



1z0-007

Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL

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Questions & Answers: 204 Q&A

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Exam: 1z0-007 Certification Questions & Answers

Question 1:

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

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

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

Incorrect Answers:

B: The INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY data type cannot be used when specifying column definitions there are only INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND and INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH data types.

E: The TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE data type cannot be used when specifying column definitions, because there are only TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE data types. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 215-217 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

Question 2:

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

Column name	Data type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	NUMBER	
SAL	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	

You need to create an index called NAME_IDX on the first name and last name fields of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement would you use to perform this task?

- A. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name, last_name);
- B. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX (first_name AND last_name);
- C. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX
ON (first_name, last_name);
- D. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX
ON employees (first_name AND last_name);
- E. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX
ON employees(first_name, last_name);
- F. CREATE INDEX NAME_IDX
FOR employees(first_name, last_name);

Answer: E

Explanation:

Answer E provides correct syntax to create index: CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name (list of columns).

Incorrect Answers:

- A: You need to use keyword ON also to create index.
 - B: You cannot use keyword AND to build a list of columns for index. Also this statement is missing the table name on which the index is creating.
 - C: This statement is missing the table name on which the index is creating.
 - D: You cannot use keyword AND to build a list of columns for index.
 - F: You cannot use keyword FOR to create an index.
- OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 322-331
Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

Question 3:

For which two constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index? (Choose two.)

- A. NOT NULL
- B. PRIMARY KEY
- C. FOREIGN KEY
- D. CHECK
- E. UNIQUE

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Indexes are created automatically by Oracle to support integrity constraints that enforce uniqueness. The two types of integrity constraints that enforce uniqueness are PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints. When the primary key or UNIQUE constraint is declared, a unique index to support the column's uniqueness is also created, and all values in all columns that were defined as part of the primary key or UNIQUE constraint are placed into the index.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Oracle will not implicitly create an unique index for the NOT NULL constraint.
 - C: Oracle will not implicitly create an unique index for the FOREIGN KEY constraint.
 - D: Oracle will not implicitly create an unique index for the FOREIGN KEY constraint.
- OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 237-238
Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

Question 4:

Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three.)

- A. A main query can have more than one subquery.
- B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
- C. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- F. Multiple columns or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

D not C: A subquery does not have to retrieve data from the same table

Question 5:

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', '');

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

: EMPLOYEE_ID is a primary key.

Incorrect answer :

- A EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
- B EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
- D mismatch of field_name with datatype

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

Question 6:

Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:

STD_ID NUMBER(4)
COURSE_ID VARCHAR2(10)
START_DATE DATE
END_DATE DATE

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. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 81-85 Chapter 2: Limiting, Sorting, and Manipulating Return Data

Question 7:

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMP_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
DEPT_ID NUMBER(2)
JOB_CAT VARCHAR2(30)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
```

Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

- A. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE salary > MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat;
- C. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees;
- D. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id;
- E. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat, salary;

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer provides correct syntax and semantics to show the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This query will not return any row because condition SALARY > MAX(SALARY) is FALSE.
 - C: This query will return error because you cannot show maximum salary with DEPT_ID and JOB_CAT without grouping by these columns.
 - D: The GROUP BY clause is missing JOB_ID column.
 - E: You don't need to group results of query by SALARY in the GROUP BY column.
- OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365
Chapter 8: User Access Control in Oracle

Question 8:

Which statement explicitly names a constraint?

- A. ALTER TABLE student_grades
ADD
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE student_grades
ADD CONSTRAINT NAME = student_id_fk
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE student_grades
ADD CONSTRAINT student_id_fk
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE student_grades
ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student_id_fk
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id);
- E. ALTER TABLE student_grades
ADD NAME student_id_fk

FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id);

Answer: C

Explanation:

This statement provides correct syntax to add a foreign key constraint to the existing table.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The ADD FOREIGN KEY is wrong construction to add a foreign key constraint to the existing table.

B: The ADD CONSTRAINT NAME is wrong construction to add a foreign key constraint to the existing table.

D: The ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT is wrong construction to add a foreign key constraint to the existing table.

E: The ADD NAME is wrong construction to add a foreign key constraint to the existing table. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 238-239 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

Question 9:

Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?

- A. USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE
- B. USER_TAB_PRIVS
- C. USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE
- D. USER_COL_PRIVS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The USER_COL_PRIVS data dictionary view will show the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns.

Incorrect Answers:

A: There is no USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE view in Oracle.

B: The USER_TAB_PRIVS data dictionary view is used to show the object privileges granted to the user on the tables, not specific columns.

C: There is no USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE view in Oracle. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365 Chapter 8: User Access Control in Oracle

Question 10:

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW EMPLOYEES tables:

```
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

```
NEW EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
NAME VARCHAR2(60)
```

Which MERGE statement is valid?

