



1Z0-001

(Introduction to Oracle: SQL and PL/SQL)

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Question: 1

Click on the EXHIBIT button and examine the table instance chart for the cars table.

Cars:

Column Name	ID	Model	Style	Color	Lot_No
Key Type	PK				FK
Nulls/Unique	NN, U	NN	NN	NN	NN
FK Table					LOT
FK Column					LOT_NO
Data Type	NUM	CHAR	CHAR	CHAR	NUM
Length	9	25	25	25	3

Which SELECT statement will display style, color, and lot number for all cars based on the model entered at the prompt, regardless of case?

- A. SELECT style, color, lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE model = UPPER('&model')
- B. SELECT style, color, lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE model = '&model';
- C. SELECT style, color, lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE UPPER(model) = UPPER('&model')
- D. SELECT style, color, lot_no
FROM cars
WHERE UPPER(model) = '&model';

Answer: C

Question: 2

Click on the EXHIBIT button and examine the table instance chart for the patient table.

Patient:

Column Name	ID_Number	Last_Name	First_Name	Birth_Date	Doctory_ID
Key Type	PK				FK
Nulls/Unique	NN				NN
FK Table					Doctor
FK Column					ID_Number
Data Type	NUM			2	NUM
Length	10				3

You need to create the primary key column 999999999, never re Which statement w

- A. CREATE SEQUENCE 999999999 NOCYCLE;
- B. CREATE SEQUENCE 999999999 INCREMENT BY 1000 MAXVALUE 999999999 NOCYCLE;
- C. CREATE SEQUENCE 999999999 INCREMENT BY 1000 MAXVALUE 999999999 NOCYCLE;
- D. This task cannot be performed.

patient table's maximum value of

- A. 999999999
- B. 999999999
- C. 999999999
- D. 999999999

Answer: A

Question: 3

You issue this command: CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR emp; Which task has been

- A. The need to qualify the table name.
- B. The need to qualify the column name.
- C. The need to qualify the user name.
- D. The need to qualify the schema name.

- A. user Ed.
- B. only you.
- C. all users.
- D. users with access to the schema.

Answer: B

Question: 4

Click on the EXHIBIT button to view the DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE tables.

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DEPARTMENT:

Id	PK	Name
----	----	------

EMPLOYEE:

Id	PK	La
----	----	----

Evaluate this SQL statement:
ON employee(deptno, empno)
Which result will the statement return?

- A. Store an index in the table.
- B. Increase the change block size.
- C. May reduce the number of blocks.
- D. May reduce the number of rows.
- E. Override the undo tablespace.

Answer: C

Question: 5

Which should you do first?

- A. Open the cursor.
- B. Close the cursor.
- C. Initialize the local cursor.
- D. Test for rows using the cursor.

