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

Ans: A

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Question 119.

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
COST	NUMBER (7,2)	
QTY_IN_STOCK	NUMBER	
QTY_ON_ORDER	NUMBER	
REORDER_LEVEL	NUMBER	
REORDER_QTY	NUMBER	

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

Which statement should you use?

- A. ALTER TABLE product
ADD OR REPLACE (list_price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 5);
- B. ALTER TABLE product
MODIFY (list_price NUMBER(6,2) DEFAULT 5);
- C. ALTER TABLE product
MODIFY COLUMN (list_price NUMBER(6,2) DEFAULT ' \$5.00');
- D. ALTER TABLE product
MODIFY (list_price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 5)
REPLACE COLUMN (list_price NUMBER(6,2);
- E. You CANNOT reduce the size of the LIST_PRICE column.

Ans: B

Question 120.

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

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

Ans: D & E

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Question 121.

The LINE_ITEM table contains these columns:

```
LINE_ITEMID NUMBER(9)
ORDER_ID NUMBER(9)
PRODUCT_ID VARCHAR2(9)
QUANTITY NUMBER(5)
```

You created a sequence called LINE_ITEMID_SEQ to generate sequential values for the LINE_ITEMID column.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT line_itemid_seq.CURRVAL
FROM dual;
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?

- A. displays the next value of the LINE_ITEMID_SEQ sequence
- B. displays the current value of the LINE_ITEMID_SEQ sequence
- C. populates the LINE_ITEMID_SEQ sequence with the next value
- D. increments the LINE_ITEMID column

Ans: B

Question 122.

Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq
START WITH 10001
MAXVALUE 999999999
NOCYCLE;
```

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?

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

Ans: B

Question 123.

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

- A. CREATE SYNONYM inventory
FOR inventory;
- B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory
FOR marilyn;
- C. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM inventory
FOR marilyn.inventory;
- D. CREATE PUBLIC inventory SYNONYM
FOR marilyn.inventory;

Ans: C

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Question 124.

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

- A. CREATE SYNONYM emp
FOR chan.employee;
- B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp
FOR chan.barbara;
- C. CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM emp
FOR chan.employee;
- D. CREATE PUBLIC emp SYNONYM
FOR chan.employee;

Ans: A

Question 125.

Why would you NOT create an index on a column in the CLASS_SCHEDULE table?

- A. to reduce disk I/O
- B. to speed up row retrieval
- C. to speed up queries if the table has less than 50 rows
- D. to speed up queries that return less than 3 percent of the rows
- E. to speed up queries that include a foreign key reference to the STUDENT table

Ans: C

Question 126.

You granted user Joe the INDEX and REFERENCES privileges on the INVENTORY table. Which statement did you use?

- A. GRANT ALL
ON inventory
TO joe;
- B. GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE
ON inventory
TO joe;
- C. GRANT INDEX AND REFERENCES
ON inventory
TO joe;
- D. GRANT ALL WITH GRANT OPTION
ON inventory
TO joe;

Ans: A

Question 127.

Which condition would allow a user to grant SELECT privileges on the CUSTOMER table to everyone using the PUBLIC keyword?

- A. The user has SELECT privileges on the CUSTOMER table.
- B. The user owns the CUSTOMER table.
- C. The user has been granted the PUBLIC privilege.
- D. The user has been granted the SELECT privilege with the PUBLIC OPTION.

Ans: B

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Question 128.

You issued this statement:

```
REVOKE REFERENCES
ON inventory
FROM joe
CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

Which two tasks were accomplished by executing this statement? (Choose two.)

- A. All the PRIMARY KEY constraints created by user Joe were removed.
- B. All the FOREIGN KEY constraints on the INVENTORY table created by user Joe were removed.
- C. The ability to create a PRIMARY KEY constraint was revoked from user Joe.
- D. The ability to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the INVENTORY table was revoked from user Joe.
- E. All the constraints created by user Joe were removed.
- F. The ability to create any constraints was revoked from user Joe.

Ans: B & D

Question 129.

Which privilege is an object privilege?

- A. INDEX
- B. DROP USER
- C. CREATE SESSION
- D. BACKUP ANY TABLE

Ans: A

Question 130.

