Section 1 Lesson 1

1. You need to display each employee's name in all uppercase letters. Which function should you use?

CASE

UCASE

UPPER (*)

TOUPPER

2. You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT CONCAT(last_name, (SUBSTR(LOWER(first_name), 4))) "Default Password"
FROM employees;
```

Which function will be evaluated first?

CONCAT

SUBSTR

LOWER (*)

All three will be evaluated simultaneously.

3. Which SQL function is used to return the position where a specific character string begins within a larger character string?

CONCAT

INSTR (*)

LENGTH

SUBSTR

4. Which three statements about functions are true? (Choose three.)

(Choose all correct answers)

The SYSDATE function returns the Oracle Server date and time. (*)

The ROUND number function rounds a value to a specified decimal place or the nearest whole number. (*)

The CONCAT function can only be used on character strings, not on numbers.

The SUBSTR character function returns a portion of a string beginning at a defined character position to a specified length. (*)

5. The PRICE table contains this data:

PRODUCT_ID MANUFACTURER_ID
86950 59604

You query the database and return the value 95. Which script did you use?

SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, 3, 2)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;

(*)

SELECT LENGTH(product_id, 3, 2)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;

SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, -1, 3)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;

SELECT TRIM(product_id, -3, 2)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;

6. You need to display the number of characters in each customer's last name. Which function should you use?

LENGTH (*)

LPAD

COUNT

SUBSTR

7. You issue this SQL statement:

SELECT INSTR ('organizational sales', 'al')
FROM dual;

Which value is returned by this command?

1

2

13 (*)

17

8. You issue this SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND (1282.248, -2)
FROM dual;

What value does this statement produce?

1200

1282

1282.25

1300 (*)

9. Evaluate this function: MOD (25, 2) Which value is returned?

1 (*)

2

25

0

10. Which two functions can be used to manipulate number or date column values, but NOT character column values? (Choose two.)
(Choose all correct answers)

RPAD

TRUNC (*)

ROUND (*)

INSTR

CONCAT

11. You need to display the current year as a character value (for example: Two Thousand and One). Which element would you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RR

YY

YYYY

YEAR (*)

12. Which SELECT statement will NOT return a date value? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT (30 + hire_date) + 1440/24
FROM employees;

SELECT (SYSDATE - hire_date) + 10*8
FROM employees;

(*)

SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('25-JUN-02') + hire_date
FROM employees;

SELECT (hire_date - SYSDATE) + TO_DATE('25-JUN-02')
FROM employees;

13. You need to display the number of months between today's date and each employee's hiredate. Which function should you use?

ROUND

BETWEEN

ADD_MONTHS

MONTHS_BETWEEN (*)

14. You want to create a report that displays all orders and their amounts that were placed during the month of January. You want the orders with the highest amounts to appear first. Which query should you issue?

SELECT orderid, total
FROM orders
WHERE order_date LIKE '01-jan-02' AND '31-jan-02'
ORDER BY total DESC;

SELECT orderid, total
FROM orders
WHERE order_date IN (01-jan-02 , 31-jan-02)
ORDER BY total;

SELECT orderid, total
FROM orders
WHERE order_date BETWEEN '01-jan-02' AND '31-jan-02'
ORDER BY total DESC;

(*)

SELECT orderid, total
FROM orders
WHERE order_date BETWEEN '31-jan-02' AND '01-jan-02'
ORDER BY total DESC;

15. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT SYSDATE + 30
FROM dual;
```

Which value is returned by the query?

the current date plus 30 hours

the current date plus 30 days (*)

the current date plus 30 months

No value is returned because the SELECT statement generates an error.

Section 2 Lesson 1

16. Which three statements concerning explicit data type conversions are true? (Choose three.)

(Choose all correct answers)

Use the TO_NUMBER function to convert a number to a character string.

Use the TO_DATE function to convert a character string to a date value. (*)

Use the TO_NUMBER function to convert a character string of digits to a number. (*)

Use the TO_DATE function to convert a date value to character string or number.

Use the TO_CHAR function to convert a number or date value to character string. (*)

17. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SALARY NUMBER(6)
```

You need to create a report to display the salaries of all employees. Which script should you use to display the salaries in format: "$45,000.00"?

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(salary, '$999,999')
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT TO_NUM(salary, '$999,990.99')
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT TO_NUM(salary, '$999,999.00')
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.00')
```

FROM employees;

(*)

18. Which statement concerning single row functions is true?

Single row functions can accept only one argument, but can return multiple values.

Single row functions cannot modify a data type.

Single row functions can be nested. (*)

Single row functions return one or more results per row.

19. Which SQL Statement should you use to display the prices in this format: "$00.30"?

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, '$99,900.99') FROM product; (*)

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, "$99,900.99") FROM product;

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, '$99,990.99') FROM product;

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, $99,900.99) FROM product;

20. Which best describes the TO_CHAR function?

The TO_CHAR function can be used to specify meaningful column names in an SQL statement's result set.

The TO_CHAR function can be used to remove text from column data that will be returned by the database.

The TO_CHAR function can be used to display dates and numbers according to formatting conventions that are supported by Oracle. (*)

The TO_CHAR function can only be used on DATE columns.

21. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
HIRE_DATE DATE

You need to display HIRE_DATE values in this format:

January 28, 2000

Which SELECT statement could you use?

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, Month DD, YYYY)
FROM employees;

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Month DD, YYYY')
FROM employees;

(*)

SELECT hire_date(TO_CHAR 'Month DD', ' YYYY')
FROM employees;

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Month DD', ' YYYY')
FROM employees;

Section 2 Lesson 2

22. Which of the following General Functions will return the first non-null expression in the expression list?

NVL

NVL2

NULLIF

COALESCE (*)

23. Which statement about group functions is true?

NVL and NVL2, but not COALESCE, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

NVL and COALESCE, but not NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE can be used with group functions to replace null values. (*)

COALESCE, but not NVL and NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

24. The STYLES table contains this data:

STYLE_ID	STYLE_NAME	CATEGORY	COST
895840	SANDAL	85940	12.00
968950	SANDAL	85909	10.00
869506	SANDAL	89690	15.00
809090	LOAFER	89098	10.00
890890	LOAFER	89789	14.00
857689	HEEL	85940	11.00
758960	SANDAL	86979	

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT style_id, style_name, category, cost
FROM styles
WHERE style_name = 'SANDAL' AND NVL(cost, 0) < 15.00

ORDER BY category, cost;

Which result will the query provide?

