Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-047

Exam Name: Oracle Database SQL Expert

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1
Which three possible values can be set for the TIME_ZONE session parameter by using the ALTER SESSION command? (Choose three.)

A. 'os'
B. local
C. -8:00'
D. dbtimezone Li
E. 'Australia'

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 2
EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which command would work in relation to the EMPDET table?

A. UPDATE empdet SET ename = 'Amit' WHERE empno = 1234;
B. DELETE FROM empdet WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';
C. CREATE VIEW empvu ASSELECT* FROM empdept;
D. CREATE INDEX empdet_dx ON empdet(empno);

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3
Which three tasks can be performed using regular expression support in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose three.)

A. it can be used to concatenate two strings.
B. it can be used to find out the total length of the string.
C. it can be used for string manipulation and searching operations.
D. it can be used to format the output for a column or expression having string data.
E. it can be used to find and replace operations for a column or expression having string data.

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 4
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can accept only one argument.
B. They can be nested up to only two levels.
C. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
D. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
E. They can modify the data type of the argument that is referenced.
F. They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as arguments.

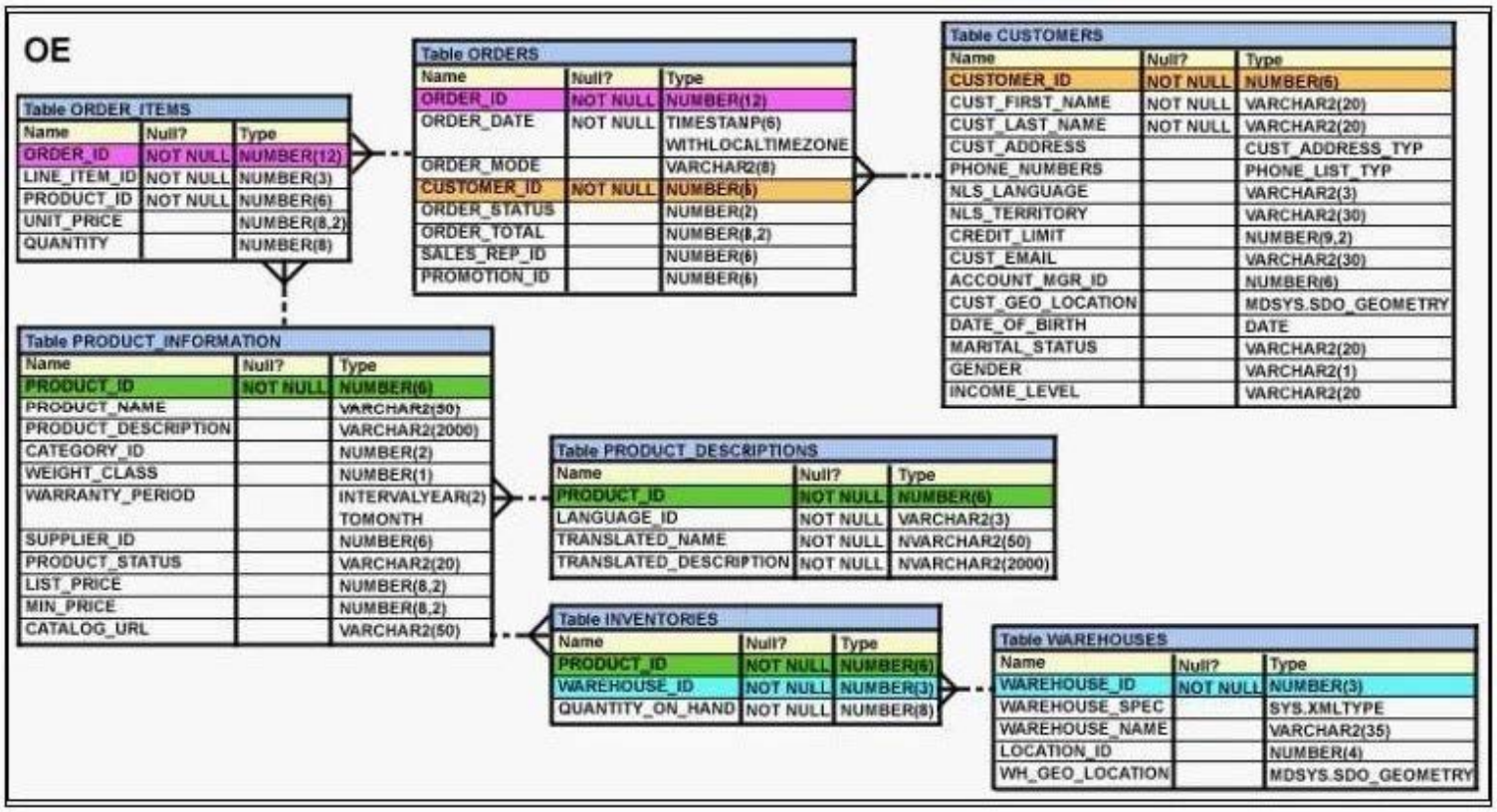
Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 5
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDERJTEMS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT oi.order_id, product_jd, order_date
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
USING(order_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?



