

Question #1

Topic 1

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- D. SELECT promo_category DISTINCT promo_cost, FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- E. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: AC

Question #2

Topic 1

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(3)
SURCHARGE		VARCHAR2(2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE
DELIVERY_DATE		DATE

Which three queries use valid expressions? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT product_id, unit_price, S "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;
- B. SELECT product_id, (unit_price * 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;
- C. SELECT product_id, (expiry_date - delivery_date) * 2 FROM products;
- D. SELECT product_id, unit_price || 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;
- E. SELECT product_id, expiry_date * 2 FROM products;
- F. SELECT product_id, unit_price, unit_price + surcharge FROM products;

Answer: BCF

Question #3

Topic 1

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

- A. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
- B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.
- C. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- D. Table aliases can improve performance.
- E. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.

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Answer: DE

Question #4*Topic 1*

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. ADD_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.
- B. CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.
- C. CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- D. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current month only.
- E. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.
- F. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the previous month only.

Answer: AE**Question #5***Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

- A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package.
- B. A synonym can be available to all users.
- C. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.
- D. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.
- E. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.

BCE**Question #6***Topic 1*

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. CONCAT joins two character strings together.
- B. CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.
- C. FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- D. INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.
- E. INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.
- F. FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

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AF

Question #7**Topic 1**

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
  (emp_no    NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
   ename     VARCHAR2(15),
   salary    NUMBER(8,2),
   mgr_no    NUMBER(2));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
  FOREIGN KEY (mgr_no)
  REFERENCES emp(emp_no)
  ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
  DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
  CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
  ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution? (Choose two.)

- A. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- D. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
- E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.

AD**Question #8****Topic 1**

Examine this SQL statement:

```
UPDATE orders o
  SET customer_name =
    (SELECT cust_last_name
     FROM customers
    WHERE customer_id = o.customer_id);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.
- B. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.
- C. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- D. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.
- E. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

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Question #9**Topic 1**

Which two statements are true about TRUNCATE and DELETE? (Choose two.)

- A. DELETE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.
- B. TRUNCATE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.
- C. TRUNCATE leaves any indexes on the table in an UNUSABLE state.
- D. The result of a TRUNCATE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.
- E. The result of a DELETE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

AE**Question #10****Topic 1**

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

- A. WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- B. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25
- C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

C**Question #11 Topic 1**

Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be nested.
- B. They cannot be used in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.
- C. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero.
- D. They can be used as default values for columns in a CREATE TABLE statement.
- E. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to NULL.
- F. They cannot be used in GROUP BY clauses.

AEF**Question #12****Topic 1**

Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE hire_date > '&1';
```

Which two methods should you use to prevent prompting for a hire date value when this query is executed? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.
- B. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.
- C. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.
- D. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.
- E. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.
- F. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.

AF

Question #13*Topic 1*

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.
2. GRANT that permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

- A. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew;
- B. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;
- C. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;
- D. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;
- E. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;
- F. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

C**Question #14***Topic 1*

You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms.

Examine this command which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. It will remove the DEPARTMENTS table from the database.
- B. It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- C. It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- D. It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.
- E. Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.
- F. It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.

ABE**Question #15***Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)? (Choose three.)

- A. It requires that data be contained in hierarchical data storage.
- B. It best supports relational databases.
- C. It provides independence for logical data structures being manipulated from the underlying physical data storage.
- D. It is the only language that can be used for both relational and object-oriented databases.
- E. It guarantees atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) features.
- F. It is used to define encapsulation and polymorphism for a relational table.

BCE**Question #16***Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose two.)

- A. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.
- B. A synonym has an object number.
- C. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
- D. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.
- E. A synonym can have a synonym.

BE

Question #17**Topic 1**

Which is true about the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions?

- A. TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.
- B. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.
- C. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid and give the same result.
- D. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid but give different results.

C**Question #18****Topic 1**

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

- A. DML statements always start new transactions.
- B. DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.
- C. A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
- D. A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.
- E. An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL*Plus.

DE**Question #19****Topic 1**

Examine the description of the MEMBERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)

Examine the partial query:

SELECT city, last_name AS lname FROM members ...;

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.

Which two clauses must you add to the query? (Choose two.)

- A. ORDER BY 1, 2
- B. ORDER BY 1, lname DESC
- C. WHERE city IN ("%AN%")
- D. WHERE city = "%AN%"
- E. WHERE city LIKE "%AN%"
- F. ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC

BE

Question #20*Topic 1*

Examine this partial command:

```
CREATE TABLE cust (
    cust_id NUMBER(2),
    credit_limit NUMBER(10)
)
```

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

Which two clauses are required for this command to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. the access driver TYPE clause
- B. the DEFAULT DIRECTORY clause
- C. the REJECT LIMIT clause
- D. the LOCATION clause
- E. the ACCESS PARAMETERS clause

BD**Question #21***Topic 1*

Which two are true about unused columns? (Choose two.)

- A. A query can return data from unused columns, but no DML is possible on those columns.
- B. Unused columns retain their data until they are dropped.
- C. Once a column has been set to unused, a new column with the same name can be added to the table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command displays unused columns.
- E. A primary key column cannot be set to unused.
- F. A foreign key column cannot be set to unused.

BC**Question #22***Topic 1*

Which two are true about the precedence of operators and conditions? (Choose two.)

- A. || has a higher order of precedence than + (addition).
- B. + (addition) has a higher order of precedence than * (multiplication).
- C. NOT has a higher order of precedence than AND and OR in a condition.
- D. AND and OR have the same order of precedence in a condition.
- E. Operators are evaluated before conditions.

CE

Question #23

Topic 1

In your session, the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is DD-MM-YYYY.

There are 86400 seconds in a day.

Examine this result:

DATE -

02-JAN-2020

Which statement returns this?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY - INTERVAL '360' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '86410' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

C**Question #24**

Topic 1

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

INVOICE_ID	CURRENCY_CODE	RAISED_DATE
1	EUR	01-JAN-2019
2	USD	01-FEB-2019
3	JPY	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the CURRENCIES table:

CURRENCY_CODE
JPY
GPB
CAD
EUR
USD

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIES that are not present in INVOICES?

- A.

```
SELECT * FROM currencies
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency_code = currency_code
);
```
- B.

```
SELECT * FROM currencies
MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices;
```
- C.

```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
MINUS
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```
- D.

```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
INTERSECT
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```

C**Question #25**

Topic 1

The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY SOLD of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) > 10;
- B. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- C. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;
- D. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- E. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;

BE

Question #26

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They return a single result row per table.
- B. They can be nested to any level.
- C. They can accept only one argument.
- D. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression.
- E. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
- F. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument.

BDF

Question #27

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about *_TABLES views? (Choose two.)

- A. USER_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- B. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in USER_TABLES.
- C. All users can query DBA_TABLES successfully.
- D. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in DBA_TABLES.
- E. ALL_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- F. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in ALL_TABLES.

AF

Question #28

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL? (Choose two.)

- A. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.
- B. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses.
- C. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.
- D. It cannot have an ELSE clause.
- E. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.

BC

Question #29

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about the COUNT function? (Choose two.)

- A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table including duplicate rows and rows containing NULLs in any column.
- B. It can only be used for NUMBER data types.
- C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULLs in the INV_AMT column.
- D. COUNT(inv_amt) returns the number of rows in a table including rows with NULL in the INV_AMT column.
- E. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

AC

Question #30*Topic 1*

The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of data type DATE.

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.

The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week.

Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;

D**Question #31***Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- C. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
- E. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.
- F. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.

CDF**Question #32***Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

- A. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query.
- B. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command.
- C. It can be used only in SQL*Plus.
- D. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&.
- E. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus.

DE**Question #33***Topic 1*

Examine this list of requirements for a sequence:

1. Name: EMP_SEQ
2. First value returned: 1
3. Duplicates are never permitted.
4. Provide values to be inserted into the EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID column.
5. Reduce the chances of gaps in the values.

Which two statements will satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;
- B. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;
- C. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq;
- D. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;
- E. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq NOCACHE;
- F. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;

DE

Question #34*Topic 1*

Which three queries execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT 1 - SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT SYSDATE / DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT SYSDATE - 1 - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT (SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01') / 1 FROM DUAL;
- F. SELECT 1 / SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

BDE**Question #35***Topic 1*

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences? (Choose two.)

- A. INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.
- B. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- C. SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- D. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.
- E. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.

CD**Question #36***Topic 1*

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TITLE		VARCHAR2(40)
AMOUNT		NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);
SAVEPOINT a;
DELETE FROM books;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
ROLLBACK;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete.
- B. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row.
- C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed.
- D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert.
- E. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing.

