Exam Code: 1z0-001
Exam Name: Introduction 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>LOT_NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Type</td>
<td>PK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nulls/Unique</td>
<td>NN,U</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>NN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FK Table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FK Column</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOT_NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>NUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

Correct Answers: A
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Null?</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPTNO</td>
<td>NOT NULL</td>
<td>NUMBER(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNAME</td>
<td></td>
<td>VARCHAR2(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td></td>
<td>VARCHAR2(13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   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:
```sql
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 \texttt{V\_NEW\_VALUE} if \texttt{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 ENABLE PRIMARY KEY (id) CASCADE;`
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;
   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;
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
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>NUMBER(9)</th>
<th>PK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COST</td>
<td>NUMBER(7,2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALE_PRICE</td>
<td>NUMBER(7,2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```sql
SELECT id, sale_price * 1.25 - cost * 1.10
FROM product;
```

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?

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