STYLE_ID	STYLE_NAME	CATEGORY	COST
895840	SANDAL	85940	12.00
968950	SANDAL	85909	10.00
758960	SANDAL	86979	

STYLE_ID	STYLE_NAME	CATEGORY	COST
895840	SANDAL	85909	12.00
968950 SANDAL	85909	10.00	
869506	SANDAL	89690	15.00
758960	SANDAL	86979	

STYLE_ID	STYLE_NAME	CATEGORY	COST
895840	SANDAL	85909	12.00
968950	SANDAL	85909	10.00
758960	SANDAL	86979	
869506	SANDAL	89690	15.00

STYLE_ID	STYLE_NAME	CATEGORY	COST
968950	SANDAL	85909	10.00
895840	SANDAL	85940	12.00
758960	SANDAL	86979	

(*)

Section 3 Lesson 2

25. When joining 3 tables in a SELECT statement, how many join conditions are needed in the WHERE clause? Mark for Review
(1) Points

0

1

2 (*)

3

26. You have the following EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(25)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

The BONUS table includes the following columns:

BONUS_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
ANNUAL_SALARY NUMBER(10)
BONUS_PCT NUMBER(3, 2)
EMPLOYEE_ID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You want to determine the amount of each employee's bonus, as a calculation of salary times bonus. Which of the following queries should you issue?

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, b.annual_salary * b. bonus_pct
FROM employees e, bonus b
WHERE e.employee_id = b.employee_id;

(*)

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, b.annual_salary, b. bonus_pct
FROM employees e, bonus b
WHERE e.employee_id = b.employee_id;

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, b.annual_salary, b. bonus_pct
FROM employees, bonus
WHERE e.employee_id = b.employee_id;

SELECT first_name, last_name, annual_salary * bonus_pct
FROM employees, bonus NATURAL JOIN;

27. You have been asked to create a report that lists all corporate customers and all orders that they have placed. The customers should be listed alphabetically beginning with the letter 'A', and their corresponding order totals should be sorted from the highest amount to the lowest amount.
Which of the following statements should you issue?

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid
ORDER BY amount DESC, companyname;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid
ORDER BY companyname, amount DESC;

(*)

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid
ORDER BY companyname, amount;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid
ORDER BY companyname ASC, amount ASC;

28. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.first_name, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d

```
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND employees.department_id > 5000
ORDER BY 4;
```

Which clause contains a syntax error?

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.first_name, d.department_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id

AND employees.department_id > 5000 (*)

ORDER BY 4;

29. You need to create a report that lists all employees in department 10 (Sales) whose salary is not equal to $25,000 per year. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task?

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 25000 AND department_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary = 25000 AND department_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary <= 25000 AND department_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary != 25000 AND department_id = 10;
```

(*)

30. What happens when you create a Cartesian product?

All rows from one table are joined to all rows of another table (*)

The table is joined to itself, one column to the next column, exhausting all possibilities

The table is joined to another equal table

All rows that do not match in the WHERE clause are displayed

31. Which statement about outer joins is true?

The tables must be aliased.

The FULL, RIGHT, or LEFT keyword must be included.

The OR operator cannot be used to link outer join conditions. (*)

Outer joins are always evaluated before other types of joins in the query.

32. The EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table corresponds to the EMPLOYEE_ID column of the ORDERS table. The EMPLOYEE_ID column in the ORDERS table contains null values for rows that you need to display.
Which type of join should you use to display the data?

natural join

self-join

outer join (*)

equijoin

33. Using Oracle Proprietary join syntax, which two operators can be used in an outer join condition using the outer join operator (+)?

AND and = (*)

OR and =

BETWEEN...AND... and IN

IN and =

Section 4 Lesson 2

34. Which statement about a natural join is true?

Columns with the same names must have identical data types.

Columns with the same names must have the same precision and datatype. (*)

Columns with the same names must have compatible data types.

Columns with the same names cannot be included in the SELECT list of the query.

35. Which of the following best describes a natural join?

A join between two tables that includes columns that share the same name, datatypes and lengths (*)

A join that produces a Cartesian product

A join between tables where matching fields do not exist

A join that uses only one table

36. The following SQL statement will produce what output?

```
SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees
CROSS JOIN departments;
```

The missing rows from the join condition.

The last_name and department name from the employee table.

A Cartesian product between the two tables. (*)

A cross referenced result omitting similar fields from the two tables.

Section 4 Lesson 3

37. For which condition would you use an equijoin query with the USING keyword?

You need to perform a join of the CUSTOMER and ORDER tables but limit the number of columns in the join condition. (*)

The ORDER table contains a column that has a referential constraint to a column in the PRODUCT table.

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have no columns with identical names.

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have a corresponding column, CUST_ID. The CUST_ID column in the ORDER table contains null values that need to be displayed.

38. Below find the structure of the CUSTOMERS and SALES_ORDER tables:

CUSTOMERS
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
CUSTOMER_NAME 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 Foreign key to COUNTRY_ID column of the COUNTRY table
PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)
FAX VARCHAR2 (20)

CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7,2)

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

You need to create a report that displays customers without a sales order. Which statement could you use?

SELECT c.customer_name
FROM customers c
WHERE c.customer_id not in (SELECT s.customer_id FROM sales_order s);

(*)

SELECT c.customer_name
FROM customers c, sales_order s
WHERE c.customer_id = s.customer_id(+);

SELECT c.customer_name
FROM customers c, sales_order s
WHERE c.customer_id (+) = s.customer_id;

SELECT c.customer_name
FROM customers c
RIGHT OUTER JOIN sales_order s ON (c.customer_id = s.customer_id);

39. The primary advantage of using JOIN ON is:

The join happens automatically based on matching column names and data types

It will display rows that do not meet the join condition

It permits columns with different names to be joined (*)

It permits columns that don't have matching data types to be joined

40. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT a.last_name || ', ' || a.first_name as "Patient", b.last_name || ', ' || b.first_name as "Physician",
c.admission
FROM patient a
JOIN physician b
ON (b.physician_id = c.physician_id)
JOIN admission c
ON (a.patient_id = c.patient_id);

Which clause generates an error?

JOIN physician b

ON (b.physician_id = c.physician_id) (*)

JOIN admission c

ON (a.patient_id = c.patient_id)

41. What should be included in a SELECT statement to return NULL values from all tables?

natural joins

left outer joins

full outer joins (*)

right outer joins

42. Which query will retrieve all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table?

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
NATURAL JOIN departments d;

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

(*)

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d USING (e.department_id = d.department_id);

43. Which type of join returns rows from one table that have NO direct match in the other table?

equijoin

self join

outer join (*)

natural join

Section 5 Lesson 1

44. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT MIN(hire_date), department_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

Which values are displayed?

The earliest hire date in each department. (*)

The the earliest hire date in the EMPLOYEES table.

The latest hire date in the EMPLOYEES table.

The hire dates in the EMPLOYEES table that contain NULL values.

45. Which statement about the GROUP BY clause is true?

The first column listed in the GROUP BY clause is the most major grouping. (*)

The last column listed in the GROUP BY clause is the most major grouping.

The GROUP BY clause can contain an aggregate function.

A GROUP BY clause cannot be used without an ORDER BY clause.

46. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT MAX(salary), department_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

Which values are displayed?

The highest salary for all employees.

The highest salary in each department. (*)

The employees with the highest salaries.

The employee with the highest salary for each department.

47. What will the following SQL Statement do?

