

Question: 1	How deep of oracle group functions can be nested?EX: max(AVG(quantity))
Answer	2
	5
	3
	Infinite!
Question: 2	What is the result of below SQL statement? SELECT TO_CHAR(123456789, '\$99,999') FROM DUAL;
Answer	\$12,345
	#####
	12,345
	12,345,678
	\$12,345,678
Question: 3	Which option 's SQL are the same result with below SQL? SELECT M.EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME, M.ADDR, R.MANAGER_ID FROM EMPLOYEE_M M, EMPLOYEE_R R WHERE M.EMPLOYEE_ID = R.EMPLOYEE_ID(+);
Answer	SELECT M.EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME, M.ADDR, R.MANAGER_ID FROM EMPLOYEE_M M RIGHT OUTER JOIN EMPLOYEE_R R USING (EMPLOYEE_ID);
	SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME, M.ADDR, R.MANAGER_ID FROM EMPLOYEE_M M RIGHT OUTER JOIN EMPLOYEE_R R ON (M.EMPLOYEE_ID = R.EMPLOYEE_ID);
	SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME, M.ADDR, R.MANAGER_ID FROM EMPLOYEE_M M LEFT OUTER JOIN EMPLOYEE_R R USING (EMPLOYEE_ID);
	SELECT M.EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME, M.ADDR, R.MANAGER_ID FROM EMPLOYEE_M M LEFT OUTER JOIN EMPLOYEE_R R ON (M.EMPLOYEE_ID = R.EMPLOYEE_ID);
Question: 4	Table 'TAB_1' has 1 column 'A1', in which there are 4 rows of data - (A, C, E, X) Table 'TAB_2' has 1 column 'A2', which has 5 rows of data - (A, B, C, D, X) How does running the SQL below produce results? (SELECT A1 A FROM TAB_1 UNION ALL SELECT A2 A FROM TAB_2) MINUS (SELECT A1 A FROM TAB_1 INTERSECT SELECT A2 A FROM TAB_2)
Answer	The result have no rows
	A, C, X
	A, B, C, D, E, X
	B, D, E
Question: 5	The following statement is true() Remark: The execution environment is oracle sql developer, Data format is YYYY/MM/DD
Answer	select add_months(to_date('20160606', 'yyyymmdd'), -3) --return result is : 2016/9/6
	select months_between(to_date('20160606', 'yyyymmdd'), to_date('20160706')) from dual = = > The result is a positive number
	select round(to_date('20160606', 'yyyymmdd'), 'day') from dual = = > return result is : 2016/6/5

	select TRUNC(to_date('20160606', 'yyyymmdd'), 'mm') from dual –return result is : 2016/6/1
Question: 6	The following statements about the sequence, which is correct?
Answer	Sequence is provided by the oracle to generate a series of unique digital database objects
	When you create a sequence, you can use the pseudo column CURRVAL to return the value of the current sequence
	The use of sequence, need to use the sequence of two pseudo columns NEXTVAL and CURRVAL. The NEXTVAL will return the sequences generated by the next value, curent value and returns the CURRVAL sequece
	The actual sequence will occupy the storage space
Question: 7	Assuming EMPLOYER has 10 rows of data (ROWID = 1 ~ 10), what is the purpose of the following SQL? DELETE FROM EMPLOYER A WHERE ROWID < (SELECT MAX(B.ROWID) FROM EMPLOYER B WHERE A.WORK_ID = B.WORK_ID AND A.WORK_NAME = B.WORK_NAME);
Answer	Delete EMPLOYER in ROWID <first iteration of WORK_ID and WORK_NAME of ROWID data
	Delete duplicate data of WORK_ID and WORK_NAME in EMPLOYER
	Clear data is not identical of WORK_ID and WORK_NAME in EMPLOYER
	Delete data of EMPLOYER with ROWID <10
Question: 8	How would you add a foreign key constraint on the dept_no column in the EMP table,Referring to the ID column in the Dept Table ?
Answer	Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause in the DEPT table
	Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause in the EMP table
	Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause in the DEPT table
	Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause in the EMP
Question: 9	Written a pl/sql loop,you need to test if the current FETCH(suppose name of cursor is getdata) was successful.Which getdata cursor attribute would you use ?
Answer	getdata%isopen
	getdata%rowcount
	getdata%found
	Cannot determine with a getdata cursor attribute
Question: 10	Which statement is true when writing a cursor FOR loop ?
Answer	You must explicitly open the cursor prior to the cursor FOR loop
	You must explicitly close the cursor prior to the end of program
	You do not need explicitly open and close a cursor within a cursor FOR loop
	You must explicitly declare the record variable that holds the row returned from the cursor

Question: 11	<p>Evaluate this PL/SQL block below:</p> <pre> Begin For I in 1..10 Loop If i=4 or i=6 then null; Else Insert into test(result) values(i); End If; Commit; End Loop; Rollback; End; </pre> <p>How many values will be inserted into the Test table ?</p>
Answer	<p>0</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p> <p>8</p>
Question: 12	<p>You attempt to query the database with this command below:</p> <pre> Select dept_no,AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate,hire_d)) FROM employee Where AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate,hire_d))>60 Group BY dept_no Order by AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate,hire_d)); </pre> <p>Why does this statement cause an error ?</p>
Answer	<p>A select clause cannot contain a group function</p> <p>A where clause cannot be used to restrict groups</p> <p>An order by clause cannot contain a group function</p> <p>A group function cannot contain a single row column</p>
Question: 13	<p>A table declared as below, What operate between data type are wrong ?</p> <pre> create table transactions (trans_id number, amount number(10,2), trans_start timestamp, trans_end timestamp, ship_date date, expire_date interval day(0) to second(0)); </pre>
Answer	<p>trans_start - trans_end</p> <p>to_timestamp(amount, 'yy-mm-dd hh:mi:ss')</p> <p>trans_start + interval '4' day</p> <p>trans_start + ship_date</p>
Question: 14	<p>below SQL statement need complement missed code, what answers are right?</p> <pre> select amt from hp_out where out_no like 'A%' and </pre>
Answer	<p>amt exists (select amt from hp_out2 where out_no like 'A%')</p> <p>amt > Any (select amt from hp_out2 where out_no like 'A%')</p> <p>amt > (select amt from hp_out2 where out_no like 'A%')</p> <p>amt > all (select amt from hp_out2 where out_no like 'A%')</p>
Question: 15	<p>What below subqueries are work?</p>
Answer	<p>Select * From emp where sal> (select min(sal) from emp group by dept_id);</p> <p>Select distinct dept_id from emp where sal > ANY (select AVG(sal) from emp Group By dept_id);</p> <p>Select dept_id from emp Where sal > all(select AVG(sal) from emp group by AVG(sal));</p> <p>Select distinct dept_id from emp where sal > ALL (select AVG(sal) from emp Group By dept_id);</p>
Question: 16	<p>What statements about views are true ?</p>
Answer	<p>A view can be created as read only</p>

