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OCA/OCP:Oracle9i

模拟试题及详解 (2003英文版)

[美] Sybex公司 著



电子工业出版社

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内容提要

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内 容 提 要

作为世界上最主要的数据库软件供应商之一, Oracle公司提供的Oracle数据库系统已经成为大型因特网站点事实上的标准。Oracle公司的认证是证明个人在Oracle数据库系统方面所具备的知识和技能的最佳方式。本书收集了12套Oracle认证模拟考试及详细解答, 全部为美国著名计算机图书出版公司Sybex提供的英文原版试题。全书试题共分四个部分, 涵盖全部Oracle认证考试项目, 分别为OCA/OCP: Oracle9i SQL引论(考试号: 1Z0-007)、OCA/OCP: Oracle9i DBA基础I(考试号: 1Z0-031)、OCP: Oracle9i DBA基础II(考试号: 1Z0-032)和OCP: Oracle9i性能调整(考试号: 1Z0-033)。

本书是准备报考Oracle9i认证考试考生的必备之物, 也可作为专业人员学习Oracle9i的参考书。



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出版说明

信息技术行业对计算机专业人员的需求量很大，而Oracle认证则是数据库领域内最热门的证书。在2001年12月15日的CertCities.com文章中，Oracle公司的认证在“2002年十大热门认证（10 Hottest Certifications for 2002）”中排名第二。人们对此并不奇怪，特别是当你考虑到在过去的一年中参加OCP考试的人数几乎扩大了2倍（从3万增加到8万）这个事实之后。Oracle继续扩大自己在数据库市场上的主导地位，并且随着越来越多的企业把Oracle9i系统集成到自己的IT基础设施中，我们可以确信，对拥有Oracle认证助理工程师（OCA）和Oracle认证工程师（OCP）证书的计算机专业人员的需求量将会越来越大。薪水调查也始终显示，OCP认证比包括Microsoft、Novell和Cisco在内的其他认证有更高的薪水。由于通过Oracle认证将使大家在这一竞争激烈的市场中取得明显的优势，所以大多数专业人员已经决定通过不断努力来通过Oracle认证。

Oracle公司现在是世界上第一流的数据库公司和第二大独立软件公司，年度收入超过100亿美元，并向世界上140多个国家和地区销售其产品和服务。Oracle数据库是大型Internet站点的事实标准，而且当Oracle广告商在宣传“Internet运行在Oracle上”时，虽然有点儿言过其实，但很诚实。几乎所有大型Internet站点都运行Oracle数据库。对DBA人员的需求量在发展速度放缓的经济时代仍比其他人员的需求量要大。

多年来Sybex公司已经帮助成千上万准备参加Oracle认证考试的申请者为考试做准备，并且很高兴能有机会继续向读者提供所需的技能以便于在激烈竞争的IT业界取得成功。我们相信本书能够符合并且超过市场上的认证提出的要求，可以帮助大量的Oracle9i认证申请者通过努力取得成功。

目前图书市场上关于OCA/OCP考试的书已经很多了，但专门出模拟试题和详解的书却不多见。实际情况是很多考生花很大的代价在考试前买题解，而更多的考生却找不到合适的题解。基于此，我们出版了这本由美国著名的专门出版国际认证考试的Sybex公司编写的题解，根据OCA/OCP考试的顺序，共收集了12套640道真题以及详细解答。相信通过认真学习，有更多的考生通过认证考试并取得证书。

祝大家在取得Oracle9i认证的道路上好运！

欢迎与我们联系

为了方便与我们联系，我们已开通了网站 (www.medias.com.cn)。您可以在本网站上了解我们的新书介绍，并可通过读者留言簿直接与我们沟通，欢迎您向我们提出您的想法和建议。也可以通过电话与我们联系，电话号码 (010) 68252397。

目 录

第一部分 OCA/OCP: Oracle9i SQL引论

考试目标	2
Oracle9i SQL引论模拟试题一	4
Oracle9i SQL引论模拟试题二	27
Oracle9i SQL引论模拟试题三	51

第二部分 OCA/OCP: Oracle9i DBA基础 I

考试目标	68
Oracle9i DBA基础 I 模拟试题一	71
Oracle9i DBA基础 I 模拟试题二	86
Oracle9i DBA基础 I 模拟试题三	102

第三部分 OCP: Oracle9i DBA基础 II

考试目标	114
Oracle9i DBA基础 II 模拟试题一	118
Oracle9i DBA基础 II 模拟试题二	135
Oracle9i DBA基础 II 模拟试题三	152