```
SELECT job_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id;
```

Displays all the employees and groups them by job.

Displays each job id and the number of people assigned to that job id. (*)

Displays only the number of job_ids.

Displays all the jobs with as many people as there are jobs.

Section 5 Lesson 2

48. Which group function would you use to display the lowest value in the SALES_AMOUNT column?

AVG

COUNT

MAX

MIN (*)

49. Group functions return a value for _____ and _____ null values in their computations.

a row set, ignore (*)

each row, ignore

a row set, include

each row, include

50. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
BONUS NUMBER(7,2)
COMM_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which three functions could be used with the HIRE_DATE, LAST_NAME, or SALARY columns? (Choose three.)

(Choose all correct answers)

MAX (*)

SUM

AVG

MIN (*)

COUNT (*)

51. Which group function would you use to display the total of all salary values in the EMPLOYEE table?

SUM (*)

AVG

COUNT

MAX

52. You need to calculate the standard deviation for the cost of products produced in the Birmingham facility. Which group function will you use?

STDEV

STDDEV (*)

VAR_SAMP

VARIANCE

53. You need to calculate the average salary of employees in each department. Which group function will you use?

AVG (*)

MEAN

MEDIAN

AVERAGE

54. You need to compute the total salary for all employees in department 10. Which group function will you use?

MAX

SUM (*)

VARIANCE

COUNT

55. Which aggregate function can be used on a column of the DATE data type?

AVG

MAX (*)

STDDEV

SUM

Section 5 Lesson 3

56. Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT (amount)
FROM inventory;
```

What will occur when the statement is issued?

The statement will return the greatest value in the INVENTORY table.

The statement will return the total number of rows in the AMOUNT column.

The statement will replace all NULL values that exist in the AMOUNT column.

The statement will count the number of rows in the INVENTORY table where the AMOUNT column is not null. (*)

57. Which SELECT statement will calculate the number of rows in the PRODUCTS table?

SELECT COUNT(products);

SELECT COUNT FROM products;

SELECT COUNT (*) FROM products; (*)

SELECT ROWCOUNT FROM products;

58. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
```

You need to display the number of employees whose salary is greater than $50,000? Which SELECT would you use?

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > 50000;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary < 50000;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees
WHERE salary < 50000;
```

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees
WHERE salary > 50000;

(*)

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees
WHERE salary > 50000
GROUP BY employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id;

59. Examine the data from the LINE_ITEM table:

LINE_ITEM_ID	ORDER_ID	PRODUCT_ID	PRICE	DISCOUNT
890898	847589	848399	8.99	0.10
768385	862459	849869	5.60	0.05
867950	985490	945809	5.60	
954039	439203	438925	5.25	0.15
543949	349302	453235	4.50	

You query the LINE_ITEM table and a value of 3 is returned. Which SQL statement did you execute?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT COUNT(discount) FROM line_item; (*)

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM line_item;

SELECT SUM(discount) FROM line_item;

SELECT AVG(discount) FROM line_item;

Section 6 Lesson 1

60. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(emp_id), mgr_id, dept_id
FROM employee
WHERE status = 'I'
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING salary > 30000
ORDER BY 2;

Why does this statement return a syntax error?

MGR_ID must be included in the GROUP BY clause. (*)

The HAVING clause must specify an aggregate function.

A single query cannot contain a WHERE clause and a HAVING clause.

The ORDER BY clause must specify a column name in the EMPLOYEE table.

61. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD_ID NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME VARCHAR(20)
PROD_CAT VARCHAR2(15)
PROD_PRICE NUMBER(5)
PROD_QTY NUMBER(4)

You need to identify the minimum product price in each product category.
Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?

SELECT prod_cat, MIN (prod_price)
FROM products
GROUP BY prod_price;

SELECT prod_cat, MIN (prod_price)
FROM products
GROUP BY prod_cat;

(*)

SELECT MIN (prod_price), prod_cat
FROM products
GROUP BY MIN (prod_price), prod_cat;

SELECT prod_price, MIN (prod_cat)
FROM products
GROUP BY prod_cat;

62. You want to write a report that returns the average salary of all employees in the company, sorted by departments. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEES:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE DATE
SALARY NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return the information that you require?

SELECT salary (AVG)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department;

SELECT AVG (salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department;

(*)

SELECT AVG (salary)
FROM employees
BY department;

SELECT AVG salary
FROM employees
BY department;

63. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT SUM(salary), department_id, department_name
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 1

GROUP BY department;

Which clause of the SELECT statement contains a syntax error?

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY (*)

64. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE DATE
SALARY NUMBER(10)

You want to create a report that includes each employee's last name, employee identification number, date of hire and salary. The report should include only those employees who have been with the company for more than one year and whose salary exceeds $40,000.
Which of the following SELECT statements will accomplish this task?

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 40000
AND hire_date = (SELECT hire_date FROM employees
WHERE (sysdate-hire_date) / 365 > 1);

SELECT employee_id, last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 40000
AND hire_date = (SELECT hire_date FROM employees
WHERE (sysdate-hire_date) / 365 > 1);

SELECT employee_id, last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 40000
AND (sysdate-hire_date) / 365 > 1;

(*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 40000
AND hire_date IN (sysdate-hire_date) / 365 > 1);

65. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9) PK
CATEGORY_ID VARCHAR2(10)
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(9)
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)
COST NUMBER(7,2)
PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

QUANTITY NUMBER

You display the total of the extended costs for each product category by location. You need to include only the products that have a price less than $25.00. The extended cost of each item equals the quantity value multiplied by the cost value.
Which SQL statement will display the desired result?