	A view can not have an ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement
	A view can be created as a join on two or more tables
	A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement
Question: 17	What are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions ?
Answer	TIMESTAMP
	INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
	INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
	INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
Question: 18	About aggregate functions , what answers are right ?
Answer	You can use aggregate functions in any clause of SELECT statement
	You can pass column names ,expressions,constants or functions as parameters to an aggregate function
	You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns
	You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group .
Question: 19	Which statement about SQL is true ?
Answer	Null values are displayed last in the ascending sequences
	Data values are displayed in descending order by default
	You can not specify a column alias in an order by sub clause
	You can not sort query results by a column that is not included in the select list
Question: 20	Which answer is Oracle database's physical structure type?
Answer	Tables
	Tablespaces
	Views
	Control file
Question: 21	You have decided to permanently remove all the data from the STUDENT table and you need the table structure in the future.Which single command performs this ?
Answer	Drop TABLE student;
	TRUNCATE TABLE student KEEP STRUCTURE;
	TRUNCATE TABLE student ;
	DELETE * FROM student KEEP STRUCTURE;
Question: 22	Restricts STUDENT table NAME column not null, Which statement is right?
Answer	ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT name(not null);
	ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT not null(name);
	ALTER TABLE student modify CONSTRAINT name(not null);
	ALTER TABLE student modify (name not null);
Question: 23	What are the join types for multi-table?
Answer	Cross Join
	Inner Join
	Full outer Join
	Left outer join
Question: 24	What are the default values for the following types?
Answer	Default value of Date type is 1900-01-01
	Default value of Boolean type is true
	Default value of Time type is 00:00:00
	Default value of String type is NULL
Question: 25	Which statement will be return result below : this is a quote'
Answer	select 'this is a quote' ' from dual
	select 'this is a quote' ' from dual;

	select 'this is a quote' ''' from dual; all answers wrong
Question: 26	A column name start_date is date type, what aggregate functions are valid on the column ?
Answer	Sum(start_date)
	Min(start_date)
	AVG(start_date)
	Count(start_date)
Question: 27	What cases the SQL statement would cause an exception error ?
Answer	Select statement does not return a row
	Select statement return more than one row
	Select statement contains a group by clause
	Select statement does not have where
Question: 28	What are the various types of queries in oracle ?
Answer	Compound queries
	Sub Queries
	correlated subquery
	Nested queries
Question: 29	What is the maximum number of triggers, can apply to a single table?
Answer	3
	6
	9
	12
Question: 30	Explain FUNCTION, PROCEDURE and PACKAGE, What the following descriptions are true?
Answer	Function must return a value. Can be called inside a query.
	Procedure may or may not return value.
	Procedure and Function always have return value.
	Package is the collection of functions, procedures, variables which can be logically grouped together.
Question: 31	To show the staff the 2nd character in the name is "A" SQL statement, what are false?
Answer	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '_A%';
	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '*A%';
	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name like '*A%';
	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name like ' _A%';
Question: 32	What are cursor attributes?
Answer	%ROWCOUNT
	%SQLCODE
	%NOTFOUND
	%ISOPEN
Question: 33	select NVL2('PCC', 'A', 'B') from dual;, return value?
Answer	PCC
	A
	B
	NULL
Question: 34	If Oracle Database version 10g up does not modify any argument(Default) and execute group by clause :
Answer	It will according group by cloumns exactly ascending the retrieve data.
	It will according group by cloumns exactly descending the retrieve data.
	It will according group by cloumns ascending the retrieve data but not exactly.
	It doesn't sort anything!

Question: 35	<p>We have a procedure like below: <pre> procedure Pro_test is pragma AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION; begin insert into tab_A values('123'); commit; end; </pre> if we run the program as below,what data will in tab_A at last?(assumed tab_A have no data at first.)</p> <pre> begin insert into tab_A values('abc'); Pro_test; insert into tab_A values('xyz'); rollback; end; </pre>
Answer	<pre> abc ----- 123 ----- xyz </pre> <pre> abc ----- 123 </pre> <pre> 123 </pre> <pre> abc ----- xyz </pre>
Question: 36	<pre> select round(5555.5555,-2.5) from dual; </pre> <p>What is the result?</p>
Answer	<pre> 5555.55 5555.56 5556 5560 5600 </pre>
Question: 37	<p>What is v_counter and v_counter1's value in below PL/SQL script?</p> <pre> DECLARE v_counter Integer := 0; v_counter1 Integer := 0; BEGIN <<LOOP_LAB>> LOOP v_counter := v_counter + 1 ; EXIT WHEN v_counter > 10 ; <<LOOP_LAB>> LOOP EXIT LOOP_LAB WHEN v_counter < 13 ; v_counter1 := v_counter1 + 1 ; END LOOP LOOP_LAB ; END LOOP LOOP_LAB; END ; </pre>
Answer	<pre> v_counter = 0 v_counter1 = 0 </pre> <pre> v_counter = 1 v_counter1 = 0 </pre> <pre> v_counter = 11 v_counter1 = 0 </pre> <pre> v_counter = 11 v_counter1 = 13 </pre>