第四部分 OCP: Oracle9i性能调整

考试目标	174
Oracle9i性能调整模拟试题一	178
Oracle9i性能调整模拟试题二	197
Oracle9i性能调整模拟试题三	214

第一部分

OCA/OCP: Oracle9i SQL 引论

考试号: 1Z0-007



考试目标

Writing Basic SQL SELECT Statements

List the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements

Execute a basic SELECT statement

Differentiate between SQL statements and iSQL*Plus commands

Restricting and Sorting Data

Limit the rows retrieved by a query

Sort the rows retrieved by a query

Single-Row Functions

Describe various types of functions available in SQL

Use character, number, and date functions in SELECT statements

Use conversion functions

Displaying Data from Multiple Tables

Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equality and nonequality joins

View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using outer joins

Join a table to itself using a self-join

Aggregating Data using Group Functions

Identify the available group functions

Use group functions

Group data using the GROUP BY clause

Include or exclude grouped rows by using the HAVING clause

Subqueries

Describe the types of problems that subqueries can solve

Define subqueries

List the types of subqueries

Write single-row and multiple-row subqueries

Producing Readable Output with iSQL*Plus

Produce queries that require a substitution variable

Produce more readable output
Create and execute script files

Manipulating Data

Describe each DML statement
Insert rows into a table
Update rows in a table
Delete rows from a table
Merge rows in a table
Control transactions

Creating and Managing Tables

Describe the main database objects
Create tables
Describe the datatypes that can be used when specifying column definition
Alter table definitions
Drop, rename and truncate tables

Including Constraints

Describe constraints
Create and maintain constraints

Creating Views

Describe a view
Create, alter the definition, and drop a view
Retrieve data through a view
Insert, update and delete data through a view
Create and use an inline view
Perform Top 'N' Analysis

Creating Other Database Objects

Create, maintain and use sequences
Create and maintain indexes
Create private and public synonyms

Controlling User Access

Create users
Create Roles to ease setup and maintenance of the security model
Use the GRANT and REVOKE statements to grant and revoke object privileges

Oracle9i SQL引论模拟试题一

试题

1. Which datatype treats the strings 'MARK' and 'MARK' the same?
 - A. VARCHAR2(10)
 - B. CHAR(10)
 - C. RAW
 - D. CLOB
2. What will be the result of the following command entered in the SQL*Plus prompt?
 - A. A user variable named SALARY is created and assigned a value of zero
 - B. The value of the user-defined variable SALARY is displayed, if the variable is not defined, a message to that effect is displayed
 - C. A user variable named SALARY is created, and no value is assigned
 - D. The value of user-defined variable SALARY is removed
3. You've issued this query to the database:
SELECT PRODUCT_ID FROM PRODUCTS
WHERE PRODUCT_ID LIKE '%S_J_C' ESCAPE '\';
Which of the following PRODUCT_ID strings will satisfy the query? Choose two.
 - A. BTS_J_C
 - B. SJC
 - C. SKJKC
 - D. S_J_C
4. The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows:
EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(40)
HIRE_DATE DATE
SALARY NUMBER(14,2)
Which of the following queries is most appropriate to use if you need to find the employees who were hired before 01-Jan-1998 and have a salary above 5000 or below 1000?
 - A. SELECT emp_name FROM employee
 WHERE hire_date > TO_DATE('01011998',MMDDYYYY)
 AND SALARY < 1000 OR > 5000

- B. `SELECT emp_name FROM employee
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')
AND SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000`
- C. `SELECT emp_name FROM employee
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')
AND (SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000)`
- D. `SELECT emp_name FROM employee
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')
AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 5000`
5. What is the default length of a column defined as CHAR, if no length is specified?
- A. 256
- B. 1
- C. 4,096
- D. Length is mandatory; you cannot define a CHAR column without length
6. How do you define the BIRTH_DATE column as a DATE datatype that can store a four-digit year, a month, and a date?
- A. `BIRTH_DATE DATE(8)`
- B. `BIRTH_DATE DATE(SYSDATE)`
- C. `BIRTH_DATE DATE('YYYY-MM-DD')`
- D. `BIRTH_DATE DATE`
7. In the EMP table, the column ENAME is defined as VARCHAR2(15). When the following query is executed, what will happen when you enter SCOTT at the prompt?
- `SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP
WHERE ENAME=&V_ENAME;`
- A. The value of ENAME is displayed for the name entered by the user at the prompt
- B. The statement will give a runtime error because the variable is not enclosed in quotes
- C. Option A is correct if the ampersand is removed
- D. Substitution variables cannot be used in queries
8. Which one of these SQL*Plus commands does not operate on a script(OS)file?
- A. APPEND
- B. SAVE
- C. GET
- D. RUN