You issued this statement:

```
GRANT UPDATE
ON inventory
TO joe
WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

Which task was accomplished?

- A. Only a system privilege was granted to user Joe.
- B. Only an object privilege was granted to user Joe.
- C. User Joe was granted all privileges on the INVENTORY object.
- D. Both an object privilege and a system privilege were granted to user Joe.

Ans: B

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Question 131.

Which statement is true concerning a new user that has only been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege?

- A. The user can create a table.
- B. The user can alter their password.
- C. The user can select from tables they have created.
- D. The user can grant privileges on objects that they own.

Ans: B

Question 132.

Evaluate this SQL script:

```
CREATE USER hr IDENTIFIED BY hr01;
CREATE ROLE hr_manager;
CREATE ROLE hr_clerk;
GRANT hr_clerk TO hr_manager;
CREATE ROLE hr_director;
GRANT hr_manager TO hr_director;
GRANT hr_director TO hr
/
```

How many roles will the HR user have access to?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Ans: D

Question 133.

For which column would you create an index?

- A. a column that is small
- B. a column that is updated frequently
- C. a column containing a wide range of values
- D. a column with a small number of null values

Ans: C

Question 134.

Which statement about a sequence is true?

- A. Creating a sequence causes sequence numbers are stored in a table.
- B. One sequence can be used for multiple tables in the same schema.
- C. A sequence can only be used to create a primary key value.
- D. A sequence slows down the efficiency of accessing sequence values cached in memory.

Ans: B

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Question 135.

View the structure of the EMPLOYEE table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_LNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
EMP_FNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOB table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	
DOB	DATE	

Which statement would you use to create an index for the EMP_LNAME column?

- A. CREATE INDEX employee(emp_lname);
- B. CREATE INDEX employee_emp_lname_idx
ON employee;
- C. CREATE INDEX employee(emp_lname) employee_emp_lname_idx;
- D. CREATE INDEX employee_emp_lname_idx
ON employee(emp_lname);

Ans: D

Question 136.

Evaluate this view definition:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE order_hist_v
AS SELECT customer_id, COUNT(order_id) "Total Orders"
FROM order
WHERE order_amt >= 300
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

Which statement using the ORDER_HIST_V view will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT *
- FROM order_hist_v;
- B. UPDATE order_hist_v
- SET emp_id = 389
- WHERE emp_id = 5423
- AND order_amt <= 50;
- C. DELETE FROM order_hist_v
- WHERE customer_id = 794;
- D. INSERT INTO order_hist_v (order_id, customer_id, emp_id, order_dt)
- VALUES (8456, 292, 104, ' 1OCT-2001');

Ans: A

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Question 137.

An application view is no longer needed. Which SQL statement should you use to remove the TRANS_HIST_V view?

- A. DROP trans_hist_v;
- B. DELETE trans_hist_v;
- C. DROP VIEW trans_hist_v;
- D. TRUNCATE VIEW trans_hist_v;

Ans: C

Question 138.

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

```
ACCOUNT_ID NUMBER(12)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", account_id, finance_charge
FROM (SELECT account_id, finance_charge
FROM account
ORDER BY finance_charge DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 50;
```

What statement regarding the execution of this statement is true?

- A. The 50 greatest finance charge values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.
- B. The statement failed to execute because an inline view was NOT used.
- C. The ORDER BY clause was ignored because it was NOT placed in the outer query.
- D. The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Ans: A

Question 139.

You created a SQL SELECT statement that contains the ROWNUM pseudocolumn, an ORDER BY clause, and a subquery. What construct did you create?

- A. a materialized view
- B. a hierarchical report
- C. a Top-n query
- D. a complex view

Ans: C

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Question 140.

You created a view that contains groups of data, does NOT allow DML operations, and does not contain a subquery. Which type of view did you create?

- A. simple
- B. complex
- C. inline
- D. explicit

Ans: B

Question 141.

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
COST	NUMBER (7,2)	
QTY_IN_STOCK	NUMBER	
QTY_ON_ORDER	NUMBER	
REORDER_LEVEL	NUMBER	
REORDER_QTY	NUMBER	

When the PRODUCT table is created, how many constraints must be explicitly created?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 0
- D. 1

Ans: A

Question 142.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

1. CREATE TABLE supplier (
2. supplier_id NUMBER,
3. supplier_name VARCHAR2(25),
4. address VARCHAR2(25),
5. city VARCHAR2(25),
6. region VARCHAR2(25),
7. postal_code VARCHAR2(11),
8. CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(supplier_id),
9. CONSTRAINT supplier_name_nn NOT NULL(supplier_name),
10. CONSTRAINT postal_code_fk FOREIGN KEY (postal_code) REFERENCES postal_code code));

Which line will cause an error?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 7
- D. 8
- E. 9
- F. 10

Ans: E

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Question 143.

Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM USER_CONS_COLUMNS;
```

Logged on as user Ann, which task would you accomplish using this statement?