CD**Question #37***Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. A table can have multiple primary keys.
- B. A column definition can specify multiple data types.
- C. A table can have multiple foreign keys.
- D. A VARCHAR2 column without data has a NULL value.
- E. A NUMBER column without data has a zero value.

CD

Question #38

Topic 1

Examine the data in the EMP table:

ENO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1001	John	12000	10
1002	Sam	40000	20
1003	Daniel	12000	20
1004	Andrea	5000	10

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "Department", AVG(sal) AS AverageSalary, MAX(sal) AS "Max Salary"  
  FROM emp  
 WHERE sal >= 12000  
 GROUP BY "Department"  
 ORDER BY AverageSalary;
```

Why does an error occur?

- A. An alias name must not contain space characters.
- B. An alias name must always be specified in quotes.
- C. An alias name must not be used in an ORDER BY clause.
- D. An alias name must not be used in a GROUP BY clause.

D

Question #39

Topic 1

Which two actions can you perform with object privileges? (Choose two.)

- A. Create roles.
- B. Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.
- C. Delete rows from tables in any schema except SYS.
- D. Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.
- E. Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

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BE

Question #40

Topic 1

No user-defined locks are used in your database.

Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)? (Choose three.)

- A. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints.
- B. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.
- C. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.
- D. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.
- E. COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.
- F. COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.

AEF



Question #41

Topic 1

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT emp.*  
  FROM employees emp  
 WHERE manager_id NOT IN (  
     SELECT mgr.employee_id  
       FROM employees mgr  
      WHERE emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id  
 );
```

B.

```
SELECT emp.*  
  FROM employees emp  
 JOIN employees mgr  
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id  
   AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT emp.*  
  FROM employees emp  
 LEFT JOIN employees mgr  
   ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id  
  AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT emp.*  
  FROM employees emp  
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
     SELECT NULL  
       FROM employees mgr  
      WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id  
        AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id  
 );
```

E.

```
SELECT emp.*  
  FROM employees emp  
 RIGHT JOIN employees mgr  
   ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id  
  AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id  
 WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

[Reveal Solution](#)[Discussion 5](#)**BE**

Question #42

Topic 1

Which three are true about dropping columns from a table? (Choose three.)

- A. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.
- B. A primary key column cannot be dropped.
- C. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.
- D. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.
- E. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.
- F. A column drop is implicitly committed.

CEF

Question #43

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. A SELECT statement cannot contain a WHERE clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query.
- B. Views have no segment.
- C. Views have no object number.
- D. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.
- E. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.
- F. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped.

BEF**Question #44**

Topic 1

You start a session and execute these commands successfully:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE invoices_gtt (
    customer_id    INTEGER,
    invoice_total NUMBER(10,2)
) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;

INSERT INTO invoices_gtt VALUES (1, 100);

COMMIT;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. To drop the table in this session, you must first truncate it.
- B. Other sessions can view the committed row.
- C. You can add a column to the table in this session.
- D. You can add a foreign key to the table.
- E. When you terminate your session, the row will be deleted.

AE**Question #45**

Topic 1

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last_name
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)
              THEN 'A'
              ELSE last_name
            END, last_name DESC;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.
- B. All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.
- C. All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.
- D. All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.
- E. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in ascending order.
- F. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.

DF

Question #46**Topic 1**

Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose two.)

- A. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
- B. Creating an external table creates a directory object.
- C. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
- D. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.
- E. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

CD**Question #47****Topic 1**

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which statement will fail?

- A.

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id <> 90
   AND COUNT(*) >= 3;
 GROUP BY department_id
```
- B.

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
  FROM employees
 HAVING department_id <> 90
   AND COUNT(*) >= 3;
 GROUP BY department_id
```
- C.

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id <> 90
 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
 GROUP BY department_id
```
- D.

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id <> 90
 GROUP BY department_id
 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
```

A

Examine the data in the NEW_EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	20	120	SA_REP	14000
102	Sam	10	105	CLERK	12500
103	Andrew	20	120	FIN_ADMIN	14200
104	Adrian	30	108	MAR_CLERK	12500
105	Maria	30	108	FIN_ADMIN	15000
106	Tracy	40	110	AD_ASST	13000
108	Kate	30	110	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Anne	40	120	EX_DIR	18000
120	Fran	20	110	SQ_DIR	16500

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	CLERK	14000
102	Sam	SA_REP	11500
104	Adrian	MAR_CLERK	12500
108	Kate	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Annie	EX_DIR	18000

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table.
2. Add new employee details from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this?

A.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
  ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

B.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
  ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
  WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
  WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

C.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
  WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

D.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
  WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
  WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

A

Question #49**Topic 1**

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

For each employee in department 90 you want to display:

1. their last name
2. the number of complete weeks they have been employed

The output must be sorted by the number of weeks, starting with the longest serving employee first.

Which statement will accomplish this?

A.

```
SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id = 90
 ORDER BY tenure DESC;
```

B.

```
SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id = 90
 ORDER BY tenure DESC;
```

C.

```
SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id = 90
 ORDER BY tenure;
```

D.

```
SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
  FROM employees
 WHERE department_id = 90
 ORDER BY tenure;
```

C**Question #50****Topic 1**

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_DETAILS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. EXPIRY_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.
- B. PRODUCT_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- C. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.
- D. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- E. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- F. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.

BF

Question #51

Topic 1

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6, 2)

Which two queries will result in an error? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
SELECT first_name last_name
  FROM employees;
```
- B.

```
SELECT first_name, last name
  FROM employees;
```
- C.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE annual_salary > 100000
 ORDER BY 12 * salary;
```
- D.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE 12 * salary > 100000
 ORDER BY 12 * salary;
```
- E.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE annual_salary > 100000
 ORDER BY annual_salary;
```
- F.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE 12 * salary > 100000
 ORDER BY annual_salary;
```

CE**Question #52**

Topic 1

You create a table named 123.

Which statement runs successfully?

- A. `SELECT * FROM TABLE(123);`
- B. `SELECT * FROM "123";`
- C. `SELECT * FROM \'123\';`
- D. `SELECT * FROM '123';`

B**Question #53**

Topic 1

Which two statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose two.)

- A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.
- B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.
- C. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.
- D. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.
- E. A table belonging to one user cannot have an index that belongs to a different user.

AB

Question #54**Topic 1**

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)? (Choose two.)

- A. The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.
- B. None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.
- C. There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.
- D. Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.
- E. The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

CE**Question #55****Topic 1**

BOOK_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.

Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
    bk_id      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY KEY,
    start_date DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    end_date   DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
    bk_id      NUMBER(4)
    start_date DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    end_date   DATE        DEFAULT (end_date >= start_date);
```
- C.C.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
    bk_id      NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,
    start_date DATE        NOT NULL,
    end_date   DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
    bk_id      NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    start_date DATE        NOT NULL,
    end_date   DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```
- E.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
    bk_id      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,
    start_date DATE        DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    end_date   DATE        DEFAULT start_date);
```

AD**Question #56****Topic 1**

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

- A. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.
- B. They can contain HAVING clauses.
- C. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.
- D. They can return multiple columns.
- E. They cannot contain a subquery.

BCD

Question #57*Topic 1*

Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)

- A. Increase the width of a numeric column.
- B. Add a new column as the table's first column.
- C. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls.
- D. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type.
- E. Change the default value of a column.
- F. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value.

AEF**Question #58***Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)? (Choose two.)

- A. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined.
- B. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join.
- C. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables.
- D. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a join condition.
- E. An inner join relates rows within the same table.

Reveal Solution**Discussion** 5**BC****Question #59***Topic 1*

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

- A. Roles are assigned to users using the ALTER USER statement.
- B. Privileges are assigned to a role using the GRANT statement.
- C. A role is a named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user.
- D. A single user can be assigned multiple roles.
- E. Privileges are assigned to a role using the ALTER ROLE statement.
- F. Roles are assigned to roles using the ALTER ROLE statement.
- G. A single role can be assigned to multiple users.

BDG**Question #60***Topic 1*

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- B. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty_sold = '0554982' : requires explicit conversion
- E. CONCAT (qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion

AB

Question #61

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

- A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.
- B. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.
- C. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.
- D. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.
- E. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.
- F. An inner join returns matched rows.

ABF

Question #62

Topic 1

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A.
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- B.
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- C.
SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3;
- D.
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3, 4;

A

Question #63**Topic 1**

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id);
```

B.