- E. EDIT
 - F. SPOOL
9. For which type of filtering condition would it be most appropriate to use a BETWEEN operator?
- A. To pick a list of values
 - B. To select a range of values
 - C. To select a single value
 - D. To select two values
10. In SQL*Plus, which option in the COLUMN commands is used to display text when the selected column (EMP_NAME) has NULL values?
- A. COLUMN NULL EMP_NAME 'No Value'
 - B. COLUMN EMP_NAME NULL 'No Value'
 - C. COLUMN EMP_NAME WHEN NULL DISPLAY 'No Value'
 - D. The COLUMN command cannot be used for this purpose; you may use the NVL function in the SELECT clause
11. Which of the following commands are buffer-editing commands SQL*Plus? Choose four
- A. APPEND
 - B. INPUT
 - C. START
 - D. LIST
 - E. CHANGE
 - F. GET
12. Consider the following two statements regarding iSQL*Plus. Which statements are correct?
- 1 You cannot use the SPOOL command.
 - 2 You can save the query results in a script (OS) file
- A. Statement 1 is correct, 2 is wrong
 - B. Statement 1 is wrong, 2 is correct
 - C. Statements 1 and 2 are correct
 - D. Statements 1 and 2 are wrong
13. In what order should the following clauses appear in a SELECT statement?
- 1 WHERE
 - 2 FROM
 - 3 ORDER BY
 - 4 JOIN

- A. 2,1,4,3
- B. 2,4,1,3
- C. 4,2,3,1
- D. 4,2,1,3

14. What's the error in the following code?

```
SELECT state.st_name, st_code
FROM state s
WHERE st_code='TX';
```

- A. When tables are not joined, a table alias name cannot be used in the query
- B. When a table alias name is defined, it must be used to qualify all the column names
- C. If a table alias name is defined, you cannot use the table name to qualify a column
- D. In the SELECT clause, you cannot have one column qualified and another column not qualified. Either all columns are qualified, or no columns are qualified

15. The table MOVIES is defined as follows:

MOVIE_ID	NUMBER(5)PRIMARY KEY
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)
LEAD_ACTOR	VARCHAR2(15)
VIDEO_STOCK	NUMBER(3)
DVD_STOCK	NUMBER(3)
GENRE	VARCHAR2(8)

Choose the best query that shows the name and lead actor of the movie that has the highest number in DVD_STOCK.

- A. SELECT NAME, LEAD_ACTOR FROM MOVIES
WHERE DVD_STOCK EQUALS
(SELECT MAX(DVD_STOCK)FROM MOVIES)
- B. SELECT NAME, LEAD_ACTOR FROM MOVIES M1
WHERE MOVIE_ID=(SELECT MOVIE_ID
FROM MOVIES M2
WHERE M1.DVD_STOCK=
MAX(M2.DVD_STOCK));
- C. SELECT NAME, LEAD_ACTOR FROM MOVIES
WHERE DVD_STOCK=MAX(DVD_STOCK)
- D. SELECT NAME, LEAD_ACTOR FROM MOVIES
WHERE DVD_STOCK=
(SELECT MAX(DVD_STOCK)FROM MOVIES)

16. When the following query is success fully executed, what will be the maximum number of rows returned?

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME
FROM EMP
```

```
WHERE SALARY=(SELECT MAX(SALARY)FROM EMP);
```

- A. 1
- B. Unknown
- C. 0 or 1
- D. 256

17. The table MOVIES has the following data:

MOVIE_ID	NAME	LEAD_ACTOR	VIDEO_STOCK	DVD_STOCK	GENRE
1245	OCTOBER SKY	JAKE GYLLENHALL	5	3	DRAMA
1356	ARMAGEDDON	BRUCE WILLIS	15	10	ACTION
2376	THE MA TRIX	KEANU REEVES	8	5	ACTION
6745	BOWFINGER	EDDIE MURPHY	6		COMEDY
6644	CLUELESS	ALICIA SILVERSTONE	9		COMEDY

Consider the following query and choose the most appropriate statement.