SELECT category_id, SUM(cost * quantity) TOTAL,location_id
FROM products
WHERE price > 25.00
GROUP BY category_id, location_id;

SELECT SUM(cost * quantity) TOTAL, location_id
FROM products
WHERE price < 25.00
GROUP BY location_id;

SELECT category_id, SUM(cost * quantity) TOTAL, location_id
FROM products
WHERE price < 25.00
GROUP BY category_id, location_id;

(*)

SELECT SUM(cost * quantity) TOTAL
FROM products
WHERE price < 25.00;

66. Which statement about the GROUP BY clause is true?

To exclude rows before dividing them into groups using the GROUP BY clause, you should use a WHERE clause. (*)

You can use a column alias in a GROUP BY clause.

By default, rows are not sorted when a GROUP BY clause is used.

You must use the HAVING clause with the GROUP BY clause.

67. The PLAYERS and TEAMS tables contain these columns:

PLAYERS
PLAYER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL
TEAM_ID NUMBER
POSITION VARCHAR2 (25)

TEAMS
TEAM_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

You need to create a report that lists the names of each team with more than three goal keepers.
Which SELECT statement will produce the desired result?

SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p, teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'
GROUP BY t.team_name;

SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players JOIN teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER' HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 3;

SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p, teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'
GROUP BY t.team_name HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 3;

SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p JOIN teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'
GROUP BY t.team_name HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 3;

(*)

Section 6 Lesson 2

68. The EMPLOYEES and ORDERS tables contain these columns:

EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(25)
CITY VARCHAR2(20)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)

ORDERS
ORDER_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY
ORDER_DATE DATE
TOTAL NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return all orders generated by a sales representative named Franklin during the year 2001?

SELECT order_id, total
FROM ORDERS (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Franklin')
WHERE order_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

SELECT (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Franklin') AND order_id, total
FROM ORDERS
WHERE order_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

SELECT order_id, employee_id, total
FROM ORDERS
WHERE order_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01' AND emp_id = 'Franklin';

SELECT order_id, total
FROM ORDERS
WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Franklin')
AND order_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

(*)

69. Using a subquery in which of the following clauses will return a syntax error?

WHERE

FROM

HAVING

You can use subqueries in all of the above clauses. (*)

70. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the order of subquery execution?

The outer query is executed first

The subquery executes once after the main query

The subquery executes once before the main query (*)

The result of the main query is used with the subquery

71. Which statement about subqueries is true?

Subqueries should be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Subqueries cannot contain group functions.

Subqueries are often used in a WHERE clause to return values for an unknown conditional value. (*)

Subqueries generally execute last, after the main or outer query executes.

72. Which operator can be used with subqueries that return only one row?

LIKE (*)

ANY

ALL

IN

Section 6 Lesson 3

73. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT, and ORDERS tables.

EMPLOYEE
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)

DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
CREATION_DATE DATE

ORDERS
ORDER_ID NUMBER(9)
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
DATE DATE
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)

You want to display all employees who had an order after the Sales department was established. Which of the following constructs would you use?

a group function

a single-row subquery (*)

the HAVING clause

a MERGE statement

74. Examine the following EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
SUPERVISOR_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to produce a report that contains all employee-related information for those employees who have Brad Carter as a supervisor. However, you are not sure which supervisor ID belongs to Brad Carter. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task?

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE supervisor_id =
    (SELECT supervisor_id
    FROM employees
    WHERE last_name = 'Carter');
```

```
SELECT *
FROM supervisors
WHERE supervisor_id =
    (SELECT supervisor_id
    FROM employees
    WHERE last_name = 'Carter');
```

```
SELECT *
FROM supervisors
WHERE supervisor_id =
    (SELECT employee_id
```

```
    FROM supervisors
    WHERE last_name = 'Carter');
```

```
        SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE supervisor_id =
    (SELECT employee_id
    FROM employees
    WHERE last_name = 'Carter');
```

(*)

75. Which best describes a single-row subquery?

a query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement (*)

a query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement

a query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

a query that returns one or more column values from the inner SELECT statement

Section 6 Lesson 4

76. Which best describes a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement (*)

A query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more column values from the inner SELECT statement

77. What is wrong with the following query?

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary =
  (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
```

Single rows contain multiple values and a logical operator is used.

Subquery returns more than one row and single row comparison operator is used. (*)

Subquery references the wrong table in the WHERE clause.

Nothing, it will run without problems.

78. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT customer_id, name
FROM customer
WHERE customer_id IN
  (SELECT customer_id
    FROM customer
    WHERE state_id = 'GA' AND credit_limit > 500.00);
```

What would happen if the inner query returned null?

An error would be returned.

No rows would be returned by the outer query. (*)

All the rows in the table would be selected.

Only the rows with CUSTOMER_ID values equal to null would be selected.

79. Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN
  (SELECT department_id
  &nbspFROM employees
  &nbspWHERE salary > 30000 AND salary < 50000);
```

Which values will be displayed?

Only employees who earn more than $30,000.

Only employees who earn less than $50,000.

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000 and more than $50,000.

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000, but less than $50,000. (*)

80. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT student_id, last_name, first_name
FROM student
WHERE major_id NOT IN
  (SELECT major_id
  &nbspFROM majors
  &nbspWHERE department_head_id = 30 AND title = 'ADJUNCT');
```

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

A syntax error would be returned.

No rows would be returned from the STUDENT table. (*)

All the rows in the STUDENT table would be displayed.

Only the rows with STUDENT_ID values equal to NULL would be displayed.

81. Which of the following statements contains a comparison operator that is used to restrict rows based on a list of values returned from an inner query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT description
FROM d_types
WHERE code IN (SELECT type_code FROM d_songs);

SELECT description
FROM d_types
WHERE code = ANY (SELECT type_code FROM d_songs);

SELECT description
FROM d_types
WHERE code <> ALL (SELECT type_code FROM d_songs);

All of the above. (*)

82. A multiple-row operator expects how many values?

One or more (*)

Only one

Two or more

None

83. What would happen if you attempted to use a single-row operator with a multiple-row subquery?

An error would be returned. (*)

No rows will be selected.

All the rows will be selected.

The data returned may or may not be correct.

84. Which operator or keyword cannot be used with a multiple-row subquery?

ALL

ANY

= (*)

>

85. You need to display all the products that cost more than the maximum cost of every product produced in Japan. Which multiple-row comparison operator could you use?

>ANY (*)

NOT=ALL

IN

>IN

86. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE and DEPART_HIST tables:

EMPLOYEE:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

DEPART_HIST:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
OLD_DEPT_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_DEPT_ID NUMBER(9)
CHANGE_DATE DATE

You want to generate a list of employees who are in department 10, but used to be in department 15. Which query should you use?

SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE (employee_id, department_id) IN
(SELECT employee_id, new_dept_id
 FROM depart_hist
 WHERE old_dept_id = 15) AND new_dept_id = 10;

(*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE (employee_id) IN
(SELECT employee_id
 FROM employee_hist
 WHERE old_dept_id = 15);

SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE (employee_id, department_id) =
(SELECT employee_id, new_dept_id
 FROM depart_hist
 WHERE new_dept_id = 15);

SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE (employee_id, department_id) IN
(SELECT employee_id, dept_id
 FROM employee
 WHERE old_dept_id = 15);

Section 7 Lesson 1

87. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (5,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER(4)
LAST_ORDER_DT DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE

Which INSERT statement will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

INSERT INTO products VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, 700); (*)

INSERT INTO products VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, SYSDATE);

INSERT INTO products(product_id, product_name) VALUES (2958, 'Cable');

INSERT INTO products(product_id, product_name, supplier_id VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, SYSDATE);

88. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD_ID NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
PROD_PRICE NUMBER(3)

You want to add the following row data to the PRODUCTS table:
(1) a NULL value in the PROD_ID column
(2) "6-foot nylon leash" in the PROD_NAME column
(3) "10" in the PROD_PRICE column

You issue this statement:

INSERT INTO products
VALUES (null,'6-foot nylon leash', 10);

What row data did you add to the table?

The row was created with the correct data in all three columns. (*)

The row was created with the correct data in two of three columns.

The row was created with the correct data in one of the three columns.

The row was created completely wrong. No data ended up in the correct columns.

89. You have been instructed to add a new customer to the CUSTOMERS table. Because the new customer has not had a credit check, you should not add an amount to the CREDIT column.
The CUSTOMERS table contains these columns:

CUST_ID NUMBER(10)
COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT NUMBER(10)
POC VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(30)

Which two INSERT statements will accomplish your objective?

(Choose all correct answers)

INSERT INTO customers (cust_id, company, poc, location)
VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', 'tflanders', 'samerica');

(*)

INSERT INTO customers
VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', null, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

(*)

INSERT INTO customers
VALUES (cust_id, company, credit, poc, location) (200, 'InterCargo', 0, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

INSERT INTO customers
VALUES (200, InterCargo, 0, tflanders, samerica);

90. Which statement about the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement is true?

If no column list is specified, then the values must be in the order the columns are specified in the table. (*)

The VALUES clause in an INSERT statement is optional.

Character, date, and numeric data must be enclosed within single quotes in the VALUES clause.

To specify a null value in the VALUES clause, use an empty string (' ').

91. You need to update the area code of employees that live in Atlanta . Evaluate this partial UPDATE statement:

UPDATE employee
SET area_code = 770

Which of the following should you include in your UPDATE statement to achieve the desired results?

UPDATE city = Atlanta;

SET city = 'Atlanta';

WHERE city = 'Atlanta'; (*)

LIKE 'At%';

92. What would happen if you issued a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause?

All the rows in the table would be deleted. (*)

An error message would be returned.

No rows would be deleted.

Only one row would be deleted.

93. You need to delete a record in the EMPLOYEES table for Tim Jones, whose unique employee identification number is 348. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(30)
PHONE NUMBER(10)

Which DELETE statement will delete the appropriate record without deleting any additional records?

DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 348; (*)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE last_name = jones;

DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 348;

DELETE 'jones' FROM employees;

94. Which two commands can be used to modify existing data in a database row?

(Choose all correct answers)

DELETE

MERGE (*)

SELECT

UPDATE (*)

95. When the WHERE clause is missing in a DELETE statement, what is the result?

All rows are deleted from the table. (*)

The table is removed from the database.

An error message is displayed indicating incorrect syntax.

Nothing. The statement will not execute.

96. Which of the following represents the correct syntax for an INSERT statement?

INSERT VALUES INTO customers (3178 J. Smith 123 Main Street Nashville TN 37777;

INSERT INTO customers VALUES '3178' 'J.' 'Smith' '123 Main Street' 'Nashville' 'TN' '37777';

INSERT INTO customers VALUES (3178, 'J.', 'Smith', '123 Main Street', 'Nashville', 'TN', '37777'); (*)

INSERT customers VALUES 3178, J., Smith, 123 Main Street, Nashville, TN, 37777;

97. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(10)
HIRE_DATE DATE
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

You want to execute one DML statement to change the salary of all employees in department 10 to equal the new salary of employee id 89898. Currently, all employees in department 10 have the same salary value. Which statement should you execute?

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = 89898;
```

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 89898);
```

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 89898)
WHERE department_id = 10;
```

(*)