- A. display the columns associated with the constraints on the tables you own
- B. determine the type of constraint on the DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table in the user Chan schema
- C. display the names of the constraints on the tables you can access
- D. count the number of UNIQUE constraints in your schema

Ans: A

Question 144.

Which three statements about a column are true? (Choose three.)

- A. You CANNOT rename a column.
- B. You CANNOT decrease the width of a CHAR column.
- C. You CANNOT increase the width of a VARCHAR2 column.
- D. You CANNOT convert a CHAR data type column to the VARCHAR2 data type.
- E. You CANNOT specify the column's position when adding a new column to a table.
- F. You CANNOT modify the data type of a column if the column contains non-null data.

Ans: A, E & F

Question 145.

Which data type is a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table?

- A. VARCHAR2
- B. RAW
- C. BFILE
- D. ROWID

Ans: D

Question 146.

Which is a legal table name?

- A. 1CUSTOMER
- B. NEW_CUSTOMER_ENTERED_BEFORE_SEPT01
- C. NUMBER#1
- D. COLUMN

Ans: C

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Question 147.

You maintain two tables, CUSTOMER and PROSPECT, that have identical structures but different data. You want to synchronize these two tables by inserting records from the PROSPECT table into the CUSTOMER table, if they do not exist. If the customer already exists in the CUSTOMER table, you want to update customer data.

Which DML statement should you use to perform this task?

- A. INSERT
- B. UPDATE
- C. SYNC
- D. MERGE
- E. You CANNOT perform this task with one DML operation.

Ans: D

Question 148.

Examine the data from the CLASS and INSTRUCTOR tables.

CLASS Table

CLASS_ID	CLASS_NAME	HOURS_CREDIT	INSTRUCTOR_ID
1	Introduction to Accounting	3	4
2	Computer Basics	3	1
3	Tax Accounting Principles	3	4
4	American History	3	2
5	Basic Engineering	3	

I

INSTRUCTOR Table

INSTRUCTOR_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
1	Chao	Ling
2	Vanderbilt	Herbert
3	Wigley	Martha
4	Page	Albert

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

- A. DELETE class_id, class_name, hours_credit, instructor_id
FROM class
WHERE instructor_id IS NULL;
- B. DELETE FROM class
WHERE instructor_id NOT IN
(SELECT instructor_id
FROM class);
- C. DELETE FROM
instructor NATURAL JOIN class
WHERE instructor_id IS NOT NULL;
- D. DELETE FROM class
WHERE instructor_id IS NULL;

Ans: D

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Question 149.

Which action will cause an automatic rollback?

- A. GRANT statement
- B. CREATE statement
- C. System crash
- D. exiting from iSQL*Plus without first committing the changes
- E. subsequent DML statement
- F. SAVEPOINT statement

Ans: C

Question 150.

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

```
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER
LIST_PRICE NUMBER(7,2)
COST NUMBER(7,2)
```

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

- A. UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price * 1.055
SET cost = cost * 1.055
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
- B. UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price * .055 AND
cost = cost * .055
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
- C. UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price * 1.055, cost = cost * 1.055
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
- D. UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price + (list_price * .055), cost = cost + (cost * .055)
WHERE supplier_id LIKE ' Global Imports, Inc.'
OR supplier_id = 105;
- E. UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price + (list_price * .055), cost = cost + (cost * .055)
WHERE supplier_id LIKE ' Global Imports, Inc.' ;

Ans: C

Question 151.

Which construct can be used to return data based on an unknown condition?

- A. a subquery
- B. a GROUP BY clause
- C. a WHERE clause with an OR condition
- D. an ORDER BY clause

Ans: A

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Question 152.

Which two statements regarding the valid use of single-row and multiple-row subqueries are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Single-row subqueries can only be used in a WHERE clause.
- B. Multiple-row subqueries can be used in a WHERE clause and the INTO portion of an INSERT statement.
- C. Single-row subqueries can only be used with single-row operators.
- D. Multiple-row subqueries can be used with both single-row and multiple-row operators.
- E. Multiple-row subqueries can be used with the LIKE operator.
- F. Single- and multiple-row subqueries can be used with the BETWEEN operator.