	v_counter = 10 v_counter1 = 13
Question: 38	About Oracle object authority, which of the following statements is correct?
Answer	may only be granted INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE Table permission to other User
	If permission is granted to PUBLIC, on behalf of the DB every User has permission
	User can set permissions on objects which can not be When not trigger Trigger
	has a Table transaction authority but no Trigger permissions, transaction Table Data
Question: 39	<p>What is the result of below program?</p> <pre> DECLARE Type T_DATA Is Table Of VARCHAR2(10) Index By Binary_Integer ; V_DATA T_DATA ; BEGIN V_DATA(1) := 'X'; V_DATA(2) := 'J'; V_DATA(3) := 'W'; dbms_output.put_line(V_DATA.FIRST) ; dbms_output.put_line(V_DATA.LAST) ; END;</pre>
Answer	X W
	X J W
	1 3
	1 2
Question: 40	Which the correct answer of GOTO syntax ?
Answer	GOTO :LABEL :LABEL
	GOTO :LABEL: :LABEL:
	GOTO LABEL LABEL
	GOTO LABEL LABEL:
Question: 41	Which of the following statement about granting object privileges on a synonym in an Oracle database is CORRECT?
Answer	Synonym and the schema object it represents can have separate privileges.
	Granting object privileges on a synonym is actually granting privileges on the underlying object.
	Synonym can only be owned by a special user group, PUBLIC, thus all database users have access rights to all synonym. No granting additional privileges is necessary.
	All of above
Question: 42	Which of the following privilege is not required if an application system only needs to read, add, remove or modify data in a database?
Answer	SELECT
	INSERT
	DELETE
	GRANT
Question: 43	About Oracle dynamic language, which of the following statements is correct?
Answer	only use DBMS_SQL

	In addition to performing some DML statements, but also can execute DDL statements
	TCL statement can not execute
	the implementation of a dynamic SELECT syntax can return multiple records
Question: 44	Which of the following statements execute successfully ? (id , amt, qty is number)
Answer	INSERT all INTO KS_table2 values(id, amt, qty) INTO KS_table3 values(id, amt, qty) SELECT id, amt, qty from KS_table1 ;
	INSERT first INTO KS_table2 values(id, amt, qty) INTO KS_table3 values(id, amt,qty) SELECT id, amt, qty from KS_table1 ;
	Merge into KS_table1 a Using (select 8 id from dual) b On (a.qty > 1) When matched then Update set a.id = b.id When not matched then Insert (id, amt, qty) Values (b.id, b.id, b.id);
	Merge into KS_table1 a Using KS_table2 b On (a.id = b.id) When matched then Update set a.id = b.id When not matched then Insert (id, amt, qty) Values (b.id, b.amt, b.qty);
Question: 45	Which of the following methods belong to the Oracle to throw exceptions () ?
Answer	By PL/SQL runtime engine
	Use RAISE statement
	Call RAISE APPLICATION ERROP procedure
	Above is not correct
Question: 46	Some users want to see I can see table information, then which one should query the view?
Answer	v\$tables
	dba_tables
	all_tables
	user_tables
Question: 47	There are hundred records in the STUDENT table,you need to modify the Phone column to hold only numeric value.Which statement will modify the data type of the Phone column ?
Answer	ALTER TABLE student MODIFY phone number(9);
	ALTER student TABLE MODIFY column phone number(9);
	You cannot modify the data type of a column if there is data in the column all answers right
Question: 48	The variables declared below, what expression return a date? v_date Date:='03-Jul-96'; v_odate Date:='04-Jul-97';
Answer	v_date + 7
	v_date - v_odate
	v_date + (12/24)
	(v_date - v_odate) / 7
Question: 49	What is the maximum number of columns a Oracle database table can have ?
Answer	100
	64
	254

	32767
Question: 50	<p>How would running PL / SQL be output?</p> <pre> DECLARE V_N number; BEGIN SELECT 1/0 INTO V_N FROM DUAL ; EXCEPTION WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'DUAL NO_DATA_FOUND'); WHEN ZERO_DIVIDE THEN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20002, 'DUAL ZERO_DIVIDE'); WHEN OTHERS THEN RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20003, 'DUAL SQL ERROR'); END;</pre>
Answer	<p>execution error and SQLCODE = -20001</p> <p>execution error and SQLCODE = -20002</p> <p>execution error and SQLCODE = -20003</p> <p>execution correct</p>
Question: 51	Which describe is wrong about CAST() in Oracle?
Answer	<p>Any number or date data type can be converted to character data type.</p> <p>It can not truncate strings when varchar be converted to char.</p> <p>Decimal be converted to integer, than it will be rounded or truncated values.</p> <p>Character data type can be converted to any data type as long as the string is a valid constant data type.</p>
Question: 52	<p>Which answer match the where clause filtered result?</p> <pre>select col_1 from tab_A where col_1 LIKE ' _E_%' ESCAPE '\';</pre>
Answer	<p>QE3AW</p> <p>GOOE_OO</p> <p>FE_ARE</p> <p>HWE_33</p>
Question: 53	<p>Execute the following SQL, which values are correct?</p> <pre>SELECT SIGN(76.123), SIGN(0), ROUND(12.345, 2), ABS(-1.234) FROM DUAL ;</pre>
Answer	<p>1, 0, 12.345, -1.234</p> <p>1, -1, 12.35, 1.234</p> <p>0, 1, 12.35, 1.234</p> <p>1, 0, 12.35, 1.234</p>
Question: 54	Abnormal processing of Oracle PL/SQL program, involving a variety of abnormal, which must use raise to display the exception is ()?
Answer	<p>Predefined exception</p> <p>Non predefined exception</p> <p>Custom exception</p> <p>uncertain</p>
Question: 55	PL / SQL How to perform d:\123.sql statements inside?
Answer	<p>@d:\123.sql</p> <p>D:\123.sql</p> <p>@d://123.sql</p> <p>exec d:\123.sql</p>
Question: 56	About Oracle's datatype CLOB,NLOB,BLOB which statamant is wrong?
Answer	<p>These datatype can save 4 Giga bytes data.</p> <p>NLOB can only save single byte character data.</p> <p>BLOB can save binary data.</p> <p>CLOB can use to save multiple byte characters data.</p>
Question: 57	In Oracle, which of the following index column to use in "Where" conditions ,that will cause Indexes are not be used?
Answer	use function