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 89898 AND department_id = 10);
```

98. You want to enter a new record into the CUSTOMERS table. Which two commands can be used to create new rows?

INSERT, CREATE

MERGE, CREATE

INSERT, MERGE (*)

INSERT, UPDATE

99. Examine the structures of the PLAYERS, MANAGERS, and TEAMS tables:

PLAYERS
PLAYER_ID NUMBER Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
TEAM_ID NUMBER
MGR_ID NUMBER
SIGNING_BONUS NUMBER(9,2)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

MANAGERS
MANAGER_ID NUMBER Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
TEAM_ID NUMBER

TEAMS
TEAM_ID NUMBER Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
OWNER_LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
OWNER_FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

Which situation would require a subquery to return the desired result?

To display the names each player on the Lions team

To display the maximum and minimum player salary for each team

To display the names of the managers for all the teams owned by a given owner (*)

To display each player, their manager, and their team name for all teams with a id value greater than 5000

100. Evaluate this statement: DELETE FROM customer; Which statement is true? Mark for Review (1) Points

The statement deletes all the rows from the CUSTOMER table. (*)

The statement deletes the CUSTOMER column.

The statement deletes the first row in the CUSTOMERS table.

The statement removes the structure of the CUSTOMER table from the database.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You are creating the EMPLOYEES table. This table should
contain the COMMISSION_PCT column and use a value of 10 percent if nocommission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line shouldyou include in the CREATE TABLE statement to accomplish this task?
commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

2. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE line_item (line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9),
product_id NUMBER(9));

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You
issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

3. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail?
CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);
CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)
CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));
CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

4. Which statement about table and column names is true?
Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)
Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.
Table and column names cannot include special characters.
If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table
or column name, the name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

5. Which statement about creating a table is true?
With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement,
the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement,
the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement andthe schema does not exist, it will be created.

Section 8 Lesson 2

6. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),

description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters,
or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the columnshould be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the columnshould be fixed in length.

Today's date will be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

7. Which statement about data types is true?
The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in
the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.
The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

8. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second
value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DATE
DATETIME
TIMESTAMP (*)
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

9. Which data types stores variable-length character data?
Select two.
(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR
NCHAR
CLOB (*)
VARCHAR2 (*)

10. You are designing a table for the Human Resourcesdepartment. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?

(1) Points
CHAR
DATE (*)
TIMESTAMP
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Section 8 Lesson 2

11. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years.
Which data type should you use?
DATE
TIMESTAMP
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

12. You are designing a table for the Sales department. Youneed to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data typeshould you specify for this column?
CHAR
DATE
NUMBER (*)
VARCHAR2
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3

13. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table,

the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table.
Which statement should you use?
DROP TABLE (*)
TRUNCATE TABLE
ALTER TABLE
DELETE TABLE

14. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issuethe following command:
Alter table modify column
Alter table drop column
Alter table set unused (*)
Drop column 'columname'

15. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true?

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

16. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by:

Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.
Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax
Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)
Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

17. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY (backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2));
Which task will this statement accomplish?
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)
Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

18. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULLFIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULLEMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULLHIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));
ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;
ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)
DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncatethe table? Mark for Review (1) Points
the DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)
the TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege
the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege
the ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege

20. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (fax);
Which task will this statement accomplish?
Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performinga logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEES table

Section 8 Lesson 3

21. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to35 if the column currently contains 200 records?

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

22. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST
table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to removethe table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the DELETE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

23. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with ascale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS tablewithout a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 willautomatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NOrecords. Which statement is true?

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement.
(*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve theseresults.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Section 9 Lesson 1

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are
true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL
constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column
level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column beunique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values bydefault.

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column usingthe ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement. (*)

25. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column onlycontains certain character values. No numbers or special characters areallowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark
for Review
(1) Points
CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

26. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

27. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE customers

(customer_id NUMBER,

customer_name VARCHAR2(25),

 address VARCHAR2(25),

 city VARCHAR2(25),

 region VARCHAR2(25),

 postal_code VARCHAR2(11),

 CONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),

 CONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));

Why does this statement fail when executed?

The NUMBER data types require precision values.
UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.
The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.
NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

28. Which constraint can only be created at the columnlevel? Mark for Review
(1) Points
NOT NULL (*)
FOREIGN KEY
UNIQUE
CHECK

29. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and CheckConstraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for
Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)
Null Field
Table (*)
Row
Dictionary

Column (*)

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause couldyou use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Section 9 Lesson 2

31. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
1. CREATE TABLE part(
2. part_id NUMBER,
3. part_name VARCHAR2(25),
4. manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
5. cost NUMBER(7,2),
6. retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
7. CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
8. CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
9. CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCESmanufacturer(id));
Which line will cause an error?
6

7

8 (*)

9

32. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column?

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same data type in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

33. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table?
RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

34. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:
1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.
2. The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.
3. The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST 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 START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

35. Which of the following best describes the function of a CHECK constraint? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.
A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)
A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns.
A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

36. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Parent table.exist in the primary key column of the parent table.
A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table. (*)
An index must exist on the Parent table.
A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

37. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true?
The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifiesthat all the referential integrity constraints that refer to the primaryand unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark for Review
(1) Points
FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES

CASCADE (*)

ON DELETE SET NULL

39. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEES table in your schema. Which statement should you use?

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

40. This SQL command will do what?
ALTER TABLE employeesADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCESemployees(employee_id);

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fkconstraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating thata manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restrictingmanager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint thatindicates each employee ID must be unique.

Section 9 Lesson 3

41. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

42. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.
PRODUCT
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
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 suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;

For which task would you issue this statement?

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table
To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table
To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table
To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

43. Evaluate this statement
ALTER TABLE employeesENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;

For which task would you issue this statement?
to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table
to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table
to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index
to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

44. You need to display the names and definitions of constraints only in your schema. Which data dictionary view should you query? Mark for Review

DBA_CONSTRAINTS

USER_CONSTRAINTS (*)

ALL_CONS_COLUMNS

USER_CONS_COLUMNS

45. The DEPARTMENTS table contains these columns:
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (manager_id) TO departments(manager_id);

Which statement is true?
The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEES table to the DEPARTMENTS table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENTS table to the EMPLOYEES table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate areferential constraint.

46. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to
the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employees ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

(*)

ALTER TABLE employeesADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (department_id) REFERENCESdepartments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employeesADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department_id) REFERENCES (department_id);

47. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY

They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

49. You need to create a view that when queried will displaythe name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary,
and department identification number. When queried, the display should besorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first namealphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of theexistence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using thisview. Evaluate these statements:
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_idFROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;

Which statement is true?
When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

50. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table
exists?
FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Section 10 Lesson 1

51. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

The COURSE table contains these columns:

COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, termFROM faculty, course WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view ON(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term FROM faculty f and course cWHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view IN
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty course);

CREATE VIEW pt_view AS(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, termFROM faculty f, course cWHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

(*)

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of thecolumns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.
53. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it?
FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

54. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;

Which statement is true?
You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table usingthe EMP_VIEW view.

55. In order to query a database using a view, which of thefollowing statements applies?
Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword
You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)
You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.
The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still
returns the original data from those tables.

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains _____.
the DISTINCT keyword (*)
a WHERE clause
a subquery in the FROM clause
the WITH CHECK OPTION clause

57. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true?
You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

58. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true?

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITHREAD ONLY option.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

59. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view?
To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist
To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons
To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view
To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

60. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views?
They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Section 10 Lesson 2