Ans: B & C

Question 153.

Evaluate this SELECT statement that includes a subquery:

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, phone_num
FROM prospect
WHERE postal_code IN (SELECT postal_code
FROM sales
WHERE salesperson_id = 25);
```

Which two statements are true about the given subquery? (Choose two.)

- A. The query on the PROSPECT table executes once for each execution of the query on the SALES table.
- B. The results of the query on the PROSPECT table are returned to the query on the SALES table.
- C. The query on the PROSPECT table executes before the query on the SALES table.
- D. The results of the query on the SALES table are returned to the query on the PROSPECT table.
- E. The query on the SALES and the query on the PROSPECT table must both return a value or an error occurs.
- F. The query on the SALES table executes once for each execution of the query on the PROSPECT table.

Ans: D & F

Question 154.

How many values could a subquery used with the <> operator return?

- A. only 1
- B. up to 2
- C. up to 10
- D. unlimited

Ans: A

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Question 155.

Examine the structures of the CUSTOMER and CURR_ORDER tables:

CUSTOMER

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5)
NAME VARCHAR2(25)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(8,2)
ACCT_OPEN_DATE DATE

CURR_ORDER

ORDER_ID NUMBER(5)
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5)
ORDER_DATE DATE
TOTAL NUMBER(8,2)

Which scenario would require a subquery to return the desired results?

- A. You need to display the names of all the customers who placed an order today.
- B. You need to determine the number of orders placed this year by the customer with CUSTOMER_ID value 30450.
- C. You need to determine the average credit limit of all the customers who opened an account this year.
- D. You need to determine which customers have placed orders with amount totals larger than the average order amount.

Ans: D

Question 156.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT manufacturer_id, COUNT(*), order_date
FROM inventory
WHERE price > 5.00
GROUP BY order_date, manufacturer_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
ORDER BY order_date DESC;
```

Which clause specifies which rows will be returned from the INVENTORY table?

- A. WHERE price > 5.00
- B. HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
- C. ORDER BY order_date DESC;
- D. GROUP BY order_date, manufacturer_id
- E. SELECT manufacturer_id, COUNT(*), order_date

Ans: A

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Question 157.

Examine the data from the DONATION table.

DONATION (PLEDGE_ID is the primary key.)

PLEDGE_ID	DONOR_ID	PLEDGE_DT	AMOUNT_PLEDGED	AMOUNT_PAID	PAYMENT_DT
1	1	10-SEP-2001	1000	1000	02-OCT-2001
2	1	22-FEB-2002	1000		
3	2	08-OCT-2001	10	10	28-OCT-2001
4	2	10-DEC-2001	50		
5	3	02-NOV-2001	10000	9000	28-DEC-2001
6	3	05-JAN-2002	1000	1000	31-JAN-2002
7	4	09-NOV-2001	2100	2100	15-DEC-2001
8	5	09-DEC-2001	110	110	29-DEC-2001

You need to determine the average payment amount made by each donor during the last quarter of 2001. Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT donor_id, AVG(NVL(amount_paid,0))
FROM donation
WHERE payment_dt BETWEEN ' 01-OCT-2001' and ' 31-DEC-2001' ;
- B. SELECT donor_id, AVG(amount_paid)
FROM donation
WHERE payment_dt BETWEEN '01-OCT-2001' and ' 31-DEC-2001' ;
- C. SELECT donor_id, AVG(NULLIF(amount_paid,0))
FROM donation
WHERE payment_dt BETWEEN ' 01-OCT-2001' and ' 31-DEC-2001'
GROUP BY donor_id;
- D. SELECT donor_id, AVG(NVL(amount_paid,0))
FROM donation
WHERE payment_dt BETWEEN ' 01-OCT-2001' and ' 31-DEC-2001'
GROUP BY donor_id;
- E. SELECT donor_id, MEAN(amount_paid)
FROM donation
WHERE payment_dt BETWEEN ' 01-OCT-2001' and ' 31-DEC-2001'
GROUP BY donor_id;

Ans: D

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Question 158.

The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

EMP_ID NUMBER(9)
FNAME VARCHAR2(25)
LNAME VARCHAR(30)
SALARY NUMBER (7,2)
BONUS NUMBER(5,2)
DEPT_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to calculate the average bonus for all the employees in each department. The average should be calculated based on all the rows in the table even if some employees do not receive a bonus.