```
SELECT *
  FROM employees e1
 WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees e2
     WHERE e1.department_id = e2.department_id
   );
```

C.

```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees
     GROUP BY department_id
   );
```

D.

```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > ANY (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees
     GROUP BY department_id
   );
```

E.

```
SELECT *
  FROM (
    SELECT e.*, AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id) avg_sal
      FROM employees e
   )
 WHERE salary > avg_sal;
```

BE

Question #64**Topic 1**

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

- A. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- B. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.
- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- D. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- E. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.
- F. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- G. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.

ACG

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions? (Choose two.)

- A. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.
- B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.
- C. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.
- D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.
- E. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.
- F. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

DE

Question #66

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name
      FROM DUAL
      UNION
SELECT 1, 'John' AS name
      FROM DUAL
     ORDER BY 1;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A. an error
- B. 2 rows
- C. 0 rows
- D. 1 row

D

Question #67

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name, NULL AS commission
  FROM DUAL
INTERSECT
SELECT 1, 'John', NULL
  FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A. an error
- B. 2 rows
- C. 0 rows
- D. 1 row

D

Question #68

Which two statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
  'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
  FROM DUAL;
```

B.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
HH12:MI'))
  FROM DUAL;
```

C.

```
SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
HH12:MI'))
  FROM DUAL;
```

D.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI')
  FROM DUAL;
```

E.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
  'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
  FROM DUAL;
```

AB

Question #69

An Oracle Database session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table. In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates? (Choose three.)

- A. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is issued in the same session but fails with a syntax error
- B. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- C. when the session logs out successfully
- D. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session
- E. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- F. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

BCD

Question #70

Which two are true about using constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.
- B. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.
- C. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.
- D. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.
- E. A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.
- F. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

DF

Question #71

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(serial_no NUMBER UNIQUE,
order_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
order_date DATE NOT NULL,
status VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),
product_id NUMBER REFERENCES products (product_id),
order_total NUMBER);
```

On which two columns of the table will an index be created automatically? (Choose two.)

- A. ORDER_ID
- B. ORDER_TOTAL
- C. ORDER_DATE
- D. PRODUCT_ID
- E. STATUS
- F. SERIAL_NO

AF

Question #72

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES
  FROM sales s, times t, channels ch, countries co
 WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
   AND s.country_id = co.country_id
   AND s.channel_id = ch.channel_id
   AND ch.channel_type IN ('Direct Sales', 'Internet')
   AND t.month IN ('2000-09', '2000-10')
   AND co.country_code IN ('GB', 'US')
```

Examine this output:

CHANNEL_TYPE	MONTH	CO	SALES
Internet	2000-09	GB	16569
Internet	2000-09	US	124224
Internet	2000-09		140793
Internet	2000-10	GB	14539
Internet	2000-10	US	137054
Internet	2000-10		151593
Internet			292387
Direct Sales	2000-09	GB	85223
Direct Sales	2000-09	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		723424
Direct Sales	2000-10	GB	91925
Direct Sales	2000-10	US	682297
Direct Sales	2000-10		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?

- A. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, ROLLUP(t.month, co.country_code);
- B. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, ROLLUP(co.country_code);
- C. GROUP BY CUBE(ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code);
- D. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code;

A

Question #73

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

Which statement will execute successfully, returning distinct employees with non-null first names?

- A. SELECT first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;
- B. SELECT first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;

C

Question #74

Examine the description of the BRICKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
BRICK_ID		NUMBER (38)
SHAPE		VARCHAR2 (30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2 (30)
WEIGHT		NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table:

Name	Null?	Type
WEIGHT		NUMBER
SHAPE		VARCHAR2 (30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT brick_id, shape FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

C.

```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

D.

```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT color, shape FROM bricks_stage;
```

E.

```
SELECT shape, color, weight FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

Question #75

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
    SET (job_id, salary) =
        (SELECT job_id, salary
         FROM employees
        WHERE employee_id = 200)
    WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command.
- B. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200.
- C. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100.
- D. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command.
- E. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200.
- F. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100.

BE

Question #76

Examine these two queries and their output:

SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;

DEPTNO	DNAME
10	ACCOUNTING
20	RESEARCH
30	SALES
40	OPERATIONS

SELECT ename, job, deptno FROM emp ORDER BY deptno;

ENAME	JOB	DEPTNO
CLARK	MANAGER	10
KING	PRESIDENT	10
MILLER	CLERK	10
JONES	MANAGER	20
FORD	ANALYST	20
ADAMS	CLERK	20
SMITH	CLERK	20
SCOTT	ANALYST	20
WARD	SALESMAN	30
TURNER	SALESMAN	30
ALLEN	SALESMAN	30
JAMES	CLERK	30
BLAKE	MANAGER	30
MARTIN	SALESMAN	30

Now examine this query:

```
SELECT ename, dname
  FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept
 WHERE job = 'MANAGER'
   AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20);
```

How many rows will be displayed?

- A. 64
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 12

Question #77

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE. Which function will do this?

- A. SYSDATE
- B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
- C. LOCALTIMESTAMP
- D. CURRENT_DATE

B

Question #78

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

- 1) Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
- 2) Store a loan period of up to 10 years
- 3) Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
- C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- E. TIMESTAMP

C

Question #79

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- B. The names and number of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- D. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- E. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.

AE

Question #80

Which two are true about queries using set operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. In a query containing multiple set operators, INTERSECT always takes precedence over UNION and UNION ALL.
- B. An expression in the first SELECT list must have a column alias for the expression.
- C. All set operators are valid on columns of all data types.
- D. CHAR columns of different lengths used with a set operator return a VARCHAR2 whose length equals the longest char value.
- E. Queries using set operators do not perform implicit conversion across data type groups (e.g. character, numeric).

DE

Question #81

Examine this business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You must design an Entity Relationship (ER) model for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- B. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.
- C. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the students and projects entities.
- D. The ER must have a many-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into one-to-many relationships.
- E. The ER must have a one-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

CD

Question #82

Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model? (Choose three.)

- A. an activity
- B. a table
- C. a relationship
- D. an attribute
- E. a unique identifier
- F. an entity

CDF

Question #83

Examine the data in the ORDERS table:

ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	<null>
2	<null>
3	01-JAN-2019
4	01-FEB-2019
5	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

INVOICE_ID	ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	1	<null>
2	2	01-JAN-2019
3	3	<null>
4	4	01-FEB-2019
5	5	01-APR-2019

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
INTERSECT
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices;
```

- A. 2 NULL
- B. 1 NULL
- C. 3 NULL
- D. 5 01-MAR-2019
- E. 3 01-JAN-2019
- F. 4 01-FEB-2019

BF

Question #84

Which two will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT COALESCE(0, SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT NVL('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT NVL('DATE', 200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);
- E. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FRCM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);

BD

Question #85

Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

- A. It must be an equijoin.
- B. The ON clause must be used.
- C. It must be an inner join.
- D. It can be an outer join.
- E. The ON clause can be used.
- F. The query must use two different aliases for the table.

DEF

Question #86

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')  
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not return any result.
- B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.
- C. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.
- D. It generates an error.

B

Question #87

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns.
- B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
- C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries.
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.
- E. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query.

CD

Question #88

Which two are true about global temporary tables? (Choose two.)

- A. Indexes can be created on them.
- B. Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.
- C. Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.
- D. If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT OR ROLLBACK.
- E. They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.
- F. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.

AD

Question #89

Which three are true about privileges? (Choose three.)

- A. A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.
- B. All types of schema objects have associated object privileges.
- C. Schema owners can grant object privileges on objects in their schema to any other user or role.
- D. Only users with the DBA role can create roles.
- E. Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.
- F. Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.

ACF

Question #90

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
HIREDATE		DATE
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

bc ✓ N

Which two statements will insert a row into the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose two.)

- A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', 'Smith', 12000, SYSDATE);
- B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', 'Smith', 10, 12000, SYSDATE);
- C. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, salary, first_name, hiredate, last_name) VALUES (101, 12100, 'John', SYSDATE, 'Smith');
- D. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, hiresate)
VALUES ((SELECT 101, 'John', 'Smith', 12000, SYSDATE FROM dual));
- E. INSERT INTO employees SELECT 101, 'John', 'Smith', 12000, (SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual), 10 FROM dual;
- F. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', '', 12000, SYSDATE, 10);

CE

Question #91

Examine this command:

TRUNCATE TABLE test;



Table truncated.

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The structure of the TEST table is removed.
- B. All the indexes on the TEST table are dropped.
- C. All the constraints on the TEST table are dropped.
- D. Removed rows can not be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- E. All the rows in the TEST table are removed.