	use calculation formula
	use 'NOT IN' command
	use 'IN' command
Question: 58	Which statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clause?
Answer	A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
	A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
	A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
	A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.
Question: 59	Related to data types in Oracle,what descriptions are true?
Answer	Varchar can store upto 2000 bytes
	varchar2 can store upto 4000 bytes
	The CLOB and NCLOB datatypes store up to 128 terabytes of character data in the database
	Varchar can store upto 4000 bytes
Question: 60	If your DBMS supports formats of FETCH, which of the following options can use?
Answer	FETCH FIRST
	FETCH PRIOR
	FETCH LAST
	FETCH NEXT
Question: 61	Which of the following is not a schema object in Oracle?
Answer	Indexes
	tables
	public synonyms
	packages
Question: 62	What the primary purpose of Oracle view object?
Answer	Security
	Simplify long Query
	Ad Hoc Query
	Transfer data
Question: 63	The following SQL syntax is the result? SELECT ADD_MONTHS(LAST_DAY(TO_DATE('20160229', 'yyyymmdd')) + 1, -1) FROM DUAL;
Answer	20160201
	20160202
	20160229
	20160301
Question: 64	PL / SQL How to define blocks ?
Answer	begin end
	declare
	Label:
	If Else End
Question: 65	Which two statements correctly differentiate functions and procedures?
Answer	function can be called only as part of a SQL statement, Whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
	function must return a value to the calling environment, Whereas a procedure can return zero or more values to its calling environment.
	function can be called as part of a SQL statement or PL/SQL expression, Whereas a procedure can be called only as a PL/SQL statement.
	function may return one or more values to the calling environment, Whereas a procedure must return a single value to its calling environment.
Question: 66	In Oracle,which statements shows 0 when the COMM field is empty and the value of the COMM field is displayed when it is not empty?
Answer	SELECT ENAME,NVL(COMM,0) FROM EMP;
	SELECT ENAME,COALESCE(COMM,'0') FROM EMP;

	<pre>SELECT ENAME,NULL(COMM,0) FROM EMP; SELECT ENAME,NULLIF(COMM,0) FROM EMP;</pre>
Question: 67	<pre>DECLARE VS_A VARCHAR2(20) := 'A'; VS_B VARCHAR2(20); BEGIN VS_B := 'B'; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(VS_A VS_B); VS_A := NULL; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(VS_A VS_B); END;</pre> <p>What is DBMS_OUTPUT will show?</p>
Answer	AB
	B
	AB Null
	AB AB
Answer	null
	Null
Question: 68	<p>Table A has a column N , of type Number , and has 5 rows of data , distinguish 12, 26, Null, 12, 10 so what if the following SQL is executed?</p> <pre>SELECT COUNT(*) COUNT(N) COUNT(DISTINCT N) FROM A;</pre>
Answer	543
	544
	554
	555
Question: 69	<p>Oracle Cursor statements, Which answer of below is correct?</p>
Answer	<pre>DECLARE emp_curs CURSOR FOR SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM EMPLOYEE;</pre>
	<pre>CURSOR emp_curs IS SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM EMPLOYEE;</pre>
	<pre>DECLARE emp_curs IS SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM EMPLOYEE;</pre>
	<pre>CURSOR emp_curs FOR SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM EMPLOYEE;</pre>
Question: 70	<p>ORACLE SQL. Which the syntax of below is not correct?</p>
Answer	<pre>INSERT INTO dept (depno, dname, loc) VALUES (50, 'MARKETING', 'SAN JOSE');</pre>
	<pre>INSERT INTO dept (depno, dname, loc) (SELECT ename, sal FROM emp WHERE sal > 1000);</pre>
	<pre>INSERT INTO dept (depno, dname, loc) SELECT ename, sal FROM emp WHERE sal > 1000;</pre>
	<pre>INSERT INTO dept (depno, dname, loc) VALUES (SELECT ename, sal FROM emp WHERE sal > 1000);</pre>
Question: 71	<p>Which of the following is TRUE</p> <pre>select trunc(1.3659,2)+ ceil(2.16)+ round(1.54,1) from dual;</pre>
Answer	5.86
	4.86
	5.87
	4.87
Question: 72	<p>Which is the HAVING Clause function in Oracle ?</p>
Answer	Used to filter data based on the group function
	Used to sort group query results

	Used to limit the number of rows of query results
	Used to group query results
Question: 73	The following variable declaration, which is not valid?
Answer	Table.%column.Type
	Number
	Number(12)
	Varchar2(20) := ' '
Question: 74	This script, which answer of below is correct? select ROUND(to_date('20161129','yyyymmdd'),'YEAR') from dual
Answer	20161129
	20171129
	20170131
	20170101
Question: 75	This script, what answer of below is correct? Ex: table em_monpay have 11 rows. select c.pnl_no, c.salary, c.stt from (select b.pnl_no, b.salary, rownum as stt from (select a.pnl_no, a.salary from em_monpay a order by salary desc) b) c where rownum = 10
Answer	No data
	Run be error
	1 row
	10 rows
Question: 76	Which answer of below is correct? select TO_NUMBER (SUBSTR('PY2014110002',9,4)) + 1 * TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER (SUBSTR('PY2014110002',9,4)) + 1,'fm0000') from dual
Answer	9
	5
	0
	Be error when running
Question: 77	This script, which answer of below is correct? Select round((to_date('1459','hh24mi') - to_date('1429','hh24mi')),2) from dual
Answer	0.02
	0.5
	30
	1800
Question: 78	This script, Which the return value of below is correct? SELECT SUBSTR(CONCAT(TRUNC(FLOOR (-1.1)*CEIL(9.9)/TRUNC (4.923,1),2),'ABC'),4,2) FROM DUAL;
Answer	08
	BC
	01
	AB
Question: 79	Which answer of below is correct? select Sign(ACos(1)) from dual;
Answer	0
	0.54
	1
	2
Question: 80	This script. Which answer of below is correct? select INSTR ('a/x/y/z', '/', -1) + SUBSTR ('0002axyz', 1, 5 - 1) from dual

