Question 1

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
   (emp_id       NUMBER(5)      PRIMARY KEY,
    ename        VARCHAR2(15),
    email        VARCHAR2(40)   UNIQUE,
    address      LONG,
    resume       LONG,
    dept_id      NUMBER(3)      CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk REFERENCES departments (dept_id),
CONSTRAINT ename_nn NOT NULL
);
```

Which two things must be changed for it to execute successfully?

Options:

A- The word CONSTRAINT in the foreign key constraint on DEPT_ID must be changed to FOREIGN KEY.

B- The foreign key constraint on DEPT_ID must be defined at the table level instead of the column level.

C- One of the LONG columns must be changed to a VARCHAR2 or CLOB.

D- The NOT NULL constraint on ENAME must be defined at the column level instead of the table level.

E- The primary key constraint on BMP_ID must have a name.

Answer:

C, D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the contents of the EMP table:

```
ID   NAME     SALARY
---  ------   ------
101  John     26000
102  Neena    24000
103  DeHaan   12000
104  Lex      17000
105  Bill     18000
106  Daniel   26000
107  Ben      12000
108  George   25000
```

Examine this query that executes successfully:

```
SELECT id, name, salary
  FROM emp
 ORDER BY salary
 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS WITH TIES;
```

What is the result?

CREATE TABLE EMP

(

ID NUMBER(10),

NAME VARCHAR2(10),

SALARY NUMBER(10)

)

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (101, 'JOHN', 26000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (102, 'NEENA', 24000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (103, 'DEHAAN', 12000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (104, 'LEX', 17000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (105, 'BILL', 18000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (106, 'DANIEL', 26000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (107, 'BEN', 12000);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (108, 'GEORGE', 25000);

SELECT * FROM EMP

ORDER BY SALARY

FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS WITH TIES;

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two join conditions in a from clause are non-equijoins?

Options:

A- tablet join table2 ON (table1.column = table2.column) where table2.column LIKE 'A'

B- table1 join table2 on (table1.column between table2.column] and table2.column2)

C- table1 natural JOIN table2

D- table1 join table2 using (column1, column2)

E- table1 join table2 ON (table1.column >= table2.column)

Answer:

B, E

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the CUSTONERS table

```
Name              Null?        Type
-----------------  --------------   --------------
CUSTNO           NOT NULL     NUREER(3)
CUSTNAME         NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS                  VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT              NUNBER(5)
```

CUSTON is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must derermine if any customers'derails have entered more than once using a different

costno,by listing duplicate name

Which two methode can you use to get the requlred resuit?

Options:

A- RIGHT OUTER JOIN with seif join

B- FULL OUTER JOIN with seif join

C- SUBQUERY

D- seif join

E- LEFT OUTER JOIN with seif join

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary =(SELECT max(salary) FROM employees ) THEN 'A'
              else last_name  END, last_name DESC;
```

Which two statements are true?

Options:

A- All remaining employee names will appear in an ascending order

B- The names of employees remaining the maximum salary will appear first in an ascending order

C- All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order

D- All remaining employee names will appear in descending order

E- The names of employees maximum salary will appear fist to descending order

F- The names of employees maximum salary will appear fist to ascending order

Answer:

C, E

Question 6

Examine the data in the ENPLOYEES table:

```
ENPLOYEE_ID    LAST_NAME      MONTHLY_SALART   MONTHLY_CONMISSION_PCT
------------   -------------  --------------   ------------------------
101            Rochhar          24000             <NULL>
102            Ernet            17000             .5
103            Rajs             21000             .2
104            Lorontr          25000             <NULL>
105            morria           12000             <NULL>
```

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation tor each employee

Options:

A- SECECT last_namo, (menthy_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp
FROM employees;

B- SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS annual_comp
FROM employees

C- SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 * NVL
(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp FROM employees

D- SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct)
AS annual_comp FROM employees

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine the data in the NEW_EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID  NAME  DEPARTMENT_ID   MANAGER_ID   JOB_ID     SALARY
-----------------------------------------------------------------
101       David    20          120      SA_REP     14000
102       Sam      10          105      CIERK      12500
103       Andrew   20          120         FIN_ADMIN 14200
104       adrian   30          108      MAR_CLERK 12500
105       Maria    30          108      FIN_ADMIN 15000
106       Tracy    40          110      AD_ASST    13000
108       Kate     30          110      FIN_DIR    16500
110       Anne     40          120      EX_DIR     18000
120       Fran     20          110      SQ_DIR     16500
```

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID     NAME     JOB_ID      SALARY
-----------------------------------------------------
101         David    CLERK       14000
102         Sam      SA_REP      11500
104         Adrian   MAR_CLERK    12500
108         Kate     FIN_DIR     16500
110         Annie    EX_DIR      18000
```

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW EMPLOYEES

table.

2. Add new employee detail from the NEW_ EMPLOYEES able to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this:

Options:

A- MERGE INTO employees e
USING new employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_ id
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id,e.salary =ne. salary
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (ne. employee_id,ne.name, ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;

B- MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees n
ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job id = ne.job_id,e.salary =ne. salary
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (ne. employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary);

C- MERGE INTO employees e
USING new employees ne
ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
WHEN FOUND THEN

UPDATE SET e.name =ne.name, e.job_id=ne.job_id, e.salary =ne.salary

WHEN NOT FOUND THEN

INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;

D- MERGE INTO employees e

USING new_employees n

WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id

WHEN FOUND THEN

UPDATE SET e.name=ne.name,e.job_id =ne.job_id, e.salary=ne.salary

WHEN NOT FOUND THEN

INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_ id,ne.name,ne.job id,ne.salary) ;

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions?

A- The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.

B- NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.

C- COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

D- COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.

E- NVL must have expressions of the same data type.

F- NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

Answer:

A, D

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two are true about using constraints?

Options:

A- A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parenttable must have the same names.

B- A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

C- A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.

D- PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGNY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level

E- A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

F- NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.

Answer:

D, E