A. The statement would not execute because table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.
B. The statement would not execute because the table alias prefix is not used in the USING clause.
C. The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.
D. The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the SELECT list.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 7
Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE products
(product_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, product_name VARCHAR2(15));

Which statement is true regarding the PROD_ID_PK constraint?

A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.

C. It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.
D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the
PRODUCT INFORMATION table.

PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. displaying the minimum list price for each product status
B. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
D. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than the average list price of products having the product status orderable
E. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 9
Which statement best describes the GROUPING function?

A. It is used to set the order for the groups to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.
B. It is used to form various groups to calculate total and subtotals created using ROLLUP and CUBE operators.
C. It is used to identify if the NULL value in an expression is a stored NULL value or created by ROLLUP or CUBE.
D. It is used to specify the concatenated group expressions to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10
Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT ALL
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
INTO small_orders
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
INTO medium_orders
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN
INTO large_orders
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLYjDRDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1 and 2.
B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 4.
D. The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12
The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDERJTEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

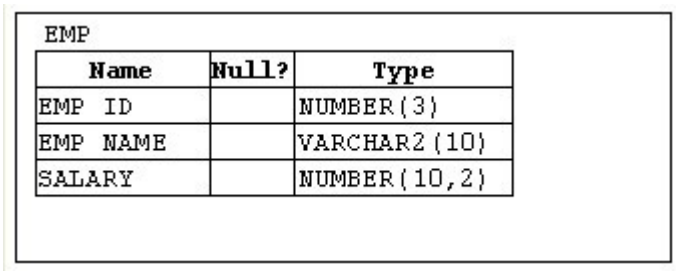
```
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

A. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
B. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
D. Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDERJTEMS tables.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.



EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

You executed the following command to add a primary key to the EMP table:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp_id)
