Exam Code: 1z0-001

Exam Name: Ineroduction to oracle:sql and pl/sql

Vendor: Oracle

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Click on the EXHIBIT button and examine the table instance chart for the cars table.
Which SELECT statement will display style, color, and lot number for all cars based on the model entered at the prompt, regardless of case?

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
Datatype	NUM	CHAR	CHAR	CHAR	NUM
Length	9	25	25	25	3

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';
Correct Answers: C

2: Click on the EXHIBIT button and examine the table instance chart for the patient table.
You need to create the patient_id_seq sequence to be used with the patient table's primary key column.   The sequence should begin at 1000, have a maximum value of 999999999, never reuse any numbers, and increment by 1.
Which statement would you use to complete this task?

A.CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
START WITH 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
NOCYCLE;
B.CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
START WITH 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
STEP BY 1;
C.CREATE SEQUENCE patient_id_seq
ON patient (patient_id)

MINVALUE 1000
MAXVALUE 999999999
INCREMENT BY 1
NOCYCLE;
D.This task cannot be accomplished.
Correct Answers: A

3: You issue this command:

    CREATE SYNONYM emp

    FOR ed.employee;

Which task has been accomplished?

A.The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for user Ed.

B.The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for only you.

C.The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for all users.

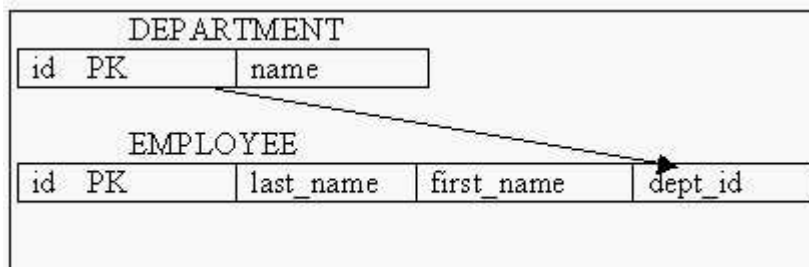D.The need to qualify an object name with its schema was eliminated for users with access.

Correct Answers: B

4: Click on the EXHIBIT button and examine the structure of the DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE tables.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

    CREATE INDEX   emp_dept_id_idx

    ON   employee(dept_id);

Which result will the statement provide?

A.Store an index in the EMPLOYEE table.

B.Increase the chance of full table scans.

C.May reduce the amount of disk I/O for SELECT statements.

D.May reduce the amount of disk I/O for INSERT statements.

E.Override the unique index created when the FK relationship was defined.

Correct Answers: C

5: Which should you do after each FETCH statement in a PL/SQL block?

A.Open the cursor.

B.Close the cursor.

C.Initialize the loop.

D.Test for rows using a cursor attribute.

Correct Answers: D

6: Given this executable section of a PL/SQL block:

```
BEGIN
        FOR employee_record IN salary_cursor LOOP
                        employee_id_table(employee_id) :=
                                employee_record.last_name;
        END LOOP;
        CLOSE salary_cursor;
END;
```

Why does this section cause an error?

A.The cursor needs to be opened.

B.No FETCH statements were issued.

C.Terminating conditions are missing.

D.The cursor does not need to be closed.

Correct Answers: D

7: The structure of the DEPT table is as follows:

Name	Null?	Type
DEPTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
DNAME		VARCHAR2(14)
LOC		VARCHAR2(13)

Examine the code:

```
DECLARE
        TYPE dept_record_type IS RECORD
                (dno   NUMBER,
                 name VARCHAR2(20));
        dept_rec dept_record_type;
BEGIN
     SELECT deptno, dname
          INTO   dept_rec
          FROM   dept
          WHERE deptno = 10;
END;
```

Which statement displays the name of the selected 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));

Correct Answers: C

8: The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

```
        BONUSNUMBER(7,2)
        DEPT_ID                 NUMBER(9)
```

There are 10 departments and each department has at least 1 employee.   Bonus values are greater than 500; not all employees receive a bonus.

Evaluate this PL/SQL block:

```
DECLARE
            v_bonusemployee.bonus%TYPE   :=   300;
BEGIN
            UPDATE    employee
            SET             bonus = bonus + v_bonus
            WHERE     dept_id IN (10, 20, 30);
            COMMIT;
END;
```

What will be the result?

A.All employees will be given a 300 bonus.

B.A subset of employees will be given a 300 bonus.

C.All employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.

D.A subset of employees will be given a 300 increase in bonus.

Correct Answers: D

9: Evaluate this IF statement:

```
            IF v_value > 100 THEN
                    v_new_value := 2 * v_value;
            ELSIF v_value > 200 THEN
                    v_new_value := 3 * v_value;
            ELSIF v_value < 300 THEN
                    v_new_value := 4 * v_value;
             ELSE
                    v_new_value := 5 * v_value;
            END IF;
```

What would be assigned to V_NEW_VALUE if V_VALUE is 250?

A.250

B.500

C.750

D.1000

E.1250

Correct Answers: B

10: Which ALTER command would you use to reinstate 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 cars_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (id);

Correct Answers: B

11: You need to perform a major update on the EMPLOYEE table. You have decided to disable the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the empid column and the CHECK constraint on the job column.

What happens when you try to enable the constraints after the update is completed?

A.You need to recreate the constraints once they are disabled.

B.Any existing rows that do not confirm with the constraints are automatically deleted.

C.Only the future values are verified to confirm with the constraints, leaving the existing values unchecked.

D.The indexes on both the columns with the PRIMARY KEY constraint and the CHECK constraint are automatically re-created.

E.All the existing column values are verified to confirm with the constraints and an error message is generated if any existing values do not confirm.