```
SELECT name, genre
FROM movies
WHERE genre=(SELECT genre
FROM moves
WHERE name='THE MA TRIX')
ORDER BY 2,1;
```

- A. The query will result in two rows
 - B. You cannot use the same table name in the query and in the subquery without using a group function
 - C. The subquery will return more than one row, and since this is a single-row subquery, the query will fail
 - D. The ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a query
18. Consider the following query that is used to select the name, salary, and difference in salary from average. Which of the following statements best describes the query?
- ```
SELECT ename,sal,(sal-avgsal) diff
FROM emp,(SELECT AVG(sal) avgsal FROM emp);
```
- A. The query will fail be cause there is no alias name provided for the subquery in the FROM clause
  - B. The query will not produce the intended result because a WHERE clause is missing

- C. The query will fail because the column names are not qualified  
D. There is no error in the query and it will deliver the intended result
19. Which line in the following query has an error?
- ```
1 SELECT * FROM STATE
2 WHERE(CNT_CODE,ST_CODE)
3 IN
4 (SELECT DISTINCT CNT_CODE,ST_CODE
5 FROM CITY);
```
- A. Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Line 4
D. There is no error; the query will work fine
20. In which of the following can a scalar subquery be used?
- A. SELECT clause
B. WHERE clause
C. ORDER BY clause
D. CASE expression
E. Single-row functions
F. All of the above
21. The table ADDRESSES is created using the following syntax. How many indexes will be produced automatically when this table is created?
- ```
CREATE TABLE ADDRESSES(
NAME VARCHAR2(40)PRIMARY KEY,
STREET VARCHAR2(40),
CITY VARCHAR2(40),
STATE CHAR (2)REFERENCES STATE(ST_CODE),
ZIP NUMBER (5)NOT NULL,
PHONE VARCHAR2(12)UNIQUE);
```
- A. 0  
B. 1  
C. 2  
D. 3
22. Which clause in the CREATE VIEW command prevents updates to the base table through the view?
- A. WITH CHECK OPTION  
B. WITH READ ONLY

C. WITH NO UPDATE

D. There is no such option; if a user has privilege on the base table, the user can update the view

23. Which of the following statements is most applicable to this code:

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER(
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5),
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(40),
ZIP NUMBER(5))AS
SELECT CUST_ID,NAME,ZIP_CODE
FROM CUSTOMERS
```

A. The code will create a table named CUSTOMER

B. Column datatypes should not be specified when creating a table from another table

C. ZIP is a reserved word and cannot be used as a column name

D. When creating a new table from an existing table, you cannot specify a different column name

24. The table CUSTOMERS has the following data:

| ID   | NAME     | ZIP   | UPD_DATE  |
|------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ---  | ----     | ----  | -----     |
| L921 | LEEZA    | 75252 | 01-JAN-00 |
| B023 | WILLIAMS | 15215 |           |
| K783 | KATHY    | 75252 | 15-FEB-00 |
| B445 | BENJAMIN | 76021 | 15-FEB-00 |
| D334 | DENNIS   | 12443 |           |

If you issue the following command to alter the table, which line will cause an error?

1 ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS

2 MODIFY

3 (UPD\_DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,

4 ZIP NOT NULL);

A. Line 2

B. Line 3

C. Line 4

D. There will be no error

25. Which line of this code has an error?

1 CREATE VIEW ACTION\_MOVIES

2 (NAME NOT NULL, ACTOR)

- ```
3 AS
4 SELECT NAME, LEAD_ACTOR
5 FROM MOVIES
6 WHERE GENRE='ACTION'
7 ORDER BY NAME;
```
- A. Line 2
B. Line 3
C. Line 7
D. None of the lines have an error
26. Which two of the following statements will drop the primary key defined on table EMP? (The primary key name is PK_EMP.)
- A. ALTER TABLE EMP DROP PRIMARY KEY
B. DROP CONSTRAINT PK_EMP
C. ALTER TABLE EMP DROP CONSTRAINT PK_EMP
D. ALTER CONSTRAINT PK_EMP DROP CASCADE
E. DROP CONSTRAINT PK_EMP ON EMP
27. You created a constraint using the following syntax. What is the deferrable status of the constraint?
- ```
ALTER TABLE EMP ADD CONSTRAINT FL_EMP_DEPT
FOREIGN KEY(DEPT_ID)REFERENCES DEPT
```
- A. DEFERRABLE, INITIALLY DEFERRED  
B. NOT DEFERRABLE, INITIALLY DEFERRED  
C. DEFERRABLE, INITIALLY IMMEDIATE  
D. NOT DEFERRABLE, INITIALLY IMMEDIATE
28. When you issue the following command, which task is accomplished?
- ```
ALTER TABLE orders SET UNUSED COLUMN update_dt;
```
- A. The constraints on column UPDATE_DT in the ORDERS table are removed
B. The column UPDATE_DT in the ORDERS table is dropped
C. The column UPDATE_DT in the ORDERS table is marked for deletion
D. All the values of the column UPDATE_DT in table ORDERS are set to NULL
29. Which of the following will occur when you create a view with the following code?
- ```
CREATE VIEW DALLAS_CUST AS
SELECT CUST_ID, NAME
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CITY='DALLAS'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```