DE

Question #92

You issued this command:

```
DROP TABLE hr.employees;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.
- B. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- C. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- D. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- E. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.
- F. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped

DEF

Question #93

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"  
  FROM customers  
 WHERE country_id = 10  
UNION  
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name  
  FROM customers  
 WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which will complete the query successfully. (Choose three.)

- A. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- C. ORDER BY 2, 1
- D. ORDER BY "Last Name"
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

BCD

Question #94

Which two statements are true about views? (Choose two.)

- A. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.
- B. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.
- C. Views can be indexed.
- D. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.
- E. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.

AD

Question #95

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6, 2)

Which two statements will run successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT 'The first_name is " || first_name || " FROM employees;
- B. SELECT 'The first_name is "' || first_name || ""' FROM employees;
- C. SELECT 'The first_name is "" || first_name || "" FROM employees;
- D. SELECT 'The first_name is ' || first_name || " FROM employees;
- E. SELECT 'The first_name is \" || first_name || \"' FROM employees;

BD

Question #96

Which two are true about unused columns? (Choose two.)

- A. Setting an indexed column to unused results in an error.
- B. You can query the data dictionary to see the names of unused columns.
- C. You can specify multiple column names in an ALTER TABLE...SET UNUSED statement.
- D. If you set all the columns of a table to unused, the table is automatically dropped.
- E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when setting a column to unused if that column is referenced in a constraint on another column.

BC

Question #97

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUST_NAME
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'
- B. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'
- C. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- D. WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')
- E. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')

AD

Question #98

Which is the default column or columns for sorting output from compound queries using SET operators such as INTERSECT in a SQL statement?

- A. the first VARCHAR2 column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- B. the first column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- C. the first NUMBER column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- D. the first NUMBER or VARCHAR2 column in the last SELECT of the compound query
- E. the first column in the last SELECT of the compound query

A

Question #99

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- B. NULLS are not included in the sort operation.
- C. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- D. Column aliases can be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- E. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

AD

Question #100

Examine the BRICKS table:

COLOUR	SHAPE	WEIGHT
red	cube	5
red	cylinder	10
blue	cube	15
blue	cylinder	20

You write this query:



```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b1 CROSS JOIN bricks b2
 WHERE b1.weight < b2.weight;
```

How many rows will the query return?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 16
- D. 0
- E. 1
- F. 10

B

Question #101

Examine this query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;
```

What will be the output?

- A. an error
- B. DURATION -

+100
- C. DURATION -

+08
- D. DURATION -

+08-04

D

Question #102

Examine this query:

```
SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-2),-1) FROM DUAL;
```

↙

What is the result?

- A. 150
- B. 200
- C. 160
- D. 100
- E. 16

B

Question #103

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the where condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

A.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2  
  FROM &table  
 WHERE &condition = &cond;
```

D.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2  
  FROM &table  
 WHERE &condition;
```

B.

```
SELECT '&col1', '&col2'  
  FROM &table  
 WHERE '&condition' = '&cond';
```

E.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2  
  FROM "&table"  
 WHERE &condition;
```

C.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2  
  FROM &table  
 WHERE &condition;
```

D

Question #104

Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index.
- B. A descending index is a type of function-based index.
- C. An INVINSIBLE index is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.
- D. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.
- E. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.
- F. An UNUSABLE index is maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

ABE

Question #105

Examine this description of the EMP table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "departments", SUM(sal) AS "salary"
  FROM emp
 GROUP BY 1
 HAVING SUM(sal) > 3000;
```

What is the result? 

- A. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, returned in no particular order
- B. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, ordered by department
- C. all departments and a sum of the salaries of employees with a salary greater than 3000
- D. an error

B

Question #106

Which two are true about virtual columns? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be indexed.
- B. They can be referenced in the column expression of another virtual column.
- C. They cannot have a data type explicitly specified.
- D. They can be referenced in the set clause of an update statement as the name of the column to be updated.
- E. They can be referenced in the where clause of an update or delete statement.

AE

Question #107

A session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY. 

Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

BD

Question #108

Examine this SQL statement:

```
✓ DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
    (SELECT 'dummy'
     FROM emp_history ✓
      WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- ✓ A. The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- ✗ B. The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.
- C. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- D. All existing rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
- E. The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.

AE

Question #109

Examine this constraint information:

TABLE NAME	REFERENCE TABLE NAME	COLUMN NAME	CONSTRAINT TYPE	CONSTRAINT NAME	SEARCH COLUMNS
DEPT	OC_DEPT	DEPTNO	U		
DEPT	SYN_C0012476	DNAME	U		"DNAME" IS NOT NULL
DEPT	SYN_C0012478	LOCATIONS	U		
EMP	OC_C0012479	COMMISSION	U		commission < salary
EMP	OC_C0012480	SALARY	U		commission < salary
EMP	OC_EMPNO	EMPNO	U		empno > 10
EMP	OC_BAL	SALARY	U		salary > 1000
EMP	OC_DEPT	DEPTNO	R		
EMP	CP_MANAGER	MANAGER	R		"MANAGER" IS NOT NULL
EMP	SYN_C0012479	ENAME	U		
EMP	SYN_C0012480	JOB	U		"JOB" IS NOT NULL
EMP	SYN_C0012484	ENGSNO	U		

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The SALARY column must have a value.
- B. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS.
- C. The COMMISION column can contain negative values.
- D. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.
- E. The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.
- F. The DNAME column has a unique constraint.
- G. An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.

BCD

Question #110

Which two are true about creating tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. Creating an external table will automatically create a file using the specified directory and file name.
- B. A system privilege is required.
- C. The same table name can be used for tables in different schemas.
- D. A primary key constraint is mandatory.
- E. A CREATE TABLE statement can specify the maximum number of rows the table will contain.

BC

Question #111

Examine this partial statement:

SELECT ename, sal, comm FROM emp

Now examine this output:

ENAME	SAL	COMM
MARTIN	1250	1400
WARD	1250	500
ALLEN	1600	300
TURNER	1500	0
ADAMS	1100	
BLAKE	2850	
CLARK	2450	
FORD	3000	
JAMES	950	
JONES	2975	
KING	5000	
MILLER	1300	
SCOTT	3000	
SMITH	800	



Which ORDER BY clause will generate the displayed output?

- A. ORDER BY comm DESC NULLS LAST, ename
- B. ORDER BY NVL(coram, 0) ASC NULLS FIRST, ename
- C. ORDER BY NVL(coram, 0) ASC NULLS LAST, ename
- D. ORDER BY NVL(ccmm, 0) DESC, ename

A

Question #112

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME
10	MARK
20	Mandy
30	Mary
40	MARVIN
50	MARTIN

Which two SELECT statements will return these results: (Choose two.)

CUSTOMER_NAME
Mandy
Mary

- A. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer_name) LIKE 'MA*';
- B. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name = '*Ma*';
- C. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE 'Ma*';
- D. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer_name) LIKE 'MA%';
- E. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE '%a%';
- F. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE 'Ma%';
- G. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE '*Ma*';

EF

Question #113

The PRODUCT_INFORMATION table has a UNIT_PRICE column of data type NUMBER(8,2).

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT TO_CHAR(unit_price, '\$9,999') FROM product_information;

Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

- A. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as \$1,0236.
- B. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.95 will be displayed as \$1,024.
- C. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as \$1,023.
- D. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as #####.
- E. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.

BD

Question #114

Which two statements are true about Oracle databases and SQL? (Choose two.)

- A. Updates performed by a database user can be rolled back by another user by using the ROLLBACK command.
- B. A query can access only tables within the same schema.
- C. The database guarantees read consistency at select level on user-created tables.
- D. A user can be the owner of multiple schemas in the same database.
- E. When you execute an update statement, the database instance locks each updated row.

CE

Question #115

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- B. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints would be violated.
- C. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.
- D. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

B

Question #116

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. CASE is a function and DECODE is not.
- B. Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.
- C. All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.
- D. All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.
- E. DECODE is a function and CASE is not.
- F. Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

DE

Question #117

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));  
INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');  
INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');  
INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');  
SAVEPOINT a;  
UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;  
COMMIT;  
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;  
SAVEPOINT b;  
UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;  
SAVEPOINT c;  
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;  
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;  
COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The code for pen is 10.
- B. There is no row containing fountain pen.
- C. There is no row containing pen.
- D. There is no row containing pencil.
- E. The code for fountain pen is 3.
- F. The code for pen is 1.