Which group function should you use to calculate this value?

- A. AVG
- B. SUM
- C. MAX
- D. COUNT
- E. MEAN
- F. AVERAGE

Ans: A

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Question 159.

Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SHIPPING_COST tables:

PRODUCT

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9)
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
COST NUMBER(5,2)
RETAIL_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)
WEIGHT NUMBER(5,2)

SHIPPING_COST

ID NUMBER(9)
LOWWEIGHT NUMBER(5,2)
HIGHWEIGHT NUMBER(5,2)
COST NUMBER(5,2)

You need to display each product name including the shipping cost of each product. The shipping cost is calculated by comparing the weight of a product to the lower and upper weight values in the SHIPPING_COST table.

Which two SELECT statements could you use? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT product_name, cost
FROM product NATURAL JOIN shipping_cost;
- B. SELECT p.product_name, s.cost
FROM product p, shipping_cost s
WHERE p.product_id = s.id(+);
- C. SELECT p.product_name, s.cost
FROM product p, shipping_cost s
WHERE p.weight BETWEEN s.lowweight AND s.highweight;
- D. SELECT p.product_name, s.cost
FROM product p, shipping_cost s
USING (p.weight, BETWEEN s.lowweight AND s.highweight);
- F. SELECT p.product_name, s.cost
FROM product p JOIN shipping_cost s
ON (p.weight BETWEEN s.lowweight AND s.highweight);
- G. SELECT p.product_name, s.cost
FROM product p, shipping_cost s
WHERE p.weight >= s.highweight;

Ans: C & F

Question 160.

The ID column in the CUSTOMER table that corresponds to the CUSTOMER_ID column of the CURR_ORDER table contains null values for rows that need to be displayed. Which type of join should you use to display the data?

- A. equijoin
- B. self join
- C. outer join
- D. natural join

Ans: C

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Question 161.

Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEE, PROJECT, and TASK tables.

EMPLOYEE Table

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_LNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
EMP_FNAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
JOB_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to JOB_ID column of the JOB table
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
SALARY	NUMBER (9,2)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	
DOB	DATE	

PROJECT Table

PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to EMPLOYEE_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table
PROJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (10)	
BEGIN_DT	DATE	
END_DT	DATE	

TASK Table

PROJECT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key, Foreign key to PROJECT_ID of the PROJECT table
TASK_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
TASK_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2 (100)	
EST_COMPL_DATE	DATE	
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to EMPLOYEE_ID of the EMPLOYEE table

You want to create a report of all employees, including employee name and project name, who are assigned to project tasks. You want to include all projects even if they currently have no tasks defined, and you want to include all tasks, even those not assigned to an employee.

Which joins should you use?

- A. a NATURAL JOIN between the TASK and EMPLOYEE tables and a LEFT OUTER JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables
- B. a LEFT OUTER JOIN between the TASK and EMPLOYEE tables and a RIGHT OUTER JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables
- C. a SELF JOIN on the EMPLOYEE table and a LEFT OUTER JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables
- D. a FULL OUTER JOIN between the TASK and EMPLOYEE tables and a NATURAL JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables
- E. a FULL OUTER JOIN between the TASK and EMPLOYEE tables and a FULL OUTER JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables
- F. a NATURAL JOIN between the TASK and EMPLOYEE tables and a NATURAL JOIN between the TASK and PROJECT tables

Ans: B

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Question 162.

Examine the structures of the PO_HEADER and SUPPLIER tables.

PO_HEADER Table

PO_NUM	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_DATE	DATE	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID column of the SUPPLIER table
PO_TERMS	VARCHAR2 (10)	
PO_TOTAL	NUMBER (10,2)	

SUPPLIER Table

SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (30)	
CITY	VARCHAR2 (25)	
REGION	VARCHAR2 (10)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2 (11)	