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary gradesfor all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables.
Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_gradesWHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEENj.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuAS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuAS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal;

(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuFROM (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal);

62. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False?
True (*)

False

Section 10 Lesson 3

63. Which statement about an inline view is true?
An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

64. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40)
GROUP BY region, customer_id;

Which statement is true?
You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

65. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found:
In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value.
The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

67. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
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", customer_id, new_balancev

FROM

(SELECT customer_id, new_balance

FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;

What statement is true?

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.
The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)
The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highestto the lowest.
The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. You need to retrieve the next available value for the
SALES_IDX sequence. Which would you include in your SQL statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points
sales_idx
sales_idx.NEXT
sales_idx.NEXTVAL (*)
sales_idx.CURRVAL

69. Sequences can be used to: (choose three)
(Choose all correct answers)

Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive
Ensure primary key values will be unique even though gaps may exist(*)
Generate a range of numbers and optionally cycle through them again

(*)
Set a fixed interval between successively generated numbers. (*)
Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

70. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ
sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table?
ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;
CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;
ALTER TABLE employees …;
ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Section 11 Lesson 2

71. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated anumber from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False?
True (*)
False

72. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword
specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory?

LOAD
MEMORY

CACHE (*)
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
Which task will this statement accomplish?
It recreates the synonym if it already exists.
It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.
It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.
It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

74. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points
NOT NULL and UNIQUE
UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)
UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY
PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

75. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);

Which statement is true?
The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

77. Which statement about an index is true?
An index can only be created on a single table column.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.

Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.

An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

78. What would you create to make the following statement
execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';

A synonym.

An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

79. When creating an index on a table, which of the following statements are true? (Choose two)
(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequentlyused together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct Correct

80. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary KeyLAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTtable
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEEStable?
SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Section 11 Lesson 3

81. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

82. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement willaccomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);

(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

83. Which statement would you use to remove theLAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark
for Review
(1) Points
DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)
DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);
DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);
ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;
Correct Correct

84. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be ableto query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table withoutbeing required to specify the table's schema. Which of the followingshould Barry create?
A schema
An index
A view
A synonym (*)

85. For which column would you create an index? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
A column which has only 4 distinct values.

A column that is updated frequently

A column with a large number of null values (*)

A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database inthe past, but today he receives an error message stating that (althoughhe has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the mostlikely cause of the problem? Mark for Review
(1) Points
One or more object privileges have been REVOKED from Adam.

ADAM's CREATE SESSION privilege has been revoked. (*)

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.

87. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates
a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns ofEMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but noother data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow
this?
SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;
CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

88. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two)
(Choose all correct answers)
CREATE TABLE (*)
UPDATE
CREATE SYNONYM (*)
INDEX

89. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this?
CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE
None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

90. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choosetwo) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

DROP TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Section 12 Lesson 2

91. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to
allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use
to do this?Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

92. Which of the following best describes a role in anOracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A role is a type of system privilege.
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a
table.

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges?
an index
a view
a trigger
a role (*)

94. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to otherusers. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

95. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB
executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully?
(Choose two)
(Choose all correct answers)
SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
DROP TABLE bob.employees;

96. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user?

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION
PUBLIC
FORCE

97. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users?

ADMIN
ALL
PUBLIC (*)
USERS

98. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user?
USER_TAB_PRIVS
USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatypeCHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?
A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

100. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes areautomatically rolled back. True or False?
True (*)

False

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You are creating the EMPLOYEES table. This table should contain the COMMISSION_PCT column and use a value of 10 percent if no commission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line should you include in the CREATE TABLE statement to accomplish this task?
commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

2. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE line_item (line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9),
product_id NUMBER(9));

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)
You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

3. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail?
CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);
CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)
CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));
CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

4. Which statement about table and column names is true?
Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)
Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.
Table and column names cannot include special characters.
If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

5. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created inthe current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement andthe schema does not exist, it will be created.

Section 8 Lesson 2

6. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters,
or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date will be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

7. Which statement about data types is true?
The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in
the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.
The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

8. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second
value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DATE
DATETIME
TIMESTAMP (*)
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9.
Select two.
Which data types stores variable-length character data?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)
CHAR

NCHAR
CLOB (*)
VARCHAR2 (*)

10. You are designing a table for the Human Resourcesdepartment. This table must include a column that contains each
employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
CHAR
DATE (*)
TIMESTAMP
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Section 8 Lesson 2

11. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years.
Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DATE
TIMESTAMP
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. You are designing a table for the Sales department. Youneed to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data typeshould you specify for this column? Mark for Review

(1) Points
CHAR
DATE
NUMBER (*)
VARCHAR2
Section 8 Lesson 3

13. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table,
the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table.
Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DROP TABLE (*)
TRUNCATE TABLE
ALTER TABLE
DELETE TABLE

14. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table data blocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points
Alter table modify column
Alter table drop column
Alter table set unused (*)
Drop column 'columname'

15. Which statement about decreasing the width of a columnis true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease thewidth of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the widthof the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the
table in which the column resides is empty.

16. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for
documentation by: Mark for Review
(1) Points
Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.
Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax
Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)
Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

17. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY (backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2));

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)
Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)
Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to
NUMBER(8,2) (*)

18. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULLFIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULLEMPLOYEE_ID
NUMBER(4) NOT NULLHIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which
statement could you use to accomplish this task?
ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));
ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;
ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)
DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;

19. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES
table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncatethe table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
the DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)
the TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege
the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege
the ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege
Correct Correct

20. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (fax);

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performinga logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEES table

Section 8 Lesson 3

21. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to35 if the column currently contains 200 records?

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

22. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST
table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to removethe table structure. Which statement should you use?
the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the DELETE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

23. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with ascale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table
without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 willautomatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NOrecords. Which statement is true?

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement.
(*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve theseresults.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Section 9 Lesson 1

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are
true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL
constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column
level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be
unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default.

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD
CONSTRAINT statement. (*)

25. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark
for Review
(1) Points
CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

26. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

27. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE customers
(customer_id NUMBER,
customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
 address VARCHAR2(25),
 city VARCHAR2(25),
 region VARCHAR2(25),
 postal_code VARCHAR2(11),
 CONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
 CONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));

Why does this statement fail when executed?

The NUMBER data types require precision values.
UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.
The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.
NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

28. Which constraint can only be created at the columnlevel? Mark for Review
(1) Points
NOT NULL (*)
FOREIGN KEY
UNIQUE
CHECK
29. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and CheckConstraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two)
(Choose all correct answers)
Null Field

Table (*)
Row
Dictionary
Column (*)

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause couldyou use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000
CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)
CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000
CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)
CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

31. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
1. CREATE TABLE part(
2. part_id NUMBER,
3. part_name VARCHAR2(25),
4. manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
5. cost NUMBER(7,2),
6. retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
7. CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
8. CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
9. CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCESmanufacturer(id));
Which line will cause an error?
6

7

8 (*)

9

32. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column?
Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to arange of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

33. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

34. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table
must meet these requirements:
1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for
numeric data.
