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Exam : 1z0-007

Title : Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO
NO.1 In which four clauses can a subquery be used? (Choose four.)
A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
F. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement
Answer: A,B,D,E
Explanation:
A: a subquery is valid on the INTO clause of an INSERT Statement
B: a subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
D: a subquery can be used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement,
E: a subquery can be used in the SET clauses of an UPDATE statement,
Incorrect answer:
C subquery cannot be used
F: is incorrect.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 6-5

NO.2 Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)
A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.
B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.
C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.
D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
B: A unique constraint can contain null values because null values cannot be compared to anything.
D: The NOT NULL constraint ensure that null value are not permitted for the column
Incorrect answer: A
statement is not true C statement is not true
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-9

NO.3 Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?
A. CREATE TABLE EMP9$# AS (empid number(2));
B. CREATE TABLE EMP*123 AS (empid number(2));
C. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (packid number(2));
D. CREATE TABLE 1EMP_TEST AS (empid number(2));
Answer: A
Explanation:
Table names and column names must begin with a letter and be 1-30 characters long. Characters A-Z,a-z, 0-9, _, $ and # (legal characters but their use is discouraged).
Incorrect answer:
B Non alphanumeric character such as "*" is discourage in Oracle table name.
D Table name must begin with a letter.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-4

NO.4 Evaluate this SQL statement:
```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME
FROM EMP e, DEPARTMENT 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

**Answer:** A

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

Incorrect Answers
B: Selection is performed in this query, not difference. There is no capability with name difference for a SELECT statement exists.
C: There is no intersection in this SELECT statement used.
D: There is no intersection in this SELECT statement used.
E: There is no difference or product capabilities exist for a SELECT statement.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 20-21 Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

NO.5 Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?
A. The table is accessible to all users.
B. Tables are created in the public schema.
C. Tables are created in your schema.
D. Tables are created in the DBA schema.
E. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:
sorted by highest to lowest is DESCENDING order

Incorrect answer: A
grant the table privilege to PUBLIC B login as sysoper D login as DBA or sysdba E no such option is allow.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-9

NO.6 What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)
A. You have too many tables.
B. Your tables names are too long.
C. Your tables have difficult names.
D. You want to work on your own tables.
E. You want to use another schema’s tables.
F. You have too many columns in your tables.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
Create a synonyms when the names of the tables are too long or the table names are difficult.

NO.7 Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?
A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMP;
B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date) FROM EMP;
C. SELECT sysdate-hire_date FROM EMP;
D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7) FROM EMP;

Answer: C

Explanation:
DATE value subtract DATE value will return numeric value.
Incorrect answer: A
does not return numeric value B does not return numeric value D does not return numeric value
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-13

NO.8 Which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three.)
A. Constraints provide data independence.
B. Constraints make complex queries easy.
C. Constraints enforce rules at the view level.
D. Constraints enforce rules at the table level.
E. Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies.
F. Constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.

Answer: C, D, E

Explanation:
Constraints have functions to enforce rules at the view and table levels and to prevent the deletion of data if dependencies exist between tables.
Incorrect Answers
A: Constraints are used to put dependencies on data.
B: Constrains are not used to make complex queries more easy.
F: Constraints does not prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 227-248 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NO.9 Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?
A. ALTER TABLE table_name
   ENABLE constraint_name;
B. ALTER TABLE table_name
   STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
C. ALTER TABLE table_name
   ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
D. ALTER TABLE table_name
   STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
E. ALTER TABLE table_name
   TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
F. ALTER TABLE table_name
   TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
ALTER TABLE statement with ENABLE CONSTRAINT keywords is correct answer to enable an existing constraint.

**Incorrect Answers**
A: This statement is missing CONSTRAINT keyword.
B: "STATUS =" is incorrect syntax to enable constraint for the table.
D: There is no STATUS keyword in the command to enable constraint.
E: There is no TURN ON keywords in the command to enable constraint.
F: There is no TURN ON keywords in the command to enable constraint.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 239-240 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NO.10 Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?
A. &
B. ACCEPT
C. PROMPT
D. &

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
To reuse the variable without prompting the user each time you can use && substitution variable.

**Incorrect Answers**
A: This substitution variable will prompt the user each time.
B: ACCEPT is command, not substitution variable. It used to define more accurate or specific prompt or when you want more output to display as the values are defined.
C: PROMPT is part of the ACCEPT command, it is not a variable.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 165-173 Chapter 4: Subqueries

NO.11 Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:
Which two aggregate functions are valid on the START_DATE column? (Choose two)
A. SUM (start_date)
B. AVG (start_date)
C. COUNT (start_date)
D. AVG (start_date, end_date)
E. MIN (start_date)
F. MAXIMUM (start_date)

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
It is possible to apply COUNT() and MIN() functions on the column with DATE data type.
Incorrect Answers
A: Function SUM() cannot be used with DATE data type column.
B: Function AVG() cannot be used with DATE data type column.
D: Function AVG() cannot be used with DATE data type column. And function AVG() just has one
parameter X, not two. It averages all X column values returned by the SELECT statement.
F: There is no MAXIMUM() function in Oracle, only MAX() function exists.

NO.12 Which statement describes the ROWID data type?
A. Binary data up to 4 gigabytes.
B. Character data up to 4 gigabytes.
C. Raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes.
D. Binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes.
E. A hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The ROWID datatype stores information related to the disk location of table rows. They also uniquely
identify the rows in your table. The ROWID datatype is stored as a hexadecimal string.
Incorrect Answers
A: It is not a binary data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
B: It is not a character data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
C: It is not a raw binary data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
D: It is not binary data stored in an external file. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.