

B is wrong because with natural join you need where clause to put condition but not AND -D is wrong because in select clause you have not put alias(table alias) on the column used in using clause: You have using(product\_id) you can't use i.product\_id only product\_id

D is wrong because USING(col) could not be used in together with other condition, while ON(col = col), you are allowed to adopt with other condition (AND...)

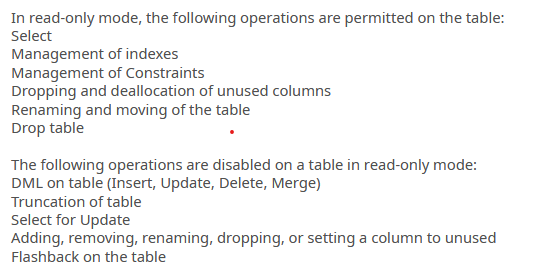
In which three situations does a new transaction always start?

* A. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
* B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
* C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
* D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
* E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session
* F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session

when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session -> false -> truncate ends, but not star other B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session -> true, create table ends, and then next sentence (dml or ddl) starts a new transaction C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session -> FALSE, create ends transaction DDL, but not start a new D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session -> TRUE E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session -> false F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session -> true, DDL ends, and the select begin a new one

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?

* A. DROP TABLE products;
* B. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry\_date; x
* C. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry\_date); x
* D. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;
* E. CREATE INDEX price\_idx ON products (price);
* F. TRUNCATE TABLE products; x



You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:  
COMPONENT\_ID – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row  
EXECUTION\_DATETIME – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.  
Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?  
**A. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.**  
**B. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type. v**  
**C. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.**  
**D. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of ROWID data type.**  
**E. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type. ?**  
**F. The COMPONENT\_ID column must be of CHAR data type ?**

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE….DROP COLUMN…. command?  
**A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data. x**  
**B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table. v**  
**C. A dropped column can be rolled back. ???**  
**D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped. v**  
**E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped. ?**

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

**A. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles** x Only users

**B. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege v**  
**C. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege v**  
**D. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect x**  
**E. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect. v**  
**F. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC x**

Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)  
**A. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value v**  
**B. Change the default value of a column ? v**  
**C. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type**  
**D. Add a new column as the table’s first column ?**  
**E. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls**  
**F. Increase the width of a numeric column v**

Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server?  
**A. If a session has an uncommitted transaction, then a DDL statement issues a COMMIT before starting a new transaction. v**  
**B. An uncommitted transaction commits automatically if the user exists SQL\*Plus. x rollback**  
**C. Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements always start a new transaction. x**  
**D. A user can always see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session. x**  
**E. A Data Definition Language (DDL) statement does a COMMIT automatically only for the data dictionary updates caused by the DDL. x**  
**F. A session can always see uncommitted updates made by itself. V**

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?  
**A. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table. v**  
**B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start. X at first insert**  
**C. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.**  
**D. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE’s definition is available to multiple sessions.** v

**E. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted. v**  
**F. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted. V**

Which three are true about privileges and roles?  
**A. A role is owned by the user who created it. x Roles have no owner**  
**B. A role can contain a combination of several privileges and roles. v**  
**C. System privileges always set privileges for an entire database. x**  
**D. A user has all object privileges for every object in their schema by default. ?v**  
**E. All roles are owned by the SYS schema. x**  
**F. PUBLIC can be revoked from a user. ?v**  
**G. PUBLIC acts as a default role granted to every user in a database. V**

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?  
**A. A synonym can have a synonym. v**  
**B. All private synonym names must be unique in the database. x**  
**C. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym. X (must have create public synonym prvi)**  
**D. A synonym can be created on an object in a package. ?x**  
**E. A synonym has an object number v**

MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles.  
EMP is an existing role containing the CREATE TABLE privilege. EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the HR schema.  
Which two commands execute successfully?  
**A. GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp; v**  
**B. GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager; x**  
**C. GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION; x**  
**D. GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TP manager; v**  
**E. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr.employees TO manager; x**

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database?  
**A. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). v**  
**B. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day. v**  
**C. The CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information. x**  
**D. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row. x**  
**E. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). v**

In which three situations does a new transaction always start?  
**A. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session. X Truncate ENDS but not starts**   
**B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session vC. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session**  
**D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session ?v**  
**E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session ?**

**F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session v**

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?  
**A. WHERE SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, ”) +1) LIKE ‘Mc%’ X**  
**B. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ”)+1)) IN (‘MC%’, ‘Mc%) V**  
**C. WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ”)+1)) LIKE UPPER (‘MC%’) x will get mC as well**  
**D. WHERE SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, ”) +1) LIKE ‘Mc%’ OR ‘MC%’ x syntax wrong**  
**E. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ”)+1)) LIKE ‘Mc%’ v but will get**

Which two are true about the data dictionary?  
**A. The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary. v**  
**B. All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default.**   
**C. The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data. X? Only when DDl is issued**  
**D. All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary. x?**  
**E. Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA\_. v**

Alter table departments set unused (country); Which two statements are true?  
**A. Synonyms existing of the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created. X (Column, not table removed)**  
**B. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed. V?**  
**C. Views created in the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.**  
**D. Indexes created on the COUNTRY column exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed. X?**  
**E. A new column, COUNTRY, can be added to the DEPARTMENTS table after executing the command. v**

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)  
**A. The USER\_SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms. v**  
**B. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary. X User Sys**  
**C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with v$ are accessible to all the database users.**  
**D. The USER\_OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user who queries the view. X?**  
**E. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access. V**

You need to remove from the ORDER\_ITEMS table those rows that have an order status of 0 or 1 in the ORDERS table.  
Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)  
**A. DELETE \***  
FROM order\_items  
WHERE order\_id IN (SELECT order\_id)  
FROM orders  
WHERE order\_status IN (0,1)); x syntax err  
**B. DELETE**  
FROM (SELECT \* FROM order\_items I,orders o  
WHERE i.order\_id = o.order\_id AND order\_status IN (0,1)); x **It is not a Key-preserved table in the from clause.**  
**C. DELETE FROM order\_items i**  
WHERE order\_id = (SELECT order\_id FROM orders o  
WHERE i.order\_id = o.order\_id AND order\_status IN (0,1)); v  
**D. DELETE**  
FROM order\_items  
WHERE order\_id IN (SELECT order\_id  
FROM orders  
WHERE orders\_status in (0,1)); v

You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT\_ID, SUPPLIER\_ID, and QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND is less than five. Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)  
**A. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id**  
FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i  
ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id)  
WHERE quantity\_on\_hand < 5; v  
**B. SELECT product\_id, quantity\_on\_hand, supplier\_id FROM product\_information**  
NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5; x should use WHERE not AND  
**C. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i**  
ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;  
**D. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id**  
FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i  
ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id)  
USING (product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5; x?