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Oracle 1z0-007

Introduction to Oracle9I:SQL

Q&A DEMO

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1. What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?
A. creates a view with constraints
B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints
C. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges
D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist
Answer: D

2. What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)
A. You have too many tables.
B. Your tables are too long.
C. Your tables have difficult names.
D. You want to work on your own tables.
E. You want to use another schema's tables.
F. You have too many columns in your tables.
Answer: CE

3. The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:
STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END DATE
GPA NUMBER(4,3)
The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA) sorted from highest grade point average to lowest.

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
King	20	2200
Davis	30	5000
...		

Which statement produces a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?
A. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades
ORDER BY gpa ASC;
B. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades
SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
C. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades
SORT ORDER BY gpa;
D. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades

ORDER BY gpa;
E. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades
SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;
F. SELECT student_id, gpa
FROM student_grades
ORDER BY gpa DESC;
Answer: F

4. In which three cases would you use the USING clause? (Choose three.)

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
SALARY	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References MGR_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

TAX

MIN_SALARY	NUMBER	
MAX_SALARY	NUMBER	
TAX_PERCENT	NUMBER	

A. You want to create a nonequijoin.
B. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.
C. The tables to be joined have columns of the same name and different data types.
D. The tables to be joined have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
E. You want to use a NATURAL join, but you want to restrict the number of columns in the join condition.
Answer: CDE

5. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CITY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
STATE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
PROVINCE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

COUNTRY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2(12)
CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)
The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
SALARY	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

TAX

MIN_SALARY	NUMBER	
MAX_SALARY	NUMBER	
TAX_PERCENT	NUMBER	Percentage tax for given salary range

You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is. Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?
A. COUNT(UPPER(country_address))
B. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country_address)))
C. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country_address)))
D. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country_address)
E. COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country_address)))
Answer: E

6. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
Getz	10	3000
Davis	20	1500
King	20	2200
Davis	30	5000
Kochhar		5000

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

Which three subqueries work? (Choose three.)
A. SELECT *

```
FROM employees
where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
B.SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
C.SELECT distinct department_id
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
D.SELECT department_id
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
E.SELECT last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
F.SELECT department_id
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY AVG(SALARY));
```

Answer: CDE

7. A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions:

1. Choose rows from a table.
2. Choose columns from a table.
3. Bring together data that is stored in different tables by creating a link between them.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
SALARY	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References MGR_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table
LOCATION_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to LOCATION_ID column of the LOCATIONS table

LOCATIONS

LOCATION_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
CITY	VARCHAR2(30)	

Which set of keywords describes these capabilities?

A. difference, projection, join

B. selection, projection, join

C. selection, intersection, join

D. intersection, projection, join

E. difference, projection, product

Answer: B

8. Evaluate this SQL statement:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID
100	Getz	10	103
101	Davis	20	104
102	King	20	104
103	Davis	30	
104	Kochhar		103

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Sales
20	Marketing
30	Accounts
40	Administration

SELECTe. EMPLOYEE_ID, e. LAST_NAME, e. DEPARTMENT_ID,

d. DEPARTMENT_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d

WHERE e. DEPARTMENT_ID = d. DEPARTMENT_ID;

In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?

A. selection, projection, join

B. difference, projection, join
C. selection, intersection, join
D. intersection, projection, join
E. difference, projection, product
Answer: A

9. Evaluate this SQL statement:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID
100	Getz	10	103
101	Davis	20	104
102	King	20	104
103	Davis	30	
104	Kochhar		103

```
SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct)
+ (s.sales_amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_VALUE
FROM employees e, sales s
WHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;
```

What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?
A. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.
B. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.
C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.
D. An error will be reported.
Answer: C

10. Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY*12?

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID)

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	HR_MGR	5000
106	Bryan	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

A. SELECT ename, salary*12 'Annual Salary'
FROM employees;
B. SELECT ename, salary*12 "Annual Salary"
FROM employees;
C. SELECT ename, salary*12 AS Annual Salary

FROM employees;
D.SELECT ename, salary*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY")
FROM employees
Answer: B

11. Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100
FROM emp;
The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?
A.No change is required to achieve the desired results.
B.SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100)
FROM emp;
C.SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100
FROM emp;
D.SELECT ename, sal+100,*12
FROM emp;
Answer: B

12. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)
You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer_name, ".
The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table. Which statement produces this output?
A.SELECT dear customer, customer_name,
B.SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name || ','
FROM customers;
C.SELECT 'Dear Customer' || customer_name ','
FROM customers;
D.SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ','
FROM customers;
E.SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer_name || ","
FROM customers;
F.SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' ||
FROM customers;
Answer: D

13. Which two are attributes of iSQL*Plus? (Choose two.)
A.iSQL*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.
B.iSQL*Plus commands are accessed from a browser.

C. iSQL*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.
D. iSQL*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.
E. iSQL*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.
Answer: BE

14. Which is an iSQL*Plus command?
A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. SELECT
D. DESCRIBE
E. DELETE
F. RENAME
Answer: D

15. Which are iSQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)
A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. SELECT
D. DESCRIBE
E. DELETE
F. RENAME
Answer: D