ADF

Question #118

Which is true about the & and && prefixes with substitution variables? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Both & and && can prefix a substitution variable name in queries and DML statements.
- B. An & prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced twice in the same query, will prompt for a value twice.
- C. & can prefix a substitution variable name only in queries.
- D. An && prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced multiple times in multiple queries, will prompt for a value once per query.
- E. The && prefix will not prompt for a value even if the substitution variable is not previously defined in the session.

AB

Question #119

Which statement will return a comma-separated list of employee names in alphabetical order for each department in the EMP table?

A.

```
SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ename) AS employee_list
  FROM emp
 GROUP BY deptno;
```

B.

```
SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP (GROUP BY deptno) AS employee_list
  FROM emp
 ORDER BY ename;
```

C.

```
SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP AS employee_list
  FROM emp
 GROUP BY deptno;
```

D.

```
SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP AS employee_list
  FROM emp
 GROUP BY deptno
 ORDER BY ename;
```

A

Question #120

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_HEX_VALUE	COLOR_NAME
FF0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue



Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK_ID	COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
1	FF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF



Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 RIGHT JOIN colors c
    ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

B.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 FULL JOIN colors c
    ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

C.

```
SELECT *
  FROM colors c
 LEFT JOIN bricks b
    USING (rgb_hex_value);
```

D.

```
SELECT *
  FROM colors c
 LEFT JOIN bricks b
    ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value
 WHERE b.brick_id > 0;
```

E.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 JOIN colors c
    ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

AB

Question #121

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - INTERVAL '1' MINUTE FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY + INTERVAL '1' MONTH FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT SYSDATE * INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

AB

Question #122

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:00';
SELECT DBTIMEZONE, SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```



Examine the result:

DBTIMEZONE	SYSDATE
+00.00	11-JUL-2019 11:00:00



If LOCALTIMESTAMP was selected at the same time, what would it return?

- A. 11-JUL-2019 6.00.00.0000000 AM -05:00
- B. 11-JUL-2019 11.00.00.0000000 AM
- C. 11-JUL-2019 6.00.00.0000000 AM
- D. 11-JUL-2019 11.00.00.0000000 AM -05:00

C

Question #123

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE USER finance IDENTIFIED BY pwf1n;
CREATE USER fin_manager IDENTIFIED BY pwmgr;
CREATE USER fin_clerk IDENTIFIED BY pwclerk;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO finance, fin_clerk;
GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO finance WITH GRANT OPTION;
CONNECT finance/pwf1n
GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO fin_clerk;
```



Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. User FIN_CLERK can grant SELECT on SCOTT.EMP to user FIN_MANAGER.
- B. Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FIN_CLERK.
- C. User FINANCE can grant CREATE SESSION to user FIN_MANAGER.
- D. Revoking SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN_CLERK.
- E. User FINANCE is unable to grant all on SCOTT.EMP to FIN_MANAGER.

BD

Question #124

Which two are true about granting privileges on objects? (Choose two.)

- A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.
- B. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.
- C. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.
- D. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
- E. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.

BE

Question #125

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)
HIRE_DATE		DATE

NLS_DATE_FORMAT IS DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING hire_date > '01-JAN-19';
- B. SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '01-JAN-19' GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, MAX(SUM(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- D. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, salary;
- E. SELECT AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

AE

Question #126

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

- A. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement.
- B. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression.
- C. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression.
- D. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression.
- E. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression.

CE

Question #127

Examine data in the BRICKS table:

SHAPE	WEIGHT
cube	5
cuboid	10
cylinder	15

Examine the BOXES table:

BOX_SIZE	MIN_WEIGHT	MAX_WEIGHT
SMALL	0	10

Which two queries only return CUBE? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT shape
  FROM bricks
 JOIN boxes
    ON weight BETWEEN min_weight AND max_weight;
```

B.

```
SELECT shape  
FROM bricks  
JOIN boxes  
ON weight > min_weight;
```

C.

```
SELECT shape  
FROM bricks  
JOIN boxes  
ON weight >= min_weight  
AND weight < max_weight;
```

D.

```
SELECT shape  
FROM bricks  
JOIN boxes  
ON weight < max_weight;
```

E.

```
SELECT shape  
FROM bricks  
JOIN boxes  
ON NOT (weight > max_weight);
```

CD

Question #128

Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
  FROM employees  
 FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY  
 ORDER BY salary;
```

B.

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
  FROM (SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary)  
 WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;
```

C.

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
  FROM employees  
 ORDER BY salary  
 FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;
```

D.

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
  FROM employees  
 WHERE ROWNUM <= 3  
 ORDER BY salary;
```

E.

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
  FROM employees  
 WHERE ROWNUM <= 3  
 ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

BC

Question #129

Examine this query which executes successfully:

```
SELECT job, deptno FROM emp  
 UNION ALL  
 SELECT job, deptno FROM jobs_history;
```

What will be the result?



- A. It will return rows from both SELECT statements including duplicate rows.
- B. It will return rows from both SELECT statements after eliminating duplicate rows.
- C. It will return rows that are not common to both SELECT statements.
- D. It will return rows common to both SELECT statements.

A

Question #130

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.
- B. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.
- C. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.
- D. A sequence can issue duplicate values.
- E. Sequences can always have gaps.
- F. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

ADF

Question #131

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
QTY		NUMBER(5,2)
COST		NUMBER(8,2)

You successfully execute this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_prices (prod_id NUMBER(2), price NUMBER(8,2))
```

Which two statements execute without errors? (Choose two.)

A.

```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, p.cost*.01);
```

C

B.

```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products) p
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```



C.

```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
    DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

D.

```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING products p
ON (p.prod_id = n.prod_id)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

CD

Question #132

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type number.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

BD

Question #133

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE VIEW emp80 AS
  SELECT *
    FROM employees
   WHERE department_id = 80
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

- A.

```
SELECT *
  FROM emp80
 WHERE department_id = 90;
```
- B.

```
DELETE FROM emp80
 WHERE department_id = 90;
```
- C.

```
SELECT *
  FROM emp80
 WHERE department_id = 80;
```
- D.

```
UPDATE emp80
  SET department_id = 90
 WHERE department_id = 80;
```

D

Question #134

Which two are true about rollbacks? (Choose two.)

- A. The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.
- B. Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.
- C. A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.
- D. If the ROLLBACK statement is used without TO SAVEPOINT, then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted.
- E. Data Control Language (DCL) statements, such as GRANT and REVOKE, can be rolled back.

CD

Question #135

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- B. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table.
- C. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back.
- D. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- E. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- F. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

BDF

Question #136

Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a directory object for a flat file.
- B. Create a directory object for an external table.
- C. Read data from an external table and load it into a table in the database.
- D. Execute DML statements on an external table.
- E. Read data from a table in the database and insert it into an external table.
- F. Query data from an external table.

CEF

Question #137

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.
- B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero.
- C. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types.
- D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement.

C

Question #138

Which three are true about multitable INSERT statements? (Choose three.)

- A. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.
- B. They can be performed on remote tables.
- C. They can be performed on external tables using SQL*Loader.
- D. They can be performed on views.
- E. They can be performed only by using a subquery.
- F. They can be performed on relational tables.

AEF

Question #139

Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries? (Choose three.)

- A. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.
- B. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.
- C. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.
- D. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.
- E. They can be used in the HAVING clause.
- F. They can be used in the WHERE clause. ☐

DEF

Question #140

In your session NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits? (Choose two.)



- A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, MM/DD/YYYY) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-non-yyyy') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6)) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;
- F. SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

BE

Question #141

Which two are true about savepoints? (Choose two.)

- A. After issuing a savepoint, you can roll back to the savepoint name within the current transaction.
- B. They make uncommitted updates visible to sessions owned by other users.
- C. You can commit updates done between two savepoints without committing other updates in the current transaction.
- D. A ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT command issued before the start of a transaction results in an error.
- E. They make uncommitted updates visible to other sessions owned by the same user.
- F. After issuing a savepoint, you cannot roll back the complete transaction.

AD

Question #142

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. There is no row containing pencil.
- B. The code for pen is 10.
- C. There is no row containing fountain pen.
- D. The code for pen is 1.
- E. There is no row containing pen.
- F. The code for fountain pen is 3.

```
CREATE TABLE product (PCODE NUMBER(2), PNAME VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');

SAVEPOINT a;
UPDATE product SET PCODE = 10 WHERE PCODE = 1;
COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE PCODE = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;
UPDATE product SET PCODE = 30 WHERE PCODE = 3;
SAVEPOINT c;
DELETE FROM product WHERE PCODE = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;
COMMIT;
```

ABF

Question #143

The ORDERS table has a column ORDER_DATE of data type DATE.