Answer	6								
	8								
	0								
	11								
Question: 81	<p>Table A has one column N that datatype is Number, and three rows (12, Null, 15), If execute the following SQL, what the data will become ?</p> <p>SELECT NVL(AVG(N),10) FROM A;</p>								
Answer	NULL								
	10								
	13.5								
	9								
Question: 82	<p>Table T_1 has one column C_1, that datatype is String, and four rows (S, F, F, T),Table T_2 has one column C_2, that datatype is String, and two rows (C, T), If execute the following SQL, what the data will become ?</p> <p>SELECT C_1 FROM T_1 UNION ALL SELECT C_2 FROM T_2;</p>								
Answer	S F F T C T								
	S F								
	S F T C								
	F C								
Question: 83	<p>If we want return the weeks , what value must fill in below (P) position ?</p> <p>SELECT to_char(to_date('2015/10/14','yyyy/mm/dd'),(P)) FROM DUAL;</p>								
Answer	'CW'								
	'WEEK'								
	'WK'								
	'IW'								
Question: 84	<p>After executing the below SQL command, what is the result ?</p> <p>SELECT trunc(to_date('20151020','yyyymmdd'), 'month') FROM DUAL;</p>								
Answer	2015/10/01 00:00:00								
	2015/11/01 00:00:00								
	2015/01/01 00:00:00								
	2015/01/31 00:00:00								
Question: 85	<p>In Oracle, Which one of sql syntax can get following result?</p> <p>testing 'string' for single-quotes</p>								
Answer	Select 'testing 'string ' for single-quotes' from dual;								
	Select 'testing & 'string&' for single-quotes' from dual;								
	Select 'testing \' string\'' for single-quotes' from dual;								
	Select 'testing "string" for single-quotes' from dual;								
Question: 86	<p>In Oracle, which of the following SQL syntax are correct?</p>								
Answer	SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE, 'MONTH') FROM DUAL;								
	SELECT INSTR(lower('HappyOneDay'),'n',0) FROM DUAL;								
	SELECT CONCAT('Happy',NULL) FROM DUAL;								
	SELECT ROUND(-75.578,-1) FROM DUAL;								
Question: 87	<p>In Oracle, in the following table TB_1 as an example, which ORDER BY syntax are correct?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CL_1(NUMBER(6))</th> <th>CL_2(NUMBER(6))</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>NULL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CL_1(NUMBER(6))	CL_2(NUMBER(6))	10	2	11	NULL	100	50
CL_1(NUMBER(6))	CL_2(NUMBER(6))								
10	2								
11	NULL								
100	50								
Answer	SELECT CL_1 FROM TB_1 ORDER BY CL_2 AESC;								
	SELECT CL_1 FROM TB_1 ORDER BY 2,1;								
	SELECT CL_1 FROM TB_1 ORDER BY CL_1 * CL_2;								
	SELECT CL 1 A FROM TB_1 ORDER BY A;								

	<pre>SELECT SIGN (INSTR ('Powerbuilder', 'W')) FROM DUAL ;</pre>
Question: 88	Which answer below will be the result ?
Answer	0
	1
	2
	3
Question: 89	<p>Which answer is correct output result of (A) in the example below?</p> <pre>DECLARE v_x NUMBER; BEGIN v_x := v_x + 1; DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line (v_x); -----(A) END;</pre>
Answer	0
	1
	NULL
	None of the above
Question: 90	Which are one of the Data Manipulation Language(DML) statements ?
Answer	INSERT
	UPDATE
	DELETE
	All of the above
Question: 91	<p>Doing the SQL below, there are "_" spaces. (How many spaces?)</p> <pre>SELECT RPAD('ABCD', 10) FROM DUAL;</pre>
Answer	4
	6
	8
	10
Question: 92	<p>Execute the following SQL, which the result of execution is ?</p> <pre>SELECT DECODE(3,1,1,2,2) FROM DUAL;</pre>
Answer	1
	2
	3
	NULL
Question: 93	<p>What is the result of below SQL statement?</p> <pre>select TRANSLATE('x測試x', '測x試', 'AmB') from dual ;</pre>
Answer	AmBx
	A測試B
	mABm
	測m試
Question: 94	<pre>SELECT 'X' FROM DUAL WHERE :a = 1 AND :b = 2 OR :c = 3 AND :d = 4 AND :e = 5;</pre> <p>After executing upper SQL,the answer is X,which answer correct?</p>
Answer	:a = 1, :b = 2, :c = 3 , :d = 5 , :e = 5
	:a = 1, :b = 1, :c = 3 , :d = 2 , :e = 3
	:a = 1, :b = 2, :c = 3 , :d = 4 , :e = 5
	:a = 2, :b = 2, :c = 3 , :d = 4 , :e = 5

	<pre> DECLARE v_custname VARCHAR2(300) := 'Basketball'; BEGIN DECLARE v_custname VARCHAR2(300) := 'Baseball'; BEGIN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_custname); -----> (1) v_custname := v_custname; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_custname); -----> (2) END; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_custname); -----> (3) END; </pre>
Question: 95	Which of the following is correct?
Answer	The value of position (1) is 'Basketball'
	The value of position (2) is "Baseball"
	The value of position (3) is "Baseball"
	PL/SQL compilation error
Question: 96	Which function could accept any type parameter ?
Answer	SUBSTR
	NVL
	ROUND
	DECODE
Question: 97	Which Oracle objects are created by PL/SQL?
Answer	Procedure
	Trigger
	Function
	Sequence
Question: 98	Which are PL/SQL variable declaration styles?
Answer	V_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE + 10;
	V_FACT CONSTANT VARCHAR2(6) := 'X';
	V_EMP EMP%ROWTYPE;
	V_EMP_NO EMP.EMP_NO%TYPE;
Question: 99	select add_months(to_date('20150228','yyyymmdd'),+1) from dual; What is the result?
Answer	2015/3/28
	2015/3/29
	2015/3/30
	2015/3/31
Question: 100	Which SQL query will get result '20150228'?
Answer	select to_char (add_months(to_date('20141228','yyyymmdd'),2),'yyyymmdd') from dual ;
	select to_char (add_months(to_date('20141229','yyyymmdd'),2),'yyyymmdd') from dual ;
	select to_char (add_months(to_date('20141230','yyyymmdd'),2),'yyyymmdd') from dual ;
	select to_char (add_months(to_date('20141231','yyyymmdd'),2),'yyyymmdd') from dual ;
Question: 101	There are a Table which table name is 'A' and Table A have a column which column name is 'N'. Table A have 5 rows(12,26,NULL,12,10). What is the answer about below SQL statement ?
Answer	Select AVG(N) From A ; 15