2. The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date
values.
3. The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST 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 START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE project_hist
(employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
None of the four requirements
All four of the requirements (*)
Only three of the requirements
Only two of the requirements

35. Which of the following best describes the function of aCHECK constraint? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.
A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be
entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)
A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can beentered in a column or combination of
columns.
A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEYconstraint is created.

36. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will
allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark
for Review
(1) Points
A FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Parent table.exist in the primarykey column of the parent table.

A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table.
(*)

An index must exist on the Parent table.
A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

37. You need to create a composite primary key constraint onthe EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)
A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the
composite primary key.
The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of
the composite primary key.
The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and
for each column in the composite primary key.

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifiesthat all the referential integrity constraints that
refer to the primaryand unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark
for Review

(1) Points
FOREIGN KEY
REFERENCES
CASCADE (*)
ON DELETE SET NULL

39. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEES table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

40. This SQL command will do what?
ALTER TABLE employeesADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCESemployees(employee_id);

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fkconstraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating thata manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restrictingmanager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint thatindicates each employee ID must be unique.

Section 9 Lesson 3

41. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

42. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.
PRODUCT
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
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;

For which task would you issue this statement?
To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table
To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table
To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table
To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table
To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_IDcolumn in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

43. Evaluate this statement
ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;

For which task would you issue this statement?
to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table
to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table
to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index
to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE_IDcolumn while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

44. You need to display the names and definitions of constraints only in your schema. Which data dictionary view should youquery? Mark for Review (1) Points
DBA_CONSTRAINTS

USER_CONSTRAINTS (*)

ALL_CONS_COLUMNS

USER_CONS_COLUMNS

45. The DEPARTMENTS table contains these columns:
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (manager_id) TO departments(manager_id);

Which statement is true?
The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEES table to the DEPARTMENTS table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENTS table to the EMPLOYEES table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEYconstraint to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to
the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
ALTER TABLE employeesMODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id)
REFERENCESdepartments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employeesADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id)
REFERENCESdepartments(department_id);

(*)

ALTER TABLE employeesADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (department_id)
REFERENCESdepartments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employeesADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department_id) REFERENCES (department_id);

47. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;

Which result will the statement provide?
A syntax error will be returned. (*)
A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.
An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.
An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. Which of the following keywords cannot be used whencreating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
HAVING
WHERE
ORDER BY
They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)
49. You need to create a view that when queried will displaythe name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary,

and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?
When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

50. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists?
FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Section 10 Lesson 1

51. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

The COURSE table contains these columns:

COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which

CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term FROM faculty, course WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view ON(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term FROM faculty f and course c

WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view IN
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty course);

CREATE VIEW pt_view AS(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course cWHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

(*)

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from severaltables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

53. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it?
FORCE
NOFORCE
CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION

54. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;

Which statement is true?
You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEWview.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table usingthe EMP_VIEW view.

55. In order to query a database using a view, which of thefollowing statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword
You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view stillreturns the original data from those tables.

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains
_____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DISTINCT keyword (*)
a WHERE clause
a subquery in the FROM clause
the WITH CHECK OPTION clause
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true?
You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHEREclause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a groupfunction. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BYclause.

58. Which statement about performing DML operations on aview is true?
You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columnsdefined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

59. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTIONclause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist
To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons
To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view
To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinderthose rows from being returned by the view. (*)

60. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Section 10 Lesson 2

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report thatillustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Whichof the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU basedon the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary gradesfor all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables.
Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuAS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_gradesWHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEENj.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuAS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuAS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal;

(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vuFROM (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades jWHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_saland j.highest_sal);

62. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False?
True (*)

False

Section 10 Lesson 3

63. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named withan alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct Correct

64. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40)
GROUP BY region, customer_id;

Which statement is true?
You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEWview. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using theSALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

65. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found:
In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value.
The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

67. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
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", customer_id, new_balancev

FROM
(SELECT customer_id, new_balanceFROM customer_finance)

WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;

What statement is true?
The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES_IDX sequence. Which would you include in your SQL statement?
sales_idx

sales_idx.NEXT

sales_idx.NEXTVAL (*)

sales_idx.CURRVAL

69. Sequences can be used to: (choose three)
(Choose all correct answers)
Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive
Ensure primary key values will be unique even though gaps may exist (*)
Generate a range of numbers and optionally cycle through them again(*)
Set a fixed interval between successively generated numbers. (*)
Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

70. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;
CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;
ALTER TABLE employees …;
ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Section 11 Lesson 2

71. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated anumber from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points
True (*)

False

72. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
LOAD

MEMORY

CACHE (*)

NOCACHE

NOCYCLE

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. Evaluate this statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
It recreates the synonym if it already exists.
It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.
It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.
It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

74. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns thathave which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points
NOT NULL and UNIQUE
UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)
UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY
PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

75. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);
Which statement is true?

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.
The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

76. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
The statement creates a function-based index.
The statement fails because of a syntax error.
The statement creates a composite unique index.
The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)
77. Which statement about an index is true?

(1) Points
An index can only be created on a single table column.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.
Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.
An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

78. What would you create to make the following statementexecute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';

A synonym.
An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)
A composite index.
Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

79. When creating an index on a table, which of thefollowing statements are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queriesare expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequentlyupdated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequentlyused together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

80. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary KeyLAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTtable
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEEStable?
Mark for Review

(1) Points
SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Section 11 Lesson 3

81. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);

Which result does this statement accomplish?
An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

82. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAMEand LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement willaccomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

83. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)
DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);
DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);
ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

84. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be ableto query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table withoutbeing required to specify the table's schema. Which of the followingshould Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A schema
An index
A view

A synonym (*)

85. For which column would you create an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A column which has only 4 distinct values.
A column that is updated frequently
A column with a large number of null values (*)
A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database inthe past, but today he receives an error message stating that (althoughhe has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the mostlikely cause of the problem? Mark for Review
(1) Points
One or more object privileges have been REVOKED from Adam.
ADAM's CREATE SESSION privilege has been revoked. (*)
ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.
ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then createsa view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns ofEMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but noother data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points
SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;
CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

88. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choosetwo) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)
CREATE TABLE (*)
UPDATE
CREATE SYNONYM (*)
INDEX

89. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes ontables in their own schema (*)

90. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choosetwo) Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

DROP TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Section 12 Lesson 2

91. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this?Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;
GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;
GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

92. Which of the following best describes a role in anOracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A role is a type of system privilege.
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which of the following simplifies the administration of
privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points
an index
a view
a trigger

a role (*)

94. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the
EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to otherusers. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;
95. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB
executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully?
(Choose two)
(Choose all correct answers)
SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
DROP TABLE bob.employees;

96. When granting an object privilege, which option would
you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user?
WITH GRANT OPTION (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION
PUBLIC
FORCE

97. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilegeto all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points
ADMIN
ALL
PUBLIC (*)
USERS

98. Which data dictionary view shows which system privilegeshave been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatypeCHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?
A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

100. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes areautomatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False