The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.

Which two WHERE conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE ORDER_DATE > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018', 'MON DD YYYY')
- B. WHERE ORDER_DATE > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTH(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- C. WHERE ORDER_DATE IN (TO_DATE('Oct 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))
- D. WHERE ORDER_DATE > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- E. WHERE TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'

AE

Question #144

Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2
  FROM DUAL d1
CROSS JOIN DUAL d2
CROSS JOIN DUAL d3
 WHERE 2 = 3;
```

What is the result?

- A. an error
- B. no rows
- C. 1 row
- D. 3 rows
- E. 6 rows
- F. 8 rows

Question #145

Which two object privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table? (Choose two.)



- A. INDEX
- B. ALTER
- C. UPDATE
- D. INSERT
- E. DELETE

CD

Question #146

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
BOOK_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
BOOK_TITLE		VARCHAR2(250)
PRICE		NUMBER(5,2)
PURCHASE_DATE		DATE
AUTHOR_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)

Examine these requirements:



1. Display book titles for books purchased before January 17, 2007 costing less than 500 or more than 1000.
2. Sort the titles by date of purchase, starting with the most recently purchased book.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT book_title
  FROM books
 WHERE (price < 500 OR > 1000)
   AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
 ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;
```

B.

```
SELECT book_title
  FROM books
 WHERE (price BETWEEN 500 AND 1000)
   AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
 ORDER BY purchase_date;
```

C.

```
SELECT book_title
  FROM books
 WHERE (price NOT BETWEEN 500 AND 1000)
   AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
 ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;
```

D.

```
SELECT book_title
  FROM books
 WHERE (price IN (500, 1000))
   AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
 ORDER BY purchase_date ASC;
```

E.

```
SELECT book_title
  FROM books
 WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 1000)
   AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
 ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;
```

CE

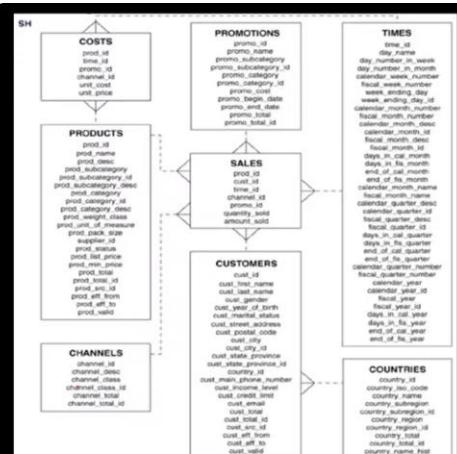
Question #147

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.

You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (
  23, 2300, SYSDATE,
  (SELECT channel_id
   FROM channels
   WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),
  12, 1, 500);
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)



- A. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.
- B. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
- C. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.
- D. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.
- E. A customer can exist in many countries.
- F. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

ABF

Question #148

Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause? (Choose three.)



- A. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in descending order
- B. An ORDER BY clause will always precede a HAVING clause if both are used in the same top-level query.
- C. An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.
- D. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in ascending order.
- E. An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort.
- F. An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort.

DEF

Question #149

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COMMISSION		NUMBER



Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY + COMMISSION is greater than 20000? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary + commission, salary + commission, salary) >= 20000;
- B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL2(commission, commission, 0) >= 20000
- C. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary + commission, 0) >= 20000;
- D. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NULLIF(commission, 0) >= 20000;
- E. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COALESCE(salary, commission) >= 20000;
- F. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(commission, 0) >= 20000;

ABF

Question #150

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(7,2)



The session time zone is the same as the database server.

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 12 > 5;
- B. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_date) / 12 > INTERVAL '5' YEAR;
- C. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - hire_date) / 12 > 5
- D. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - hire_date) / 365 >
- E. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 365 > 5;
- F. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_date) / 365 > INTERVAL '1825' DAY;

DF

Question #151

Which two queries return the string Hello! We're ready? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT "Hello! We're ready" FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT 'Hello! We're ready' FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT q'!Hello! We're ready!' FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT q'[Hello! We're ready]' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT 'Hello! We're ready' ESCAPE '\' FROM DUAL;

CD

Question #152

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used from SQL Developer.
- B. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint.
- C. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column.
- D. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint.
- E. It can be used only from SQL* Plus.
- F. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view.

ADF

Question #153

Which two statements are true about dropping views? (Choose two.)

- A. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.
- B. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.
- C. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.
- D. Read only views cannot be dropped.
- E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.

CE

Question #154

Which two are true about the MERGE statement? (Choose two.)

- A. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the deletions to be performed.
- B. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.
- C. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.
- D. The WHEN WATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.
- E. The WHEN WATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

CE

Question #155

Which two statements are true regarding non-equijoins? (Choose two.)

- A. Table aliases must be used.
- B. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax must be used.
- C. The USING clause can be used.
- D. The Oracle join syntax can be used.
- E. The ON clause can be used.

DE

Question #156

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table which contains data:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
EXPIRY_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The PROD_NAME column cannot have a DEFAULT clause added to it.
- B. The EXPIRY_DATE column cannot be dropped.
- C. The EXPIRY_DATE column data type can be changed to TIMESTAMP.
- D. The PROD_ID column can be renamed.
- E. The PROD_ID column data type can be changed to VARCHAR2(2).

CD

Question #157

Examine this query:

```
SELECT SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 1, 5) "Result" FROM DUAL;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE), 1, 5).
- B. It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(TRUNC(SYSDATE)), 1, 5).
- C. It fails unless the expression is modified to TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE), 1, 5)).
- D. It executes successfully with an implicit data type conversion.

D

Question #158



Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- A. It processes NULLs in the selected columns.
- B. It ignores NULLs.
- C. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.
- D. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.

A

Question #159

You currently have an active transaction in your session and have been granted SELECT access to V\$TRANSACTION.

Executing: SELECT xid, status FROM v\$transaction;

in your session returns:

XID	STATUS
0A0007000A070000	ACTIVE

In which three situations will re-executing this query still return a row but with a different XID, indicating a new transaction has started? (Choose three.)

- A. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE statement followed by a CREATE INDEX statement
- B. after successfully executing a TRUNCATE statement followed by a DML statement
- C. after successfully executing a DML statement following a failed DML statement
- D. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement followed by a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement
- E. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a DML statement
- F. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a SELECT statement

BDE

Question #160

Which two statements are true about a full outer join? (Choose two.)

- A. It returns matched and unmatched rows from both tables being joined.
- B. The Oracle ^{join} operator (+) must be used on both sides of the join condition in the WHERE clause.
- C. It returns only unmatched rows from both tables being joined.
- D. It includes rows that are returned by an inner join.
- E. It includes rows that are returned by a Cartesian product.

AD

Question #161

Which two statements are true about a self join? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be a left outer join.
- B. It must be an equijoin.
- C. It must be a full outer join.
- D. The join key column must have an index.
- E. It can be an inner join.



AE

Question #162

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CUSTOMER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
INSERT_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two statements will do an implicit conversion? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id - '0001';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id - 0001;
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date - DATE '2019-01-01';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date - '01-JAN-19';
- E. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_CHAR(customer_id) - '0001';

AD

Question #163

Which two statements are true about CURRENT_TIMESTAMP? (Choose two.)

- A. The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.
- B. It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP.
- C. The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- D. It returns the same date as CURRENT_TIME.
- E. The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- F. It always returns the same value as SYSTEMTIMESTAMP.

AB

Question #164

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.

Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D__%';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D__';
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D__%';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D__';

A

Question #165

Which two are true about using the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used with SET operators (UNION, INTERSECT etc.).
- B. It cannot be used with the DISTINCT keyword.
- C. If the NOWAIT clause is added, the statement will automatically acquire locks from their owning transactions and not wait.
- D. The statement skips rows locked by other transactions.
- E. It can be used with joins.

AE

Question #166

You must find the number of employees whose salary is lower than employee 110.

Which statement fails to do this?

- A.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM employees e
 WHERE e.salary < (SELECT a.salary FROM employees a WHERE e.employee_id = 110);
```
- B.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM employees e
  JOIN (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 110) a
    ON e.salary < a.salary;
```
- C.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM employees e
  JOIN employees a
    ON e.salary < a.salary
 WHERE a.employee_id = 110;
```
- D.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 110);
```

A

Question #167

Examine this statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager:

```
SELECT e.last_name AS emp, m.last_name AS mgr
  FROM employees e
  JOIN managers m
    ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id
 ORDER BY emp;
```

You want to extend the query to include employees with no manager. What must you add before JOIN to do this?

- A. CROSS
- B. RIGHT OUTER
- C. LEFT OUTER
- D. FULL OUTER

C

Question #168

Which two are true about constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. A column with a FOREIGN KEY constraint can never contain a NULL value.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constrained column contains data.
- C. Constraints are enforced only during INSERT operations.
- D. All constraints can be defined at the table or column level.
- E. A column with a UNIQUE constraint can contain a NULL value.

BE

Question #169

Examine the ORDER_ITEMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
QUANTITY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows where QUANTITY is a multiple of ten? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE quantity / 10 - TRUNC(quantity) = 0
- B. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE MOD(quantity, 10) = 0;
- C. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE FLOOR(quantity / 10) = TRUNC(quantity / 10);
- D. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE quantity = TRUNC(quantity, -1);
- E. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE quantity = ROUND(quantity, 1);

BD

Question #170

Which two statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. A new index can be created or an existing one reused when a primary key constraint is created.
- B. An INVINSIBLE index is maintained by DML operations on the underlying table.
- C. If a query filters on an indexed column, the index will always be accessed during execution of the query.
- D. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation.
- E. The same table column cannot be part of a unique and non-unique index.

AB

Question #171

Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' +
FROM DUAL;
```

Which three clauses can replace to add 12 hours to the date? (Choose three.)

