Oracle Database SQL Expert

1. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer

A. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit _limit=600) .order_total)VALUES(1 ,'IO-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

B. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);

C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date.o.orde_mode.c.customer_id, o.order_totalFROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_idAND c.cust_last_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit_limit=600) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND Credit_limit=600), 1000);

D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600) .order_total)VALUES(1 ,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);

Answer(s): B

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2. Given below is the list of meta character syntaxes and their descriptions in random order: Meta character syntax Description 1)^ a) Matches character not in the list 2) [^...] b) Matches character when it occurs at the beginning of a line 3) | c) Treats the subsequent meta character as a literal 4) \ d) Matches one of the characters such as the OR operator

A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c

D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 2-a

Answer(s): B

3. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.

A. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition is not enclosed within double quotation marks.

B. It would execute and would return ORDER_ID and CUSTOMER_ID for all records having ORDER_DATE greater than 'June 30 2001'.

C. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_CHAR conversion function for proper execution.

D. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_DATE conversion function for proper execution.

Answer(s): D

4. Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

A. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

B. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.

C. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.

D. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

Answer(s): A

5. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.

A. The output would be in top-down hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.

B. The output would be in bottom-up hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.

C. The LEVEL column displays the number of employees in the hierarchy under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101.

D. The LEVEL column displays the level in the hierarchy at which the employee is placed under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101

Answer(s): B

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6. Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.

B. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

C. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.

D. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.

Answer(s): C,D

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7. Which statement correctly differentiates a system privilege from an object privilege?

A. Users require system privileges to gain access to the database whereas they require object privileges to create objects in the database.

B. A system privilege is the right to perform specific activities in a database whereas an object privilege is a right to perform activities on a specific object in the database.

C. System privileges can be granted only by the DBA whereas object privileges can be granted by DBAs or the owner of the object.

D. System privileges give the rights to only create user schemas whereas object privileges give rights to manipulate objects in a schema.

Answer(s): B

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8. Which statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block.

B. If the query block name and the table name were the same, then the table name would take precedence.

C. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.

D. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.

Answer(s): A,C,D

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9. Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.

B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.

D. All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

E. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.

Answer(s): A,E

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10. Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

A. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.

B. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

C. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.

D. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.

11. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS_DETAILS and MARKStables.

A. Conditional FIRST INSERT

B. Unconditional INSERT

C. Conditional ALL INSERT

D. Pivoting INSERT

Answer(s): D

12. Which SQL statement would display the view names and definitions of all the views owned by you?

A. SELECTviewjiame, text FROM user_view;

B. SELECTview_name, text FROM user views;

C. SELECTviewjiame, text FROM user_objects;

D. SELECTviewjiame, text FROM user_object;

Answer(s): B

13. View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables. You want to display the CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_ID, and total (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by

A. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi. quantity) "TotalFROM order_items oi JOIN orders oON oi.order_id=o.order_idGROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id)WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_ date,SYSDATE)<=6;

B. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi. quantity) "TotalFROM order_items oi JOIN orders oON oi.order_id=o.order_idGROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id)WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_ date,SYSDATE)>=6;

C. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi. quantity) "TotalFROM order_items oi JOIN orders oON oi.order_id=o.order_idWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order date,SYSDATE) <=6GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id);

D. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi. quantity) "TotalFROM order_items oi JOIN orders oON oi.order_id=o.order_idGROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id)HAVING MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_ date,SYSDATE)<=6;

Answer(s): C

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14. Which three tasks can be performed using regular expression support in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose three.)

A. it can be used to find out the total length of the string.

B. it can be used to find and replace operations for a column or expression having string data.

C. it can be used to concatenate two strings.

D. it can be used to format the output for a column or expression having string data.

E. it can be used for string manipulation and searching operations.

Answer(s): B,D,E

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15. View the Exhibit and examine the description of EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

A. The statement would not execute because the = ANY comparison operator is used instead of=.

B. The statement would not execute because the main query block uses the query name before it is even created.

C. The statement would execute and give the desired results.

D. The statement would not execute because the comma is missing between the main query block and the query name.

Answer(s): B

16. Evaluate the following statement:

A. Conditional FIRST INSERT

B. Unconditional INSERT

C. MERGE

D. Conditional ALL INSERT

Answer(s): C

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17. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS table. The following SQL statement was written to retrieve the rows for the PRODUCT_ID that has a

A. The statement would not execute because in the SELECT clause, the UNIT_PRICE column is placed after the column having the aggregate function.

B. The statement would execute and give you the desired result.

C. The statement would not execute because the aggregate function is used in the WHERE clause.

D. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause should have the OR logical operator instead of AND.

Answer(s): C

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18. You executed the following SQL statements in the given order:

A. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement is retained uncommitted within the session.

B. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be rolled back.

C. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be implicitly committed within the session.

> D. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of UPDATE statement would be rolled back.

Answer(s): A

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19. Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

> A. GRANT CREATE VIEW ON tablel TO User1;

> B. GRANT CREATE SESSIONTO ALL;

> C. GRANT CREATE TABLETO used,user2;

> D. GRANT EXECUTE ON prod TO PUBLIC;

Answer(s): C

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20. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table. You want to add a constraint on the CUST_FIRST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table so

> A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'^[0-9] '))NOVALIDATE;

> B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:alpha:]]'))NOVALIDATE;

> C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name1'^A-Z '))NOVALIDATE;

> D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:digit:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;

Answer(s): B