Correct Answers: E

12: Which statement is valid within the executable section of a PL/SQL block?

A.BEGIN

emp_rec emp%ROWTYPE;

END;

B.WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No records found');

C.SELECT ename, sal

INTO   v_ename, v_sal

FROM   emp

WHERE   empno = 101;

D.PROCEDURE calc_max (n1 NUMBER,n2 NUMBER,p_max OUT NUMBER) IS

BEGIN

IF n1 > n2 THEN

p_max := n1;

ELSE

p_max := n2;

END;

Correct Answers: C

13: Examine this block of code:

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE

    x NUMBER;

    v_sal NUMBER;

    v_found VARCHAR2(10) := 'TRUE';

BEGIN

    x := 1;

```
        v_sal := 1000;
        DECLARE
             v_found VARCHAR2(10);
             y          NUMBER;
        BEGIN
            IF (v_sal > 500) THEN
                 v_found := 'YES';
            END IF;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_found is '|| v_found);
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_sal is '|| v_sal);
            y := 20;
        END;
             DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_found is '|| v_found);
             DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of Y is '|| TO_CHAR(y));
END;
SET SERVEROUTPUT OFF
```

What is the result of executing this block of code?

A.PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared

B.Value of v_found is YES

Value of v_sal is 1000

Value of v_found is TRUE

C.Value of v_found is YES

Value of v_sal is 1000

Value of v_found is YES

Value of Y is 20

D.PLS-00201: identifier 'v_sal' must be declared

PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared

E.Value of v_found is YES

Value of v_sal is 1000

Value of v_found is TRUE

Value of Y is 20

Correct Answers: A

14: Examine this block of code:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    x NUMBER;
    v_sal NUMBER;
    v_found VARCHAR2(10) := 'TRUE';
BEGIN
    x := 1;
    v_sal := 1000;
    DECLARE
         v_found VARCHAR2(10);
```

```
        y          NUMBER;
    BEGIN
            IF (v_sal > 500) THEN
                v_found := 'YES';
            END IF;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_found is '|| v_found);
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_sal is '|| v_sal);
            y := 20;
    END;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of v_found is '|| v_found);
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Value of Y is '|| TO_CHAR(y));
END;
SET SERVEROUTPUT OFF
```

Why does this code produce an error when executed?

A.The value of V_FOUND cannot be 'YES'.

B.Variable V_FOUND is declared at more than one location.

C.Variable Y is declared in the inner block and referenced in the outer block.

D.Variable V_SAL is declared in the outer block and referenced in the inner block.

Correct Answers: C

15: Examine the declaration section:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cursor(p_deptno NUMBER, p_job VARCHAR2)
     IS
        SELECT empno, ename
        FROM    emp
        WHERE   deptno = p_deptno
              AND   job = p_job;
BEGIN
    ...
```

Which statement opens this cursor successfully?

A.OPEN emp_cursor;

B.OPEN emp_cursor('Clerk', 10);

C.OPEN emp_cursor(10,'Analyst');

D.OPEN emp_cursor(p_deptno, p_job);

Correct Answers: C

16: Your company wants to give each employee a $100 salary increment. You need to evaluate the results from the EMP table prior to the actual modification. If you do not want to store the results in the database, which statement is valid?

A.You need to add a column to the EMP table.

B.You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the SET clause of the UPDATE statement.

C.You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the SELECT

clause of the SELECT statement.

D.You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement.

E.You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the DISPLAY clause of the SELECT statement.

Correct Answers: C

17: You need to execute a script file named QUERYEMP.SQL from your SQL*Plus environment. Which command do you use?

A.RUN QUERYEMP

B.GET QUERYEMP

C.START QUERYEMP

D.EXECUTE QUERYEMP

Correct Answers: C

18: The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

    ID   NUMBER(9)   PK
    COST   NUMBER(7,2)
    SALE_PRICE   NUMBER(7,2)

Management has asked you to calculate the net revenue per unit for each product if the cost of each product is increased by 10% and the sale price of each product is increased by 25%.

You issue this SQL statement:

                SELECT   id, sale_price * 1.25 - cost * 1.10
                FROMproduct;

Which conclusion can you draw from the results?

A.Only the required results are displayed.

B.The results provide more information than management requested.

C.A function needs to be included in the SELECT statement to achieve the desired results.

D.The order of the operations in the calculation needs to be changed to achieve the required results.

Correct Answers: A

19: You want to display the average salary for departments 20 and 50, but only if those departments have an average salary of at least 2000. Which statement will produce the required results?

A.SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

FROM   emp

WHERE   deptno IN (20, 50)

GROUP BY deptno

HAVING AVG(sal) >= 2000;

B.SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

FROM   emp

GROUP BY deptno

HAVING AVG(sal) >= 2000

AND   deptno IN (20, 50);

C.SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

FROM   emp

WHERE   deptno IN (20, 50)

AND   AVG(sal) >= 2000

GROUP BY deptno;

D.SELECT deptno, AVG(sal)

FROM   emp

WHERE   deptno IN (20, 50)

GROUP BY AVG(sal)

HAVING AVG(sal) >= 2000;

Correct Answers: A

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

You query the database with this command:

SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available"

FROM cars

WHERE model = 'Fire'

GROUP BY lot_no

HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

ORDER BY COUNT(*);

Which clause restricts which groups are displayed?

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
Datatype	NUM	CHAR	CHAR	CHAR	NUM
Length	9	25	25	25	3

A.SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available"

B.WHERE model = 'Fire'

C.HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

D.GROUP BY lot_no

E.ORDER BY COUNT(*)

Correct Answers: C