- A. INTERVAL '0.5' DAY
- B. INTERVAL '720' MINUTE
- C. INTERVAL '11:60' HOUR TO MINUTE
- D. INTERVAL '12:00' HOUR TO SECOND
- E. INTERVAL '0 12' DAY TO HOUR
- F. INTERVAL '12' HOUR

AEF

Question #172

Which two are true about the data dictionary? (Choose two.)

- A. The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data.
- B. All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary.
- C. All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default.
- D. The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary.
- E. Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA_.

AD

Question #173

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table: (Choose two.)

- A. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- B. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- C. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema.
- D. It can display multiple rows and columns.
- E. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.

CE

Question #174

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- B. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.
- C. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
- D. You can never DELETE rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

C

Question #175

Examine these statements and the result:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE customer_seq CACHE 10;
SELECT customer_seq.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;
NEXTVAL
-----
1
```

Now examine this command:

```
ALTER SEQUENCE customer_seq;
```

What must replace MISSING CLAUSE for CUSTOMER_SEQ.NEXTVAL to return 11?

- A. NOCACHE
- B. INCREMENT BY 10
- C. START WITH 11
- D. MINVALUE 11
- E. CYCLE 11

B

Question #176

Examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER (38)
PRODUCT_ID		NUMBER (38)
QUANTITY		NUMBER (38)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER (10, 2)

Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT quantity * unit_price total_paid  
  FROM order_items  
 ORDER BY <clause>;
```



Which two can replace so the query completes successfully?

- A. quantity * unit_price
- B. quantity
- C. total_paid
- D. product_id
- E. quantity, unit_price

AC

Question #177

Which set of commands will prompt only once for the name of the table to use in the query?

- A. PROMPT Enter table name &x -
SELECT employee_id FROM &x WHERE last_name = 'King';
- B. DEFINE x = 'employees'
PROMPT Enter table name &x -
SELECT employee_id FROM &x WHERE last_name = 'King';
- C. PROMPT Enter table name &x -
SELECT employee_id FROM &&x WHERE last_name = 'King';
- D. PROMPT Enter table name &&x -
SELECT employee_id FROM &x WHERE last_name = 'King';

D

Question #178

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_LAST_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2.

The table has two rows whose CUST_LAST_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for CUST_LAST_NAME containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

- A. SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT REPLACE(TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT REPLACE(SUBSTR(cust_last_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP(REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O')) FROM customers;

A

Question #179

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(15)

The STATUS column contains the values IN STOCK or OUT OF STOCK for each row. Which two queries will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id || q"'s not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- B. SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' CURRENT AVAILABILITY FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- C. SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- D. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'('s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- E. SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- F. SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

EF

Question #180

Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year.
- B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.
- C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.
- D. The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.
- E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
- F. The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.

BC

Question #181

Which two statements are true about the data dictionary?

- A. The data dictionary is accessible when the database is closed.
- B. The data dictionary does not store metadata in tables.
- C. Views with the prefix ALL_, DBA_ and USER_ are not all available for every type of metadata.
- D. Views with the prefix DBA_ display only metadata for objects in the SYS schema.
- E. Views with the prefix ALL_ display metadata for objects to which the current user has access.

CE

Question #182

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
CUST_LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
CITY		VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(6, 2)

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.

Examine this partial query: SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers

Which two WHERE conditions give the required result?

- A. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('AX', 'B%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
- B. WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
- C. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%') AND 'B%')
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
- D. WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
- E. WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('B'))
AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < ROUND(1000);

BD

Question #183

Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

- A. A substitution variable can be used only in a SELECT statement.
- B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.
- C. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement.
- D. A substitution variable prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session.
- E. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session.
- F. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

CD

Question #184

Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions?

- A. They can return at most one row.
- B. You must enclose them in parentheses.
- C. You cannot correlate them with a table in the parent statement.
- D. They can return two columns.
- E. You can use them as a default value for a column.

AB

Question #185

Examine the description PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID		CHAR (2)
PROD_NAME		CHAR (4)
EXP_DATE		TIMESTAMP (6)

Examine the description of the NEW_PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID		CHAR (4)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
EXP_DATE		DATE

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM products -
UNION ALL -
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products;
- B. SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
UNION ALL -
SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;
- C. SELECT * FROM products -
MINUS -
SELECT prod_id, FROM new_products;

D. `SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
INTERSECT -
SELECT 100, prod_name FROM new_products;`

E. `SELECT * FROM products -
UNION -
SELECT * FROM new_products;`

BE

Question #186

Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. UPDATE statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.
- B. INSERT INTO...SELECT...FROM statements automatically commit.
- C. DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.
- D. DELETE statements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.
- E. INSERT statements can insert NULLs explicitly into a column.

AD

Question #187

Which two are true about multitable INSERT statements?

- A. The conditional INSERT FIRST statement always inserts a row into a single table.
- B. The unconditional INSERT ALL statement must have the same number of columns in both the source and target tables.
- C. They can transform a row from a source table into multiple rows in a target table.
- D. The conditional INSERT ALL statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows.
- E. They always use subqueries.

CE

Question #188

Which statement is true about using functions in WHERE and HAVING?

- A. Using aggregate functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery.
- B. Using aggregate functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery.
- C. Using single-row functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery.
- D. Using single-row functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery.

A

Question #189

You execute these commands:

```
CREATE TABLE customers (customer_id INTEGER, customer_name VARCHAR2(20));  
  
INSERT INTO customers VALUES (1, 'Customer 1');  
  
SAVEPOINT post_insert;  
  
INSERT INTO customers VALUES (2, 'Customer 2');  
  
<TODO>  
  
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers;
```

Which two, used independently, can replace so the query returns 1?

- A. ROLLBACK;
- B. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT post_insert;
- C. ROLLBACK TO post_insert;
- D. COMMIT;
- E. COMMIT TO SAVEPOINT post_insert;

BC

Question #190

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Which two queries return the highest salary in the table?

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
SALARY		NUMBER(8, 2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

- A. SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees -
GROUP By department_id -
HAVING MAX(salary) = MAX(MAX(salary));
- B. SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees -
GROUP By department_id;
- C. SELECT department_id, MAX(salary)
FROM employees -
GROUP By department_id;
- D. SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees;
- E. SELECT MAX(MAX(salary))
FROM employees -
GROUP By department_id;

DE

Question #191

Examine this data in the EMPLOYEES table:

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
1	Smith	1000	10
2	Jones	2000	10
3	Markham	1500	20
4	Black	1300	20

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT dept_id, INSTR(last_name, 'A'), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
B. SELECT dept_id, STDDEV(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C. SELECT dept_id, LENGTH(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D

Question #192

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_Name		VARCHAR2 (10)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- A. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
B. SELECT join_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;
C. SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;
D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM employees;
E. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) -1'

A

Question #193

Which three statements are true about external tables? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be temporary tables.
- B. DML statements can modify them.
- C. They can be used in queries containing joins.
- D. They can be used in queries containing sorts.
- E. They can be indexed.
- F. Their metadata is stored in the database.

CDF

Question #194

Table HR.EMPLOYEES contains a row where the EMPLOYEE_ID is 109.

User ALICE has no privileges to access HR.EMPLOYEES.



User ALICE starts a session.

