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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement will execute successfully?

Options:

A- SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;

B- SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3 ;

C- SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3, 4;

D- SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL

ORDER BY 1, 2;

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For each employee in department 90 you want to display:

1. their last name

2. the number of complete weeks they have been employed

The output must be sorted by the number of weeks, starting with the longest serving employee

first.Which statement will accomplish this?

Options:

A- SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_ date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees

WHERE department_ id = 90
ORDER BY tenure ;

B- SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_ date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_ id = 90
ORDER BY tenure ;

C- SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_ date) 17) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_ id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;

D- SELECT last_name, TRUNC ((SYSDATE - - hire_ date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine the data in the EMP table:

ENO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1001	John	12000	10
1002	Sam	40000	20
1003	Daniel	12000	20
1004	Andrea	5000	10

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "Department", AVG(sal) AS AverageSalary, MAX(sal) AS "Max Salary"

FROM emp

WHERE sal >= 12000

GROUP BY "Department "

ORDER BY AverageSalary;
```

Why does an error occur?

Options:

A- An alias name must not be used in an ORDER BY clause.

B- An allas name must not contain space characters.

C- An alias name must not be used in a GROUP BY clause.

D- An alias name must always be specified in quotes.

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements will do an implicit conversion?

Options:

A- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_ id = 0001 ;

B- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer id = '0001';

C- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_ date = DATE '2019-01-01';

D- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert date ='01-JAN-19'

E- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_ CHAR (customer_ id) ='0001';

Answer:

B, D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences?

Options:

A- DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

B- REFERENCES can be grantrd only on tables.

C- INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.

D- SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

E- ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

Answer:

D, E

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE _DATAPUMP access driver?

Options:

A- Creating an external table creates a directory object.

B- When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

C- When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

D- Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.

E- Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

Answer:

B, D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about * _TABLES views?

Options:

A- You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privilges on the table, to viewa tabl e in DBA TABLES.

B- USER TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.

C- You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in USER_TABLES.

D- ALL TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.

E- You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in ALL_TABLES.

F- All users can query DBA_TABLES successfully.

Answer:

A, B

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

Which statement increases each employee's SALARY by the minimum SALARY for their DEPARTM

ENT_ID?

Options:

A- UPDATE employees e1
SET salary =(SELECT e2. salary + MIN(e2.salary)
FROM employees e2
WHERE e1.department_ id = e2. department_id GROUP BY e2. department_id) ;

B- UPDATE employees e1
SET salary = salary +
(SELECT MIN(e1. salary)
FROM employees e2
WHERE e1.department_id = e2 .department_id);

C- UPDATE employees e1
SET salary = salary+(SELECT MIN (salary)

FROM employees e2) ;

D- UPDATE employees e1
SET salary=
(SELECT e1.salary + MIN(e2.salary)
FROM employees e2
WHERE e1. department_ id = e2.department_id);

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.

2. GRANT tha permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

Options:

A- GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

B- GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

C- GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

D- GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;

E- GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew;

F- GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION:

Answer:

F

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