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Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE   DATE

NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
NAME   VARCHAR2 (60)

Which DELETE statement is valid?

A. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees);

B. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id=(SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees);

C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE name = `Carrey\\');

D. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE name = `Carrey\\');

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Examine the structure and data of the CUSTJTRANS table:

CUSTJRANS Name Null? Type CUSTNO NOT NULL CHAR(2) TRANSDATE DATE TRANSAMT NUMBER(6.2) CUSTNO TRANSDATE TRANSAMT 11 01-JAN-07 1000 22 01-FEB-07 2000 33 01-MAR-07 3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mon-rr in the CUSTJTRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT transdate + \\'10\\' FROM custjrans;

B. SELECT * FROM custjrans WHERE transdate = \\'01-01-07\\':

C. SELECT transamt FROM custjrans WHERE custno > \\'11\\':

D. SELECT * FROM custjrans WHERE transdate=\\'01-JANUARY-07\\':

E. SELECT custno - \\'A\\' FROM custjrans WHERE transamt > 2000:

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 3

Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table: Exhibit:

```
CUST_TRANS
Name            Null?          Type
-------         ------         ------
CUSTNO          NOT NULL       CHAR(2)
TRANSDATE       DATE
TRANSAMT                       NUMBER(6,2)

CUSTNO    TRANSDATE     TRANSAMT
-------   ---------     ---------
11        01-JAN-07     1000
22        01-FEB-07     2000
33        01-MAR-07     3000
```

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mm-rr in the CUST_TRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT transdate + \\'10\\' FROM cust_trans;

B. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate = \\'01-01-07\\';

C. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > \\'11\\';

D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate=\\'01-JANUARY-07\\';

E. SELECT custno + \\'A\\' FROM cust_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 4

The DBA issues this SQL command:

CREATE USER Scott IDENTIFIED by tiger;

What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

A. No privileges.

B. Only the SELECT privilege.

C. Only the CONNECT privilege.

D. All the privileges of a default user.

Correct Answer: A

There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. They are not added themselves to the user immediately after creation. The DBA needs to grant all privileges explicitly.

Incorrect Answers

B: There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. SELECT privilege needs to be added to the user Scott.

C: There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. CONNECT privilege needs to be added to the user Scott.

D: There is no default user in Oracle.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 348-351 Chapter 8: User Access in Oracle

QUESTION 5

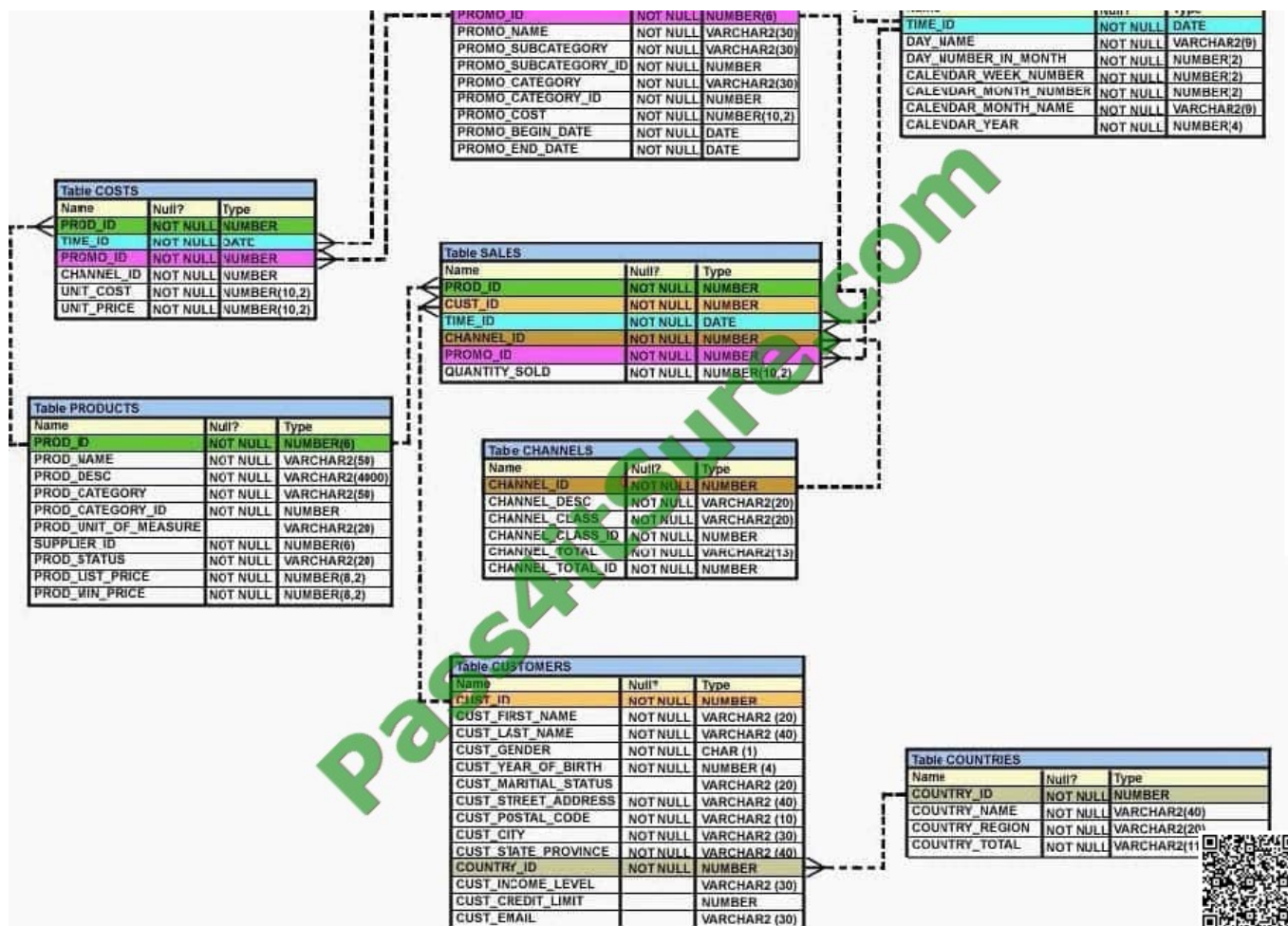Which three statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose three.)

