

**Exam Number/Code:**1Z0-007

**Exam Name:**Introduction to  
Oracle9i: SQL

**Version:** Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(10)

You want to search for strings that contain 'SA\_' in the JOB\_ID column. Which SQL statement do you use?

A. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = '%SA\_';

B. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_';

C. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\_' ESCAPE "\";

D. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE "\";

Answer: D

Explanation:

ESCAPE identifier to search for the actual % and \_ symbol

Refer : Introduction to Oracle9i : SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-13

QUESTION NO: 2

You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

What happens when you execute this DELETE statement?

DELETE employees;

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can remove existing rows from a table by using the DELETE statement.

DELETE [FROM] table

[WHERE condition];

QUESTION NO: 3

You need to create a table named ORDERS that contains four columns:

1. an ORDER\_ID column of number data type
2. a CUSTOMER\_ID column of number data type
3. an ORDER\_STATUS column that contains a character data type
4. a DATE\_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed

When a row is inserted into the table, if no value is provided for the status of the order, the value PENDING should be used instead.

Which statement accomplishes this?

A. CREATE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),  
order\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',  
date\_ordered VARCHAR2 );

B. CREATE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),  
order\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',  
date\_ordered DATE );

C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),  
order\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',  
date\_ordered DATE );

D. CREATE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),  
order\_status NUMBER(10) DEFAULT 'PENDING',  
date\_ordered DATE );

E. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),  
order\_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',  
date\_ordered DATE );

F. CREATE TABLE orders (  
order\_id NUMBER(10),  
customer\_id NUMBER(8),

```
order_status VARCHAR2(10) = 'PENDING',  
date_ordered DATE );
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

Requirement that Order\_Status should be a character data type

Not E: Order\_status must be a character data type. There is also a syntax error.

QUESTION NO: 4

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Selection, projection and join capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed in this view.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

TIMESTAMP, INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND and INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH can be used to specify column definition.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12?

- A. SELECT ename, salary\*12 'Annual Salary'  
FROM employees;
- B. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY")  
FROM employees
- C. SELECT ename, salary\*12 "Annual Salary"  
FROM employees;
- D. SELECT ename, salary\*12 AS Annual Salary  
FROM employees;

Answer: C

Explanation:

This SQL statement provides correct syntax to generate the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY\*12.

QUESTION NO: 7

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( first\_name, last\_name)  
VALUES( 'John', 'Smith');
- B. INSERT INTO employees  
VALUES ( NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
- C. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name)  
VALUES ( 1000, 'John', ' ');
- D. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id)  
VALUES (1000);
- E. INSERT INTO employees (first\_name, last\_name, employee\_id)  
VALUES ( 1000, 'John', 'Smith');
- F. INSERT INTO employees  
VALUES ( '1000', 'John', NULL);

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

: EMPLOYEE\_ID is a primary key.

Incorrect answer :

A EMPLOYEE\_ID cannot be null

B EMPLOYEE\_ID cannot be null

Refer : Introduction to Oracle9i : SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-11

QUESTION NO: 8

Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy')

FROM dual;

B. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year')

FROM dual;

C. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy')

FROM dual;

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy')

FROM dual;

E. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY')

FROM dual;

Answer: D

Explanation:

Function TO\_CHAR(x, y) converts the value x to a character or converts a date to a character string using formatting conventions.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two.)

A. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.

B. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence.

C. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.

D. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to look at the next possible value that would be generated from a sequence, without actually retrieving the value.

E. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

F. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more than one application, then all of these applications could have a value of 105 assigned to their column whose value is being generated by the sequence.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.

Incorrect Answers:

A: You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence.

D: You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence.

E: This statement is not correct. There is no limitation like that in Oracle.

F: You use CYCLE clause, not REUSE, when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 315-322 Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION NO: 10

In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.)

A. Only when the tables have a primary key-foreign key relationship.

B. The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns.

C. The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data.

D. The columns being joined have NULL values.

E. The tables being joined have only matched data.

F. The tables being joined have only unmatched data.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

You use an outer join to also see rows that do not meet the join condition.

Refer : Introduction to Oracle9i : SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 4-17