User HR starts a session and successfully executes these statements:

GRANT DELETE ON employees TO alice;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 24000 WHERE employee_id = 109;

In her existing session ALICE then executes:

DELETE FROM hr.employees WHERE employee_id = 109;

What is the result?

- A. The DELETE command will wait for HR's transaction to end then return an error.
- B. The DELETE command will immediately delete the row.
- C. The DELETE command will wait for HR's transaction to end then delete the row.
- D. The DELETE command will immediately return an error.

D

Question #195

Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF triggers defined? (Choose three.)

- A. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the PRIMARY KEY columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
- B. Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.
- C. The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
- D. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
- E. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
- F. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

CDE

Question #196

In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE contained in a query? (Choose two.)

- A. TO_NUMBER(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE) – 5 will return a number.
- B. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return a number.
- C. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return an error.
- D. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – 5 will return a date.
- E. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date.

BD

Question #197

You have the privileges to create any type of synonym.

Which statement will create a synonym called EMP for the HCM.EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table that is accessible to all users?

- A. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- B. CREATE GLOBAL SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- C. CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- D. CREATE SYNONYM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- E. CREATE SYNONYM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

A

Question #198

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION?

- A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized.
- C. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause.
- D. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause.
- E. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause.

AB

Question #199

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

- A. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.
- B. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.
- C. INTERSECT ignores NULLs.
- D. Columns named in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.
- E. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.

BD

Question #200

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE alter_test (c1 VARCHAR2(10), c2 NUMBER(10));
INSERT INTO alter_test VALUES ('123', 123);
COMMIT;
```

Which is true about modifying the columns in ALTER_TEST?

- A. c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) and c2 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10).
- B. c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) and c2 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2(10).
- C. c2 can be changed to NUMBER(5) but c1 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2(5).
- D. c1 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10) but c1 cannot be changed to NUMBER(10).
- E. c1 can be changed to VARCHAR2(5) but c2 can be changed to NUMBER(12,2).

E

Question #201

You and your colleague Andrew have these privileges on the EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table:

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

You connect to the database instance and perform an update to some of the rows in EMPLOYEE_RECORDS, but do not commit yet.

Andrew connects to the database instance and queries the table.

No other users are accessing the table.

Which two statements are true at this point? (Choose two.)

- A. Andrew will be unable to see the changes you have made.
- B. Andrew will be unable to perform any INSERTs, UPDATEs, or DELETEs on the table.
- C. Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, but be unable to modify any existing rows.
- D. Andrew will be able to see the changes you have made.
- E. Andrew will be able to modify any rows in the table that have not been modified by your transaction.

AE

Question #202

Which two statements cause changes to the data dictionary? (Choose two.)

- A. DELETE FROM scott.emp;
- B. ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD/MM/YYYY';
- C. GRANT UPDATE ON scott.emp TO fin manager;
- D. SELECT * FROM user_tab_privs;
- E. TRUNCATE TABLE emp;

CE

Question #203

Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER (38)
ORDER_DATE		DATE

Examine the description of the INVOICES table:

Name	Null?	Type
INVOICE_ID		NUMBER (38)
INVOICE_DATE		DATE

Which three statements execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;
- B. (SELECT * FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM invoices) ORDER BY order_id;
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY order_id;
- D. SELECT * FROM orders -
MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT order_id, invoice_id, order_date FROM orders
MINUS
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;
- F. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
UNION
SELECT * FROM invoices;
- G. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
INTERSECT
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;

Question #204

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NULLIF (NULL, 100) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT NULLIF (100, 'A') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT NULLIF (100, 100) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT COALESCE (100, NULL, 200) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT COALESCE (100, 'A') FROM DUAL;

CD

Question #205

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(6, 2)

Which query retrieves the number of products with a null list price?

- A. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list_price, 0)) FROM product_information WHERE list_price is NULL;
- B. SELECT COUNT(list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price = NULL;
- C. SELECT COUNT(list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price IS NULL;
- D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price IS NULL;

A

Question #206

Examine this partial statement:

```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary = (<subquery>);
```

Which is true?

- A. Both the query and the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.
- B. Both the query and the subquery can select any number of rows.
- C. The query can select only zero rows or one row, but the subquery can select any number of rows.
- D. The query can select any number of rows, but the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.

D

Question #207

The ORDERS table has a primary key constraint on the ORDER_ID column.

The ORDER_ITEMS table has a foreign key constraint on the ORDER_ID column, referencing the primary key of the ORDERS table.

The constraint is defined with ON DELETE CASCADE.

There are rows in the ORDERS table with an ORDER_TOTAL of less than 1000.

Which three DELETE statements execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- A. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000
- C. DELETE * FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE FROM orders;
- E. DELETE FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

BDE

Question #208

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.

Which query should be used?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS due_amount
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS due_amount
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
AND due_amount <> NULL;

- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS due_amount
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
 AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS due_amount
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
 AND due_amount != NULL;
- E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS due_amount
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
 AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

A

Question #209

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
  (
    emp_id      NUMBER(5)          PRIMARY KEY,
    ename      VARCHAR2(15),
    email      VARCHAR2(40),
    address    VARCHAR2(30),
    resume     LONG,
    dept_id    NUMBER(3)
    CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk REFERENCES departments(dept_id),
    CONSTRAINT ename_nn NOT NULL
  );
```

Which two things must be changed for it to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. The foreign key constraint on DEPT_ID must be defined at the table level instead of the column level.
- B. The NOT NULL constraint on ENAME must be defined at the column level instead of the table level.
- C. The primary key constraint on EMP_ID must have a name.
- D. One of the LONG columns must be changed to a VARCHAR2 or CLOB.
- E. The word CONSTRAINT in the foreign key constraint on DEPT_ID must be changed to FOREIGN KEY.

BD

Question #210

Which statement executes successfully?

- A. SELECT TO_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(TO_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

B

Question #211

The SYSDATE function displays the current Oracle Server date as:

21-MAY-19

You wish to display the date as

MONDAY, 21 MAY, 2019

Which statement will do this?

- A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') EROM DUAL;

C

Question #212

Examine this query and its output:

```
SELECT * FROM products;
```

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST
101	Plate	10
102	Cup	20
103	Saucer	30
104	Knife	40
105	Fork	

Examine this query with an incomplete WHERE clause:

```
SELECT prod_name
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_list (SELECT prod_list FROM products);
```

Which two are true about operators that can be used in the WHERE clause? (Choose two.)

- A. Using \neq ANY will display all the product names except the product named Fork.
- B. Using IN will display all the product names.
- C. Using NOT IN or \neq ANY will give the same result.
- D. Using \neq ANY will display all the product names.
- E. Using IN or \neq ANY will give the same result.

AE

Question #213

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
INSERT ALL
  WHEN SAL > 20000 THEN
    INTO special_sal VALUES (EMP_ID, SAL)
  ELSE
    INTO sal_history VALUES (EMP_ID, HIREDATE, SAL)
    INTO mgr_history VALUES (EMP_ID, MGR, SAL)
  SELECT employee_id EMP_ID, hire_date HIREDATE, salary SAL, manager_id MGR
  FROM employees
  WHERE employee_id < 125;
```

Which is true?

- A. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is 125 or higher, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.
- B. Regardless of salary and employee id, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.
- C. Regardless of salary, only if the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.
- D. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.

D

Question #214

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.
- B. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view
- C. DML on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.
- D. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have a PUBLIC SYNONYM.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes.
- F. A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE.

BEF

Question #215

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

NAME	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2(3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2(6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)



Examine this partial SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM books_transactions
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');
- B. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND (member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102'));
- C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');
- D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));
- E. WHERE (borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM') OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

CE

Question #216

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.

Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;

CE

Question #217

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8,2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTS table in read-only mode.

Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS? (Choose three.)

- A. CREATE INDEX price_idx ON products (price);
- B. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry_date);
- C. DROP TABLE products;
- D. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry_date;
- E. TRUNCATE TABLE products;
- F. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;

ACF

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose two.)

- A. Users must have the required privileges on the underlying objects to use public synonyms.
- B. Synonyms can be created for roles.
- C. Synonyms cannot be created for sequences.
- D. Synonyms cannot be created for synonyms.
- E. Synonyms can be created for packages.
- F. Users must have the DBA role to create public synonyms.

AE

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

NAME	Null?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

You write this failing statement:

```
SELECT dept_no AS department_id, MAX(salary) AS max_sal
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > 10000
 GROUP BY department_id
 ORDER BY max_sal;
```

Which clause causes the error?

- A. SELECT
- B. GROUP BY
- C. WHERE
- D. ORDER BY

Question #220

B