A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and sub query

B. Sub queries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses

C. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subqeury

D. Main query and sub query can get data from different tables

E. Main query and sub query must get data from the same tables

F. Sub queries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 6

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement: Exhibit:

```
UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id
        FROM sales)
SET time_id = '22-MAR-2007'
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
                 FROM customers
                 WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND
                 credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above UPDATE statement?

A. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the column specified in the SELECT statement

B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement

C. It would not execute because a sub query cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement

D. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

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

A. cannot be nested

B. manipulate data items

C. act on each row returned

D. return one result per row

E. accept only one argument and return only one value

F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

Correct Answer: BCDF

manipulate data items, act on each row returned, return one result per row, and accept arguments that can be a column or expression.

Incorrect answer:

A is not single row attributes

E functions can accept more than one argument, e.g NVL2

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 3-5

QUESTION 8

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: SQL>DROP TABLE products;

What is the implication of this command? (Choose all that apply.)

A. All data in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain

B. All data along with the table structure is deleted

C. All views and synonyms will remain but they are invalidated

D. The pending transaction in the session is committed

E. All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 9

EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS data: EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	120	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	IT_ADMIN	5000
106	Smith	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Admin
20	Education
30	IT
40	Human Resources

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID. On the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT_ID is the primary key.

Evaluate this UPDATE statement.

UPDATE employees SET mgr_id = (SELECT mgr_id FROM employees WHERE dept_id= (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE department_name = \\'Administration\\')), Salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE emp_name = \\'Smith\\') WHERE job_id = \\'IT_ADMIN\\';

What happens when the statement is executed?

A. The statement executes successfully, leaves the manager ID as the existing value, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

B. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

C. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

D. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the employee name Smith.

E. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT_ADMIN job ID in the EMPLOYEES table.

F. The statement fails because there is no \\'Administration\\' department in the DEPARTMENTS table.

Correct Answer: D

\\'=\\' is use in the statement and sub query will return more than one row. Employees table has 2 row matching the employee name Smith. The update statement will fail.

Incorrect Answers :

A. The Update statement will fail no update was done.

B. The update statement will fail no update was done.

C. The update statement will fail no update was done.

E. The update statement will fail but not due to job_it=\\'IT_ADMIN\\' F. The update statement will fail but not due to department_id=\\'Administration\\'

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Sub queries, p. 6-12

QUESTION 10

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Winch two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT cust_last_name. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC:

B. SELECT cust_last_name. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit:

C. SELECT cust_last_name. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST:

D. SELECT cust_last_name. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_last_name. cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST:

Correct Answer: BC

If the ORDER BY clause is not used, the sort order is undefined, and the Oracle server may not fetch rows in the same order for the same query twice. Use the ORDER BY clause to display the rows in a specific order.

Note: Use the keywords NULLS FIRST or NULLS LAST to specify whether returned rows containing null values should appear first or last in the ordering sequence. ANSWER C Sorting The default sort order is ascending:

?Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first (for example, 1 to 999). ?Date values are displayed with the earliest value first (for example, 01-JAN-92 before 01-JAN95).

?Character values are displayed in the alphabetical order (for example,";"; first and";"; last). ?Null values are displayed last for ascending sequences and first for descending sequences.

-ANSWER B

?You can also sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

QUESTION 11

A data manipulation language statement _____.

A. completes a transaction on a table

B. modifies the structure and data in a table

C. modifies the data but not the structure of a table

D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Correct Answer: C

modifies the data but not the structure of a table

Incorrect answer:

A DML does not complete a transaction

B DDL modifies the structure and data in the table

D DML does not modified table structure.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-3

QUESTION 12

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table:

Exhibit: Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice;

B. SELECT AVG(inv_date-SYSDATE),AVG(inv_amt) FROM invoice;

C. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE-inv_date)) FROM invoice;

D. SELECT AVG(inv_date) FROM invoice;

Correct Answer: AB

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