Answer: D

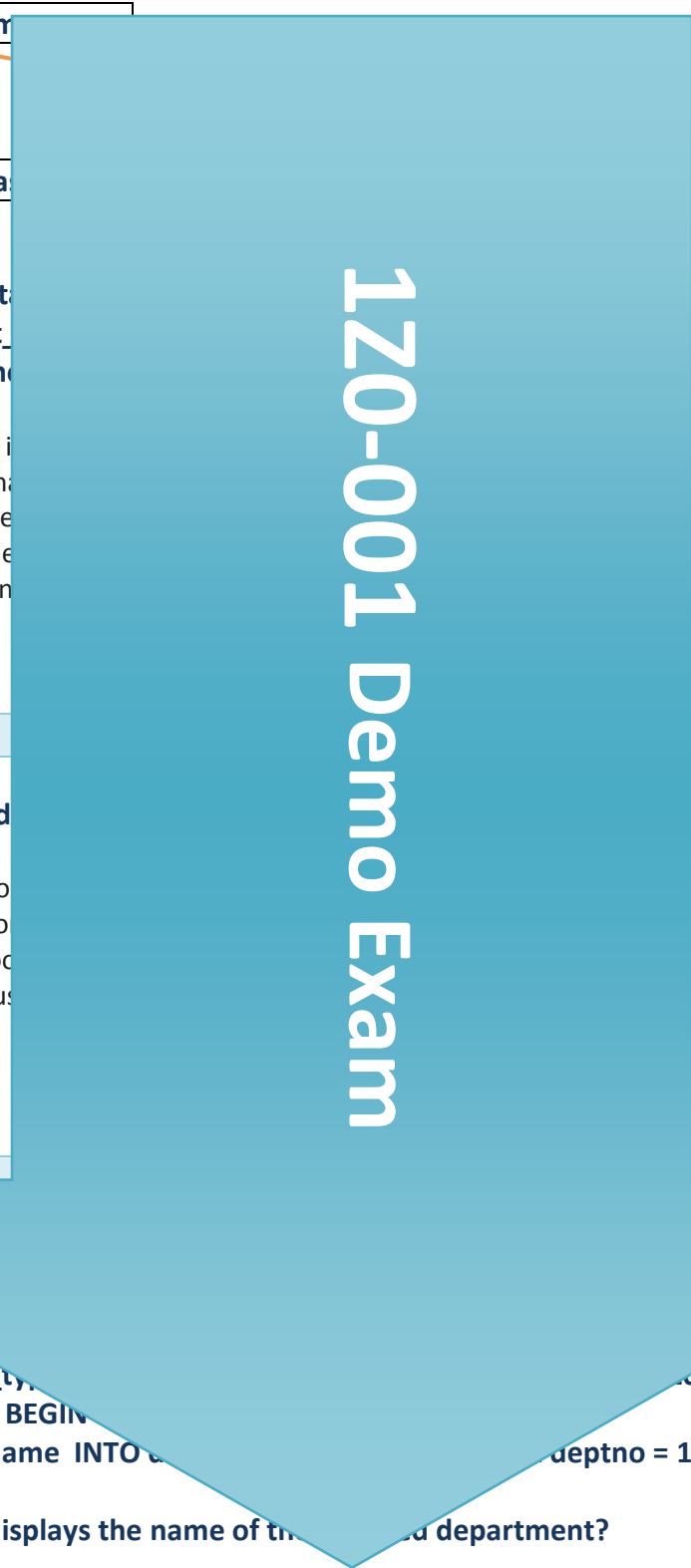
Question: 6

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Given the following PL/SQL block:
BEGIN FOR dept_rec IN (SELECT deptno, dname FROM emp_dept WHERE deptno = 10)
employee_rec IN (SELECT empno, empname FROM emp WHERE deptno = dept_rec.deptno);
TYPE dept_record_type IS RECORD (deptno emp_dept.deptno%TYPE, dname emp_dept.dname%TYPE);
dept_record_type; BEGIN
SELECT deptno, dname INTO dept_rec FROM emp_dept WHERE deptno = 10;
END;
```

Which statement displays the name of the department?

- A. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name);
- B. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dname);
- C. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.name);
- D. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec.dname);
- E. DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(dept_rec(name));



Answer: C

Question: 8

The EMPLOYEE table has a column named BONUSNUMBER(7,2). There are 10 departments. Bonus values are greater than 500; no bonus values are less than 300. Evaluate this PL/SQL block:
**BEGIN UPDATE emp SET bonus = 300;
 WHERE dept IN (10, 20, 30);
 COMMIT;
 END;**
 What will be the result?

e. Bonus values are
 = 300;
 d IN (10, 20, 30);

- A. All employees will have a bonus of 300.
- B. A subset of employees will have a bonus of 300.
- C. All employees will have a bonus of 500.
- D. A subset of employees will have a bonus of 500.

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Answer: D

Question: 9

Evaluate this IF statement:
**IF v_value > 100 THEN
 v_new_value = 3 * v_value;
 ELSE
 v_new_value := 5 * v_value;
 END IF;**
 What would be assigned to v_new_value if v_value = 100?

THEN
 * v_value; ELSE

- A. 250
- B. 500

Answer: B

Question: 10

Which ALTER command would you use to enable a disabled primary key constraint?

- A. ALTER TABLE cars ENABLE PRIMARY KEY (id);
- B. ALTER TABLE cars ENABLE CONSTRAINT cars_id_pk;
- C. ALTER TABLE cars ENABLE PRIMARY KEY (id) CASCADE;
- D. ALTER TABLE cars ADD CONSTRAINT carsd_pk PRIMARY KEY (id);

Answer: B

Question: 11

You need to perform the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the job column. What happens after the constraint is completed?

- A. You need to recompile the PL/SQL objects.
- B. Any existing rows that violate the constraint are automatically deleted.
- C. Only the future rows are checked. Existing rows are not checked.
- D. The indexes on the column are automatically dropped and then recreated.
- E. All the existing rows are checked and an error message is generated if any rows violate the constraint.

decided to disable the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the job column. What happens after the constraint is completed?

- A. You need to recompile the PL/SQL objects.
- B. Any existing rows that violate the constraint are automatically deleted.
- C. Only the future rows are checked. Existing rows are not checked.
- D. The indexes on the column are automatically dropped and then recreated.
- E. All the existing rows are checked and an error message is generated if any rows violate the constraint.

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Answer: E

Question: 12

Which statement is true?

- A. BEGIN emp_rec := emp_rec; END;
- B. WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN raise_application_error(-20000, 'No data found');
- C. SELECT ename, emp_id FROM emp;
- D. PROCEDURE calc_max_sal (emp_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS BEGIN IF n1 > n2 THEN p_max := n1; ELSE p_max := n2; END;

Which statement is true?

- A. BEGIN emp_rec := emp_rec; END;
- B. WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN raise_application_error(-20000, 'No data found');
- C. SELECT ename, emp_id FROM emp;
- D. PROCEDURE calc_max_sal (emp_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS BEGIN IF n1 > n2 THEN p_max := n1; ELSE p_max := n2; END;

Answer: C