	12
	NULL
	0
Question: 102	What is the answer of the below SQL? select to_char(to_date('2015/05/11','yyyy/mm/dd') + 3/24,'yyyy/mm/dd hh24:mi:ss') from dual ;
Answer	2015/05/11
	2015/05/11 00:00:00
	2015/05/11 03:00:00
	2015/05/12 00:00:00
Question: 103	Which SQL excute will get result 'ABC'?
Answer	SELECT 'ABC' NULL FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT TRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT " 'ABC' FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT RTRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ;
	<pre> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE_A ; ID NAME ----- A TOM B JERRY C LOUIS SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE_B ; ID NAME ----- A TOMMY B JERRY D LOUIS SELECT ID , NAME FROM EMPLOYEE_A INTERSECT SELECT ID , NAME FROM EMPLOYEE_B ; </pre>
Question: 104	After excute SQL , how many rows dispaly ?
Answer	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	<pre> SQL> SELECT * FROM ATABLE; COL1 COL2 ----- 01 Apple 02 Pineapple 03 Watermelon 04 Orange 05 Cherry SELECT COL2 FROM ATABLE WHERE COL1 LIKE '0_' AND COL2 NOT LIKE '%_a%'; </pre>
Question: 105	What is the result?
Answer	Pineapple, Watermelon, Orange
	Apple, Pineapple, Watermelon, Orange
	Cherry

	Apple, Cherry
Question: 106	<p>There're three rows in a table (TABLE_1) as below:</p> <p>COL_A ----- 1 2 <null></p> <p>SELECT COUNT(COL_A) + SUM(COL_A) FROM TABLE_1;</p> <p>Which is the answer ?</p>
Answer	<p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>
Question: 107	<p>SELECT DECODE (SIGN (9000 -10000) , 1 , 'AAA', -1 , 'BBB' , 0 , 'CCC' , 'DDD') FROM DUAL ;</p> <p>Which answer is right ?</p>
Answer	<p>AAA</p> <p>BBB</p> <p>CCC</p> <p>DDD</p>
Question: 108	<p>SELECT months_between(to_date('2015/09/01','yyyy/mm/dd'), to_date('2014/03/01','yyyy/mm/dd')) as months from dual;</p> <p>What is the result?</p>
Answer	<p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p>
Question: 109	<p>How can you change "Hansen" into "Nielsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?</p>
Answer	<p>UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nielsen'</p> <p>MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nielsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'</p> <p>UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nielsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'</p> <p>MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nielsen'</p>
Question: 110	<p>What will be the output of the following statement?</p> <p>SELECT ROUND(123.89, -1)?</p>
Answer	<p>120</p> <p>123</p> <p>123.9</p> <p>124</p>
Question: 111	<p>With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?</p>
Answer	<p>SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'</p>

Question: 112	<pre>SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE_1; COL_A ----- B A SQL> SELECT * FROM TABLE_2; COL_B ----- C B SELECT * FROM TABLE_1 UNION SELECT * FROM TABLE_2;</pre> <p>After executing upper SQL, what's the value?</p>
Answer	<p>A B C</p> <p>B A C B</p> <p>B A C</p> <p>B C A B</p>
Question: 113	How to add multiple column like Address and DOB , DeptNo to emp table?
Answer	<pre>ALTER TABLE EMP add (Address Char(24),Dob date,DeptNo number(8));</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE EMP add (Address Char(24)), add(Dob date), add (DeptNo number(8));</pre> <pre>ALTER TABLE EMP add (Address Char(24), Dob(date), add (DeptNo number(8));</pre> <pre>INSERT INTO EMP (Address Char(24),Dob date,DeptNo number(8));</pre> <pre>INSERT INTO EMP add (Address Char(24)), add(Dob date), add (DeptNo number(8));</pre>
Question: 114	<p>You are developing a new database. The database contains two tables named SalesOrderDetail and Product. You need to ensure that all products referenced in the SalesOrderDetail table have a corresponding record in the Product table. Which method should you use?</p>
Answer	<p>JOIN</p> <p>DDL trigger</p> <p>Foreign key constraint</p> <p>Primary key constraint</p>
Question: 115	<p>You have two tables named Customers and Orders. for customers that have placed at least one order, you need to produce a list of customer names and the number of orders for each customer. Which query should you use?</p>
Answer	<pre>SELECT c.CustomerName, SUM(o.OrderID) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID GROUP BY c.CustomerName</pre> <pre>SELECT COUNT(o.OrderId) AS [OrderCount] FROM CUSTOMERS c JOIN ORDERS o ON c.CUSTOMERID = o.CUSTOMERID</pre>

	<pre>SELECT c.CustomerName, COUNT(o.OrderID) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID GROUP BY c. CustomerID</pre>
	<pre>SELECT c.CustomerName, COUNT(o.OrderId) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerId = o.CustomerId GROUP BY c.CustomerName</pre>
Question: 116	<p>Which result will the same with below SQL?</p> <pre>SELECT e1.empno, e1.sal FROM emp e1 WHERE e1.sal > ALL (SELECT e2.sal FROM emp e2 WHERE e2.deptno = 20);</pre>
Answer	<pre>SELECT e1.empno, e1.sal FROM emp e1 WHERE e1.sal NOT IN (SELECT e2.sal FROM emp e2 WHERE e2.deptno = 20) ;</pre>
	<pre>SELECT e1.empno, e1.sal FROM emp e1 WHERE NOT (e1.sal <= ANY (SELECT e2.sal FROM emp e2 WHERE e2.deptno = 20));</pre>
	<pre>SELECT e1.empno, e1.sal FROM emp e1 WHERE EXISTS (SELECT e2.sal FROM emp e2 WHERE e2.deptno = 20 AND e1.sal <= e2.sal);</pre>
	<pre>SELECT e1.empno, e1.sal FROM emp e1 WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT e2.sal FROM emp e2 WHERE e2.deptno = 20 AND e1.sal <= e2.sal);</pre>
Question: 117	Which options' cursor is Explicit cursor Type?
Answer	<pre>Declare CURSOR cur_emp IS SELECT ename FROM emp; v_ename emp.ename%TYPE ; BEGIN OPEN cur_emp; LOOP FETCH cur_emp INTO v_ename ; EXIT WHEN cur_emp%NOTFOUND ; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_ename) ; END LOOP ; CLOSE cur_emp ; END ;</pre>
	<pre>Declare CURSOR cur_emp IS SELECT ename FROM emp; BEGIN FOR I IN cur_emp LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i.ename) ; END LOOP ; END ;</pre>