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p, supplier s
WHERE p.supplier_id = s.supplier_id;
```

Which two SQL statements will produce identical results? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p JOIN supplier s
USING (p.supplier_id);
- B. SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p NATURAL JOIN supplier s;
- C. SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p JOIN supplier s
USING (p.supplier_id = s.supplier_id);
- D. SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p JOIN supplier s
USING (supplier_id);
- E. SELECT p.po_num, s.supplier_name, p.po_date, p.po_total
FROM po_header p NATURAL JOIN supplier s
USING (supplier_id);

Ans: B & D

Question 163.

Which statement about joining tables with a non-equijoin is true?

- A. The columns being joined must have compatible data types.
- B. The number of join conditions required is always one less than the number of tables being joined.
- C. The tables being joined must have primary and foreign keys defined.
- D. No more than three tables can be joined using a non-equijoin.
- E. The tables being joined must NOT have any columns with the same name.
- F. A WHERE clause must specify a column in one table that directly corresponds to a column in the second table.

Ans: A

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Question 164.

Examine the data in the TEACHER table.

TEACHER Table

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SUBJECT_ID
88	Tsu	Ming	HST AMER
70	Smith	Ellen	HST INDIA
56	Jones	Karen	HST_REVOL
58	Hann	Jeff	HST CURR
63	Hopewell	Mary Elizabeth	HST_RELIG

```
SELECT *
FROM teacher
WHERE INSTR(subject_id, ' &1' ) = 4
AND LOWER(subject_id) LIKE ' HST%' ;
```

When prompted for the WHERE clause value you enter an underscore (_). Which result will this statement provide?

- A. It will execute, but it will NOT retrieve any data.
- B. It will return a syntax error because the TO_CHAR function was NOT used in the WHERE clause.
- C. It will display information on all teachers whose SUBJECT_ID begins with ' HST_ ' .
- D. It will display information on all teachers whose SUBJECT_ID begins with ' HST_ ' , regardless of the case in which the SUBJECT_ID is stored.

Ans: A

Question 165.

Examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

PRODUCT Table

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
CATEGORY_ID	NUMBER	
QTY_PER_UNIT	NUMBER	
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (5,2)	
COST	NUMBER (5,2)	

You created a report to display the wholesale prices of products available for order through your catalog. Which script should you use to display the prices in this format: "\$0.25"?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(cost, ' \$9.99')
FROM product;
- B. SELECT TO_NUM(cost, ' \$99,990.99')
FROM product;
- C. SELECT TO_NUMBER(cost, ' \$99999.99')
FROM product;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(cost, ' \$99,990.99')
FROM product;

Ans: D

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Question 166.

The STUDENT table contains these columns:

```
ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
ENROLL_DATE DATE
```

You need to create a script to display a student' s enrollment date and projected graduation date.

These are the desired results:

1. Prompt the user for a student id.
2. Display the student' s first name, last name, and date of enrollment.
3. Display the student' s projected graduation date by adding four years to the enrollment date value.

Which iSQL*Plus script produces all three of the desired results?

- A.

```
SELECT INITCAP(first_name)||INITCAP(last_name) student_name,
       TO_CHAR(enroll_date, ' DD MONTH YYYY' ) date_enrolled,
       TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(enroll_date, 4), ' DD MONTH YYYY' ) grad_date
FROM student
WHERE id = &id
/
```
- B.

```
SELECT CONCAT(INITCAP(first_name), INITCAP(last_name)),
       TO_CHAR(enroll_date, ' DD MONTH YYYY' ), ADD_MONTHS(enroll_date, 48)
       grad_date
FROM student
WHERE id = &id
/
```
- C.

```
SELECT INITCAP(first_name)||INITCAP(last_name), TO_CHAR(enroll_date, ' DD
MONTH YYYY' ),
       ADD_YEARS(enroll_date, 4) grad_date
FROM student
WHERE id = &id
/
```
- D.

```
SELECT CONCAT(INITCAP(first_name), INITCAP(last_name)),
       TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(enroll_date, 48), ' DD MONTH YYYY' ) grad_date
FROM student
WHERE id = &id
/
```

Ans: B

Question 167.

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT CONCAT(LOWER(SUBSTR(description, 1, 3)), subject_id) "Subject Description"
FROM subject;
```

In which order are the functions evaluated?

- A. CONCAT, LOWER, SUBSTR
- B. SUBSTR, LOWER, CONCAT
- C. LOWER, SUBSTR, CONCAT
- D. All three will be evaluated simultaneously.

Ans: B

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Question 168.

The ACCOUNT table contains these columns:

ACCOUNT_ID NUMBER(12)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)

These are the desired results:

1. Display all accounts that have a new balance that is less than the previous balance.
2. Display all accounts that have a finance charge that is less than \$25.00.
3. Include accounts that have no finance charge.

Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT account_id  
FROM account  
WHERE new_balance < prev_balance  
AND NVL(finance_charge, 0) < 25;
```

What does the statement provide?

- A. all of the desired results
- B. one of the desired results
- C. two of the desired results
- D. none of the desired results

Ans: A

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Question 169.

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

```
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9)
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(20)
COST NUMBER(5,2)
MANUFACTURER_ID VARCHAR2(10)
```

You want to display product costs with these desired results:

1. The cost displayed for each product is increased by 20 percent.
2. The product manufacturer id must be 25001, 25020, or 25050.
3. Twenty percent of the original cost is less than \$4.

Which statement should you use?

- A.

```
SELECT description, cost * 1.20
FROM product
WHERE cost * .20 < 4.00
AND manufacturer_id IN ( ' 25001' , ' 25020' , ' 25050' );
```
- B.

```
SELECT description, cost * 1.20
FROM product
WHERE cost * .20 < 4.00
AND manufacturer_id ANY( ' 25001' , ' 25020' , ' 25050' );
```
- C.

```
SELECT description, cost * .20
FROM product
WHERE cost * .20 < 4.00
AND manufacturer_id BETWEEN ' 25001' AND ' 25050' ;
```
- D.

```
SELECT description, cost * 1.20
FROM product
WHERE cost * .20 < 4
AND manufacturer_id = ( ' 25001' , ' 25020' , ' 25050' );
```

Ans: A

Question 170.

Evaluate this SQL*Plus command:

```
START delaccount
```

Which task will this command accomplish?

- A. It executes the DELACCOUNT PL/SQL routine.
- B. It runs the DELACCOUNT.SQL script file.
- C. It creates the DELACCOUNT file using the default file extension.
- D. It invokes the editor to edit the contents of the DELACCOUNT file.

Ans: B

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Question 171.

Which SQL SELECT statement performs a projection, a selection, and join when executed?

- A.

```
SELECT p.id_number, m.manufacturer_id, m.city
FROM product p, manufacturer m
WHERE p.manufacturer_id = m.manufacturer_id
AND m.manufacturer_id = ' NF10032' ;
```
- B.

```
SELECT id_number, manufacturer_id
FROM product
ORDER BY manufacturer_id, id_number;
```
- C.

```
SELECT id_number, manufacturer_id
FROM product
WHERE manufacturer_id = ' NF10032' ;
```
- D.

```
SELECT manufacturer_id, city
FROM manufacturer
AND manufacturer_id = ' NF10032'
ORDER BY city;
```

Ans: A

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Question 172.

Examine the data in the PRODUCT table.

PRODUCT Table

IN NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER ID	QUANTITY	COST
215	AAA 6pk-battery	NF10032	546	3.00
140	AA 2pk-battery	EL7968	2000	
603	D 2pk-battery	OT456	318	1.10
725	C 2pk-battery	OT456	239	.75
218	AAA 6pk-battery	OT456	980	3.15
220	AAA 8pk-battery	NF10032		4.20
126	AA 2pk-battery	NF10032	2513	
751	C 2pk-battery	EL7968	84	1.00

```
SELECT description, quantity, cost
FROM product
WHERE manufacturer_id LIKE ' NF10032'
AND NVL(cost, 0) < 5.00
ORDER BY quantity DESC, cost
```

Which result will the query provide?

A. DESCRIPTION QUANTITY COST

 AA 2pk-battery 2513
 AAA 6pk-battery 546 3
 AAA 8pk-battery 4.2

B. DESCRIPTION QUANTITY COST

 AAA 8pk-battery 4.2
 AA 2pk-battery 2513
 AAA 6pk-battery 546 3

C. DESCRIPTION QUANTITY COST

 AAA 6pk-battery 546 3
 AAA 8pk-battery 4.2
 AA 2pk-battery 2513

D. DESCRIPTION QUANTITY COST

 AA 2pk-battery 2513
 AAA 6pk-battery 546 3

Ans: B

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Question 173.

Examine the data from the AR_TRX and AR_TRX_HY tables as shown below:

AR_TRX

TRX_ID	TRX_TYPE	QUANTITY	UNIT_PRICE	EXT_AMT	TAX_AMT
1	D	10	100.00	1000.00	80.00
2	D	2	50.00	100.00	7.00
3	M	10	20.00	200.00 1	4.00

AR_TRX_HY

TRX_ID	TRX_TYPE	QUANTITY	UNIT_PRICE	EXT_AMT	TAX_AMT	GRAND_TOTAL	LOAD_DATE
2	D	2	50.00	100.00	8.00	108.00	10-OCT-2001

You have been granted SELECT privileges on the AR_TRX_HY table and INSERT, UPDATE, and SELECT privileges on the AR_TRX table.

You execute this statement:

