

# Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

1. Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

A. SELECT ADD\_MONTHS(MAX(hire\_Date), 6) FROM EMP;

B. SELECT ROUND(hire\_date) FROM EMP;

C. SELECT sysdate-hire\_date FROM EMP;

D. SELECT TO\_NUMBER(hire\_date + 7) FROM EMP;

**Answer(s): C**

---

2. You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully.

A. . SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 2 DESC;

B. . SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY promo\_name DESC;

C. . SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 1 DESC;

D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date "START DATE" FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

**Answer(s): A,D**

---

3. Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?

A. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3WHERE last\_name = '&4';

B. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM &3WHERE '&last\_name = '&4' ';

C. SELECT &1, &2FROM &3WHERE last\_name = '&4';

D. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM EMPWHERE last\_name = '&4';

**Answer(s): C**

---

4. Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

A. First normal form

B. Second normal form

C. Third normal form

D. Fourth normal form

**Answer(s): B**

---

5. Which three statements are true regarding views? (Choose three.)

A. Views can be created only from tables.

B. Views can be created from tables or other views.

C. Only simple views can use indexes existing on the underlying tables.

D. Both simple and complex views can use indexes existing on the underlying tables.

E. Complex views can be created only on multiple tables that exist in the same schema.

F. Complex views can be created on multiple tables that exist in the same or different schemas.

**Answer(s):** B,D,F

---

6. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and GRADES tables:

A. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECTMAX(cust\_credit\_limit)FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;

B. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE cust\_credit\_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit)FROM customers)AND cust\_credit\_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;

C. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers , gradesWHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit)FROM customers)AND MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval;

D. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECTMAX(cust\_credit\_limit)FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endvalANDcust\_credit\_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;

**Answer(s):** B,D

---

7. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

A. WHERE

B. ORDER BY

C. GROUP BY

D. SELECT

**Answer(s):** C

---

8. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

A. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result.

B. Only the second query gives the correct result.

C. Only the first query gives the correct result.

D. Both execute successfully and give the same result.

**Answer(s): C**

---

9. Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g?

A. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file

B. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one

C. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds

D. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width

E. Only One LONG column can be used per table

**Answer(s): B,D,E**

---

10. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

A. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_begin_date) FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';`

B. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`

C. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category='INTERNET');`

D. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`

**Answer(s): B**

---

11. View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

A. UPDATE customers SET cust\_income\_level = (SELECT cust\_income\_level FROM customers WHERE cust\_id = 2560), cust\_credit\_limit = (SELECT cust\_credit\_limit FROM customers WHERE cust\_id = 2566) WHERE cust\_id=2360;

B. UPDATE customers SET (cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit) (SELECT cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit FROM customers WHERE cust\_id=2560 OR cust\_id=2566) WHERE cust\_id=2360;

C. UPDATE customers SET (cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit) (SELECT cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit FROM customers WHERE cust\_id IN(2560,2 566) WHERE cust\_id=2360;

D. UPDATE customers SET (cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit) (SELECT cust\_income\_level, cust\_credit\_limit FROM customers WHERE cust\_id=2560 AND cust\_id=2566) WHERE cust\_id=2360;

**Answer(s): A**

---

**12.** You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:

A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.

B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.

D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

**Answer(s): C**

---

**13.** Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

A. The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym and the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid

B. Synonyms can be created only for a table

C. Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user

D. A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table

**Answer(s): D**

---

**14.** Study the following exhibit:

A. It will depend on whether any other sessions are selecting from the sequence while the statements in the exhibit are being run.

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

**Answer(s): A**

---

**15.** Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:

A. JOIN

B. FULL OUTER JOIN

C. NATURAL JOIN

D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

E. LEFT OUTER JOIN

**Answer(s): A,D**

---

**16.** What is true about sequences?

A. The maximum value of descending sequence defaults to 1.

B. A sequence always increments by 1.

C. The start value of the sequence is always 1.

D. The minimum value of an ascending sequence defaults to 1.

**Answer(s):** D

---

**17.** On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL \*Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.

B. It fails because no SQL \*Loader data file location is specified.

C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

D. It fails because no SQL \*Loader control file location is specified.

**Answer(s):** A,C

---

**18.** Examine the following Entity Relationship Model diagram:

A. SKILL is a multi-valued attribute.

B. YEARS\_EMPLOYED is a derived attribute.

C. YEARS\_EMPLOYED is a key attribute.

D. SKILL is a composite attribute.

E. EMP\_ID is a key attribute.

F. EMPLOYEE is a weak entity.

**Answer(s):** A,B,E

---

**19.** Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:

A. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id=(SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees);

B. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id . FROM new\_employees . WHERE name = 'Carrey');

C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees);

D. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id . FROM new\_employees . WHERE name = 'Carrey');

**Answer(s): D**

---

**20.** In which three situations does a transaction complete?

A. When a DELETE statement is executed

B. When a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed

C. When a ROLLBACK command is executed

D. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

E. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

**Answer(s): B,C,D**

---