	<pre> Declare v_ename emp.ename%TYPE ; BEGIN SELECT ename INTO v_ename FROM emp WHERE rownum = 1; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_ename) END ; </pre>
	<pre> BEGIN FOR I IN (SELECT ename FROM emp) LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(i.ename) ; END LOOP ; END ; </pre>
Question: 118	<p>Execute the following SQL, which the result of execution is ?</p> <pre> SELECT NVL2(NULL, 'A', 'B') FROM DUAL; </pre>
Answer	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>NULL</p> <p>Error</p>
Question: 119	<p>Which are the Data Manipulation Language(DML) command?</p>
Answer	<p>INSERT</p> <p>UPDATE</p> <p>DELETE</p> <p>TRUNCATE</p>
Question: 120	<p>Execute the following SQL, which answer is 7 ?</p>
Answer	<pre> SELECT LENGTH('11123') + 2 FROM DUAL; SELECT POWER(7,1) FROM DUAL; SELECT CEIL(7.1) FROM DUAL; SELECT ABS(-7) FROM DUAL; </pre>
Question: 121	<p>Related to between TRUNCATE and DELETE command of Oracle,Which of the description is true?</p>
Answer	<p>The DELETE command is used to remove rows from a table. A WHERE clause can be used to only remove some rows. If no WHERE condition is specified, all rows will be removed</p> <p>TRUNCATE removes all rows from a table</p> <p>TRUNCATE can be rolled back</p> <p>No triggers will be fired when execute Truncate</p>
Question: 122	<p>This script, which answer of below is correct?</p> <pre> Select round(months_between (to_date ('2003/03/01', 'yyyy/mm/dd'), to_date ('2003/05/15', 'yyyy/mm/dd')),1) From dual </pre>
Answer	<p>2.5</p> <p>-2.5</p> <p>2</p> <p>-2</p>
Question: 123	<p>Which of the following script in PL/SQL will run if script error processing or unusual conditions?</p>
Answer	<p>Others</p> <p>Exception</p> <p>Vserrm</p> <p>No_Data_Found</p>
Question: 124	<p>Which answer of below is correct?</p> <pre> SELECT ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(TO_DATE('20160603','YYYYMMDD'),TO_DATE(DECODE(LENGTH(trim('19850321')),4,trim('19850321')) '0101','19850321'),'YYYYMMDD'))/12,2) FROM DUAL; </pre>
Answer	<p>31</p> <p>31.2</p>

	32
	32.2
Question: 125	Which answer of below is correct? select TO_CHAR(LAST_DAY(TO_DATE('20160614', 'YYYYMMDD')), 'D') - TO_CHAR(LAST_DAY(TO_DATE('20160614', 'YYYYMMDD')), 'DD')from dual;
Answer	0
	25
	-25
	-9
Question: 126	which the Function is error when compile?
Answer	<pre>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v_result VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN SELECT to_char(sysdate,'yyyymmdd') into v_result FROM dual; RETURN (v_result); EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN v_result:='Loi' SQLERRM; END;</pre>
	<pre>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v_result VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN SELECT to_char(sysdate,'yyyymmdd') into :v_result FROM dual; RETURN (NULL); EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN v_result:='Loi' SQLERRM; END;</pre>
	<pre>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v_result VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN SELECT to_char(sysdate,'yyyymmdd') into v_result FROM dual; RETURN (NULL); EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN v_result:='Loi' SQLERRM; END;</pre>
	<pre>CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v_result VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN RETURN (v_result); SELECT to_char(sysdate,'yyyymmdd') into v_result FROM dual; EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN v_result:='Loi' SQLERRM; END;</pre>
Question: 127	Which answer of below is correct? Select 100*CEIL(2.1234/100)+ CEIL(4.5234/1000) from dual
Answer	100


```

DECLARE                                CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT.....
OPEN C1;
LOOP                                  EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;
FETCH C1 INTO.....
.....
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1 ;                            END;

```

```

DECLARE                                CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT.....
OPEN C1;
LOOP                                  FETCH C1 INTO.....
EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;
.....
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1 ;                            END;

```

Question: 133 What answer below is correct for declare and used Cursor?

```

DECLARE                                CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT.....
OPEN C1;
LOOP
FETCH C1 INTO.....
EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;
.....
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1 ;                            END;

```

Answer

```

DECLARE                                CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT..... ;
OPEN C1;
LOOP
FETCH C1 INTO.....;
.....;
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1 ;                            EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;
                                          END;

```

```

DECLARE                                CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT.....
OPEN C1;
LOOP                                  EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;
FETCH C1 INTO.....
.....
END LOOP;
CLOSE C1 ;                            END;

```

DECLARE	CURSOR C1 IS
SELECT.....	
OPEN C1;	FETCH C1 INTO.....
LOOP	
EXIT WHEN C1%NOTFOUND;	
.....	
END LOOP;	
CLOSE C1 ;	END;

Question: 134 which is the Function have error when compile?