```

MERGE INTO ar_trx a
USING ar_trx_hy h
ON (a.trx_id = h.trx_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET
a.quantity = h.quantity,
a.unit_price = h.unit_price,
a.ext_amt = h.ext_amt,
a.tax_amt = h.tax_amt
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (trx_id, trx_type, quantity, unit_price, ext_amt, tax_amt)
VALUES(h.trx_id, h.trx_type, h.quantity, h.unit_price, h.ext_amt, h.tax_amt);

```

What is the result?

- A. An error occurs because you do NOT have MERGE privileges on the AR_TRX table.
- B. Rows are inserted into the AR_TRX table.
- C. One or more rows are updated in the AR_TRX table.
- D. One or more rows are updated in the AR_TRX_HY table.
- E. Rows are inserted into the AR_TRX_HY table.
- F. An error occurs because there are no rows in the second table that are not in the first table.

Ans: C

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Question 174.

Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

PRODUCT Table

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER (7,2)	
COST	NUMBER (7,2)	
QTY_IN_STOCK	NUMBER	
QTY_ON_ORDER	NUMBER	
REORDER_LEVEL	NUMBER	
REORDER_QTY	NUMBER	

SUPPLIER Table

SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (25)	
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (30)	
CITY	VARCHAR2 (25)	
REGION	VARCHAR2 (10)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2 (11)	

You want to delete any products supplied by suppliers located in Dallas that have an in-stock quantity less than a specified value. Which script should you use?

- A. DELETE FROM product
WHERE supplier_id =
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM supplier
WHERE UPPER(city) = ' DALLAS')
AND qty_in_stock < &qoh;
- B. DELETE FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM supplier
WHERE UPPER(city) = ' DALLAS'
AND qty_in_stock < &qoh);
- C. DELETE FROM supplier
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM supplier
WHERE UPPER(city) = ' DALLAS')
AND qty_in_stock < &qoh;
- D. DELETE FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM supplier
WHERE UPPER(city) = ' DALLAS')
AND qty_in_stock < &qoh;
- E. DELETE FROM product
WHERE supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM supplier
WHERE UPPER(city) = ' DALLAS'
AND supplier_id IN
(SELECT supplier_id
FROM product
WHERE qty_in_stock < &qoh));

Ans: D

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Question 175.

You plan to query data using the TRANS_HIST_V view that was created by another user in their schema. Which statement is true?

- A. The Oracle Server will verify whether you have been granted access privileges to the TRANS_HIST_V view.
- B. The Oracle Server will retrieve the view definition from the ALL_VIEWS data dictionary view.
- C. The Oracle Server will retrieve data, determined by the query criteria, from the TRANS_HIST_V view.
- D. The Oracle Server will automatically reset the ARRAYSIZE value so the TRANS_HIST_V query will execute successfully.

Ans: A

Question 176.

You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge, and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge,
a.credit_limit
FROM customer c, account a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id
WITH READ ONLY;
```

Which statement can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?

- A. UPDATE
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT
- D. INSERT

Ans: C

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Question 177.

The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

```

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(15)
MGR_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
COMMISSION NUMBER(7,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

```

Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?

- A. SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ' ||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
FROM employee
WHERE job_id LIKE ' CLERK'
AND dept_id = 70
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10;
- B. SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ' ||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id, dept_id
FROM employee
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE ' CLERK'
AND dept_id = 70;
- C. SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ' ||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employee
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10
AND job_id LIKE ' CLERK'
AND dept_id = 70;
- D. The desired result can only be achieved using a PL/SQL LOOP.

Ans: A

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Question 178.

You want to create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge, and credit limit of all customers. When queried, the display should be sorted by credit limit from highest to lowest, then by last name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the CUSTOMER or ACCOUNT tables. No DML may be performed when using this view.

Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.first_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge,
a.credit_limit
FROM customer c, account a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM cust_credit_v
ORDER BY credit_limit DESC, last_name;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.
- B. The CREATE VIEW statement will fail because a view may NOT be created on tables that do NOT exist or are NOT accessible by the user.
- C. The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CEATE VIEW statement.
- D. To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER BY clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: ' ORDER BY a.credit_limit DESC, c.last_name' .

Ans: A