



Exam Code: 1z0-007

Exam Name: Introduction to Oracle9i:SQL

Vendor: Oracle

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID  NUMBER          Primary Key
FIRST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME    VARCHAR2(25)
```

Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)

A.INSERT INTO employees

```
VALUES ( NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
```

B.INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name)

```
VALUES( 'John', 'Smith');
```

C.INSERT INTO employees

```
VALUES ( '1000', 'John', NULL);
```

D.INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, employee_id)

```
VALUES ( 1000, 'John', 'Smith');
```

E.INSERT INTO employees (employee_id)

```
VALUES (1000);
```

F.INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name)

```
VALUES ( 1000, 'John', ' ');
```

Correct Answers: C E F

2: Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)
FROM dual;
```

Which values are displayed?

A.46 and 45

B.46 and 45.93

C.50 and 45.93

D.50 and 45.9

E.45 and 45.93

F.45.95 and 45.93

Correct Answers: C

3: Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply.)

A.COMMIT

B.MERGE

C.UPDATE

D.DELETE

E.CREATE

F.DROP...

Correct Answers: B C D

4: Evaluate the set of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept
```

```
(deptno  NUMBER(2),
  dname   VARCHAR2(14),
  loc     VARCHAR2(13));
```

```
ROLLBACK;
DESCRIBE DEPT
```

What is true about the set?

- A.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.
- B.The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.
- C.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.
- D.The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

Correct Answers: A

5: Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100
FROM emp;
```

The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"?

- A.No change is required to achieve the desired results.
- B.SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100)
FROM emp;
- C.SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100
FROM emp;
- D.SELECT ename, sal+100,*12
FROM emp;

Correct Answers: B

6: Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(SER_NO  NUMBER UNIQUE,
 ORDER_ID  NUMBER,
 ORDER_DATE  DATE NOT NULL,
 STATUS    VARCHAR2(10)
          CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),
 PROD_ID  NUMBER
          REFERENCES PRODUCTS(PRODUCT_ID),
 ORD_TOTAL  NUMBER,
          PRIMARY KEY (order_id, order_date));
```

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A.SER_NO

- B.ORDER_ID
- C.STATUS
- D.PROD_ID
- E.ORD_TOTAL
- F.composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

Correct Answers: A F

7: Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view:

Column Name	Type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

- A.SELECT *
- FROM emp_dept_vu;
- B.SELECT department_id, SUM(salary)
- FROM emp_dept_vu
- GROUP BY department_id;
- C.SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary)
- FROM emp_dept_vu
- GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
- D.SELECT job_id, SUM(salary)
- FROM emp_dept_vu
- WHERE department_id IN (10,20)
- GROUP BY job_id
- HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
- E.None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

Correct Answers: E

9: Evaluate this SQL statement:

```

SELECT          e.EMPLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT_ID,
d.DEPARTMENT_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID;
```

In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?

- A.selection, projection, join
- B.difference, projection, join
- C.selection, intersection, join
- D.intersection, projection, join
- E.difference, projection, product

Correct Answers: A

10: Click the Exhibit button and examine the data from the EMP table.

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee.

Which three tasks would require subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step?

(Choose three.)

EMP_ID	DEPT_ID	COMMISSION
1	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	800
6	30	200
7	10	
8	20	300

A. deleting the records of employees who do not earn commission

B. increasing the commission of employee 3 by the average commission earned in department 20

C. finding the number of employees who do NOT earn commission and are working for department 20

D. inserting into the table a new employee 10 who works for department 20 and earns a commission that is equal to the commission earned by employee 3

E. creating a table called COMMISSION that has the same structure and data as the columns EMP_ID and COMMISSION of the EMP table

F. decreasing the commission by 150 for the employees who are working in department 30 and earning a commission of more than 800

Correct Answers: B D E

11: You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT_ID column.

The table is currently empty. Which statement accomplishes this task?

A. ALTER TABLE students

ADD PRIMARY KEY student_id;

B. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

C. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY student_id;

D. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

E. ALTER TABLE students

MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

Correct Answers: D

12: Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions?

(Choose three.)

- A.TIMESTAMP
- B.INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
- C.INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- D.INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- E.TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

Correct Answers: A C D

13: The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
 SALARY NUMBER (6,2)
 COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER (6)

You need to write a query that will produce these results:

1. Display the salary multiplied by the commission_pct.
2. Exclude employees with a zero commission_pct.
3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value.

Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY*COMMISSION_PCT
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL;
```

What does the statement provide?

- A.all of the desired results
- B.two of the desired results
- C.one of the desired results
- D.an error statement

Correct Answers: C

14: Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;
```

Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A.It releases the storage space used by the table.
- B.It does not release the storage space used by the table.
- C.You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
- D.You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
- E.An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an error.
- F.You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table.

Correct Answers: A D F

15: The EMP table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)
 EMPNAME VARCHAR2 (25)
 SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

HIRE_DATE DATE

You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT empname,hire_date HIREDATE, salary
FROM EMP
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

How will the results be sorted?

- A.randomly
- B.ascending by date
- C.descending by date
- D.ascending alphabetically
- E.descending alphabetically

Correct Answers: B

16: Mary has a view called EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She granted SELECT privilege to Scott on this view. Which option enables Scott to eliminate the need to qualify the view with the name MARY.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU each time the view is referenced?

A.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command
CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

B.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command
CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

C.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command
CREATE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL_VU

FOR mary.EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

D.Scott can create a synonym for the EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU by using the command
CREATE SYNONYM EDL_VU

ON mary(EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU);

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

E.Scott cannot create a synonym because synonyms can be created only for tables.

F.Scott cannot create any synonym for Mary's view. Mary should create a private synonym for the view and grant SELECT privilege on that synonym to Scott.

Correct Answers: B

17: A subquery can be used to ____.

- A.create groups of data
- B.sort data in a specific order
- C.convert data to a different format
- D.retrieve data based on an unknown condition

Correct Answers: D

18: Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement lists the ID, name, and salary of the employee, and the ID and name of the employee's manager, for all the employees who have a manager and earn more than 4000?

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID)					
EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	HR_MGR	5000
106	Bryan	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

- A. SELECT employee_id "Emp_id", emp_name "Employee", salary, employee_id "Mgr_id", emp_name "Manager" FROM employees WHERE salary > 4000;
- B. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary, m.employee_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager" FROM employees e JOIN employees m WHERE e.mgr_id = m.mgr_id AND e.salary > 4000;
- C. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary, m.employee_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager" FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON (e.mgr_id = m.employee_id) AND e.salary > 4000;
- D. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary, m.mgr_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager" FROM employees e SELF JOIN employees m WHERE e.mgr_id = m.employee_id AND e.salary > 4000;
- E. SELECT e.employee_id "Emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary, m.mgr_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager" FROM employees e JOIN employees m USING (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

AND e.salary > 4000;

Correct Answers: C

19: The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(35)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alter the table by using this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES  
MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);
```

Which is true about your ALTER statement?

- A.Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.
- B.A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table.
- C.Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type.
- D.All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value 5000.

Correct Answers: B

20: Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	

The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

Which statement returns the city address and the number of customers in the cities Los Angeles or San Francisco?

- A.SELECT city_address, COUNT(*)
FROM customers
WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco');
- B.SELECT city_address, COUNT(*)
FROM customers
WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco')
GROUP BY city_address;
- C.SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id)
FROM customers
WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco')
GROUP BY city_address, customer_id;

```
D.SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id)
FROM customers
GROUP BY city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Francisco');
```

Correct Answers: B