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
v_result  VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  SELECT pnl_no into v_result
FROM em_pnl
  WHERE emp_id = p_Emp_id;
RETURN ( v_result);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    v_result:='Loi' || SQLERRM;
END;

```

Answer

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
v_result  VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  SELECT pnl_no into :v_result
FROM em_pnl
  WHERE emp_id = p_Emp_id;
RETURN ( NULL);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    v_result:='Loi' || SQLERRM;
END;

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
v_result  VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  SELECT pnl_no into v_result
FROM em_pnl
  WHERE emp_id = p_Emp_id;
RETURN ( NULL);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    v_result:='Loi' || SQLERRM;
END;

```


	<pre> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_sal(p_Emp_id IN number) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v_result VARCHAR2(100); BEGIN RETURN (v_result); SELECT pnl_no into v_result FROM em_pnl WHERE emp_id = p_Emp_id; EXCEPTION WHEN others THEN v_result:='Loi' SQLERRM; END; </pre>
Question: 135	What are the various Column constraints used in Oracle?
Answer	NULL – It is to indicate that particular column can contain NULL values
	NOT NULL – It is to indicate that particular column cannot contain NULL values
	CHECK – Validate that values in the given column to meet the specific criteria
	DEFAULT – It is to indicate the value is assigned to default value
Question: 136	Which of the following statements about Trigger is correct?
Answer	When Trigger is applied to [INSERT], you can specify the field to trigger
	When Trigger is set to [DELETE], you can use NEW and OLD objects
	COMMIT / ROLLBACK can be executed in Trigger
	NEW and OLD objects can be used as trigger constraints of Trigger, and a leading colon must be added when using them. Example: (:NEW or:OLD)
Question: 137	Choose the format not use for TRUNC (date [, format]) function.
Answer	D
	H
	Q
	W
Question: 138	Which of the following script not belong DML group?
Answer	UPDATE
	LOCK TABLE
	ALTER
	DELETE

Question: 139	<p>this Function, what answer of below is correct? Ex: P_GIOBD = 1.2345 create or replace FUNCTION FUN_OVER_ROUND (P_GIOBD IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS PN NUMBER (2); TP NUMBER (3, 2); KQ NUMBER (3, 1); BEGIN PN := P_GIOBD - MOD (P_GIOBD, 1); TP := MOD (P_GIOBD, 1);</p> <p>IF TP <= 0.25 THEN TP := 0; ELSIF TP <= 0.75 THEN TP := 0.5; ELSE TP := 1; END IF;</p> <p>KQ := PN + TP; RETURN (KQ); END ;</p>
Answer	<p>1 1.25 0.25 0.5</p>
Question: 140	When use Add_Months function for date 2012/02/28 plus a month , get the result is 2012/03/28.
Answer	<p>2013/03/28 2013/03/29 2013/03/30 2013/03/31</p>
Question: 141	Which SQL excute will get result 'ABC'
Answer	<p>SELECT 'ABC' NULL FROM DUAL ; SELECT TRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ; SELECT " 'ABC' FROM DUAL ; SELECT RTRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ;</p>
Question: 142	<p>You are writing a query that returns a list of products that have grossed more than \$10,000.00 during the year 2007. You need to insert the following filter expression into the query. SUM([Order Details].UnitPrice * [Order Details].Quantity) > 10000 Into which clause should you insert this expression?</p>
Answer	<p>A. ON B. WHERE C. HAVING D. GROUP BY</p>
Question: 143	If Table A (3 row) and Table B (4 row), executing select * from a, b; How many rows after querying?
Answer	<p>3 4 7 12</p>
Question: 144	Which of the commands in the Oracle database allows you to modify an existing view directly?
Answer	<p>ALTER Command CREATE Command MODIFY Command CREATE OR REPLACE Command</p>

Question: 145	select 120 + '220' null from dual; what is answer?
Answer	340
	null
	120
	220
Question: 146	<pre> CREATE TABLE T1(COL_1 NUMBER, COL_2 NUMBER); INSERT INTO T1 (COL_1, COL_2) VALUES(1, 0); INSERT INTO T1 (COL_1, COL_2) VALUES(2, 1); INSERT INTO T1 (COL_1) VALUES(3); COMMIT; </pre> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T1 WHERE COL_2 >= 0;
Answer	0
	1
	2
	3
Question: 147	Which SQL excute will get result 'ABC'?
Answer	SELECT 'ABC' NULL FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT TRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT " 'ABC' FROM DUAL ;
	SELECT RTRIM(LPAD('ABC',10,' ')) FROM DUAL ;
Question: 148	Which of the following is correct about aggregate functions?
Answer	SUM(Column), To increase the total, data can use number, string or date
	count(Column) and count(*), If the different number of calculated, there maybe a null result.
	count(Column) include null result.
	None of the above.
Question: 149	which of the following statements are wrong?
Answer	select rpad(lpad('hello',6,'a'),8,'a')from dual; the result of execution is helloaa
	select length(to_char(90.01)) + substr('12345',2,4) from dual ; the result of execution is 2349
	select initcap('HAPPY birthday') from dual; the result of execution is HAPPY Birthday
	select instr('congratulations','at',1,2) from dual ; the result of execution is 10
Question: 150	<pre> SQL> select * from TEST_TABLE; COL1 COL2 ----- A1 1 A2 NULL A3 1 A4 2 </pre> which of the following statements are correct?
Answer	select count(*) from TEST_TABLE; the result of execution is 4
	select count(col2) from TEST_TABLE; the result of execution is 3
	select count(distinct col2) from TEST_TABLE; the result of execution is 2
	select count(1) from TEST_TABLE; the result of execution is 4
	select sum(col2) from TEST_TABLE; the result of execution is 4

Question: 151	<p>Run this powerscript code,the messagebox will be show what message?</p> <pre>string lsData,lsCode lsCode = 'A' setnull(lsData) select decode(to_number(:lsCode),'A','ans1',65,'ans2') into :lsData from dual; messagebox("",lsData)</pre>
Answer	<p>ans1</p> <p>ans2</p> <p>null</p> <p>not show any message</p>
Question: 152	<p>there are two table Order &Customer (picture)</p> <p>Which of following SQL commands will list the customers, even who have not made any orders yet.</p>
Answer	<p>SELECT * FROM Customer C INNER JOIN Order O ON O.CUSTOMER_ID=C.CUSTOMER_ID</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Customer C RIGHT JOIN Order O ON O.CUSTOMER_ID=C.CUSTOMER_ID</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Customer C LEFT JOIN Order O ON O.CUSTOMER_ID=C.CUSTOMER_ID</p> <p>SELECT * FROM Customer C FULL OUTER JOIN Order O ON O.CUSTOMER_ID = C.CUSTOMER_ID</p>
Question: 153	<p>Which SELECT statement will get the result 'elloworld' from the string 'HelloWorld'?</p>
Answer	<p>SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld',1) FROM dual</p> <p>SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('HelloWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual</p> <p>SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual</p> <p>SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld', 2, 1) FROM dual</p> <p>SELECT LOWER(TRIM ('H' FROM 'HelloWorld')) FROM dual</p>