A. MERGE INTO new_employees c
USING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET

```
c.name = e.first_name || ',' || e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name || ',
'||e.last_name);
B. MERGE new_employees c
USING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN EXIST THEN
UPDATE SET
c.name = e.first_name || ',' || e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name || ',
'||e.last_name);
C. MERGE INTO new_employees c
USING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN EXISTS THEN
UPDATE SET
c.name = e.first_name || ',' || e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name || ',
'||e.last_name);
D. MERGE new_employees c
FROM employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET
c.name = e.first_name || ',' || e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT INTO new_employees VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name || ',' || e.last_name);
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct syntax for the MERGE command is MERGE INTO table1 USING table2 on (join_condition) WHEN MATCHED UPDATE SET col1 = value WHEN NOT MATCHED INSERT (column_list) values (column_values).

Incorrect Answers:

- B: WHEN EXIST THEN clause cannot be used in the MERGE statement.
 - C: WHEN EXIST THEN clause cannot be used in the MERGE statement.
 - D: FROM clause cannot be used in the MERGE statement.
- OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 273-275 Chapter 6: Manipulating Oracle Data

Question 11:

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.

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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. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 216 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

Question 12:

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);
```

What 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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table. Existing rows will not be affected.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Column definitions can be altered to add DEFAULT values.

C: Column definitions can be altered to add DEFAULT values. It works for columns with a NUMBER data type also.

D: A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table. Existing rows will not be affected. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 219-224 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

Question 13:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

:

ROUND (45.953,-1) will round value to 1 decimal places to the left.

TRUNC (45.936 ,2) will truncate value to 2 decimal

The answer will be 50 and 45.93

Incorrect Answers :

- A. Does not meet round and truncate functions
- B. Does not meet round functions
- D. Does not meet truncate functions
- E. Does not meet round functions
- F. Does not meet round functions

Refer : Introduction to Oracle9i : SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Single-Row functions, p. 3-13

Question 14:

Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
- B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.
- D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.
- E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.
- F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

It is possible to mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns. Also it is acceptable to pass column names, expressions, constraints, or other functions as parameters to an aggregate function .

Incorrect Answers:

A: You cannot use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement. For example, they cannot be used with a WHEN statement.

B: It is not possible to use aggregate functions in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement. But they can be used with a HAVING clause used after the GROUP BY clause, for example.

E: You don't need to group the whole table as one single group.

F: It is possible to group more than one column while using aggregate functions.OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 122-135Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

Question 15:

Management has asked you to calculate the value $12 * salary * commission_pct$ for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST NAME VARCHAR2(35) NOT NULL
SALARY NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL
COMMISION_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns for all

employees?

- A. SELECT last_name, 12*salary* commission_pct
FROM emp;
- B. SELECT last_name, 12*salary* (commission_pct,0)
FROM emp;
- C. SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(nvl(commission_pct,0))
FROM emp;
- D. SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(decode(commission_pct,0))
FROM emp;

Answer: C

Explanation:

This SELECT statement provides correct usage of NVL function to calculate columns for all employees. Oracle give you possibility to substitute a value in place of NULL. The basic syntax for NVL() is NVL(column_name, value_if_null). Notice that the column specified in NVL() contains an actual value. That value is what Oracle returns; when the column is NULL, the special string is returned. The value specified to be returned if the column value is NULL must be the same datatype as the column specified.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: This SELECT statement will return NULL value for rows with NULL COMMISION_PCT column.
- B: It is incorrect syntax in this query: NVL function needs to be used for correct result.
- D: The DECODE function is used as substitution of IF-THEN-ELSE PL/SQL construction in SQL queries. The SELECT statement provides incorrect syntax of it cannot have only two parameters. OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 31-32 Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

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