EXAMTOPICS

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Topic 1 - Single Topic

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;

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;

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.

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.

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.

Next Questions ➡