USING INDEX emp_id_idx;
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

A. The PRIMARY KEY is created along with a new index.
B. The PRIMARY KEY is created and it would use an existing unique index.
C. The PRIMARY KEY would be created in a disabled state because it is using an existing index.
D. The statement produces an error because the USING clause is permitted only in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14
Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

A. A role can be granted to itself.
B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 15
Which statement is true regarding Flashback Version Query?

A. It returns versions of rows only within a transaction.
B. It can be used in subqueries contained only in a SELECT statement.
C. It will return an error if the undo retention time is less than the lower bound time or SCN specified.
D. It retrieves all versions including the deleted as well as subsequently reinserted versions of the rows.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 16
Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY, enameVARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

A. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.
B. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
C. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
D. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

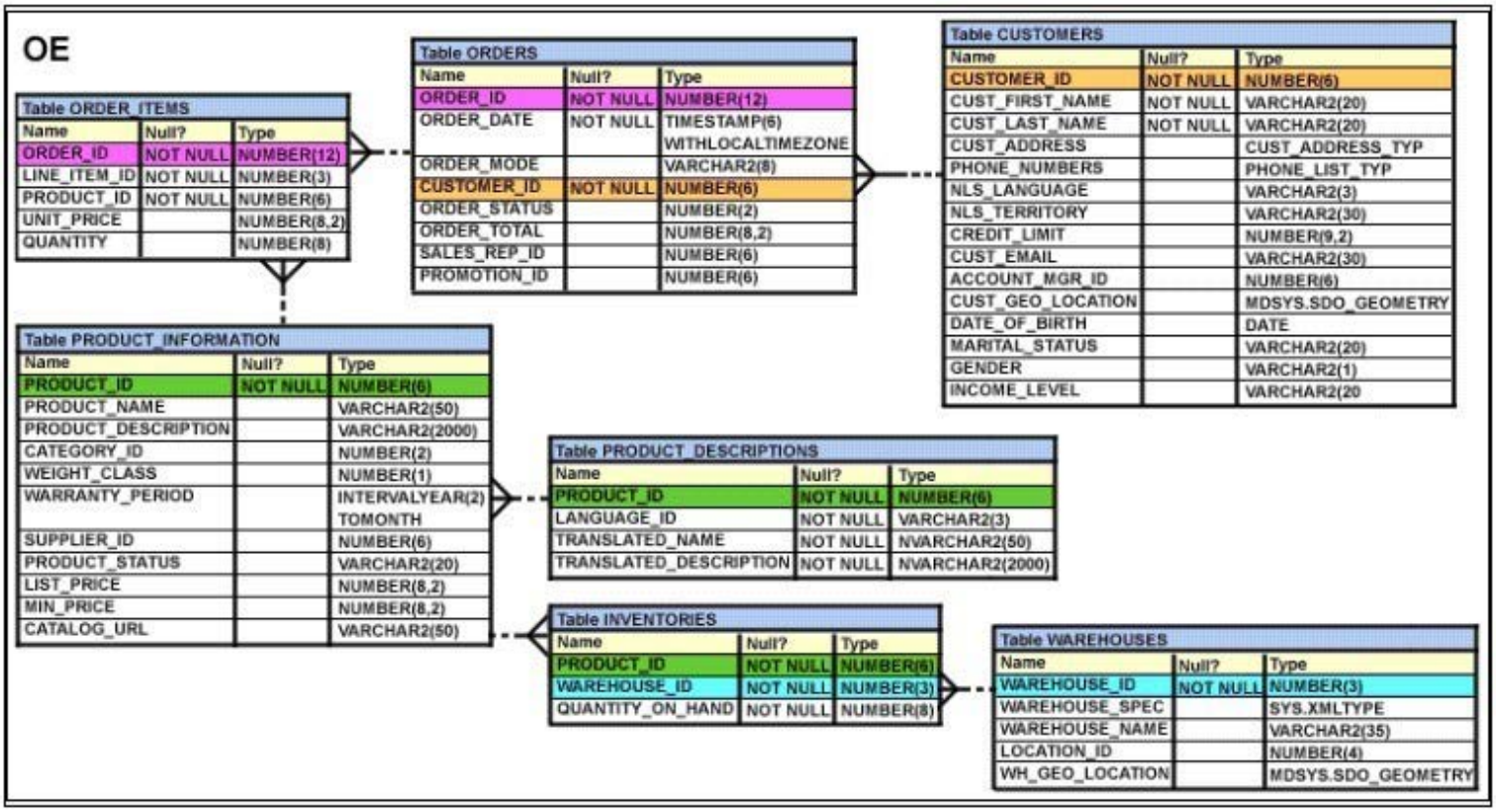
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 17
Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.
D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 18
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. Which task would require subqueries?



A. displaying the total order value for sales representatives 161 and 163
B. displaying the order total for sales representative 161 in the year 1999
C. displaying the number of orders that have order mode online and order date in 1999
D. displaying the number of orders whose order total is more than the average order total for all online orders

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 19
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY
198	Donald	OConnell	DOCONNEL	650.507.9833	21-JUN-99	SH_CLERK	2600
199	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	13-JAN-00	SH_CLERK	2600
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	4400
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	13000
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-97	MK_REP	6000
203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	515.123.7777	07-JUN-94	HR_REP	6500
204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	515.123.8888	07-JUN-94	PR_REP	10000
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	12000
206	William	Gietz	WGIETZ	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC_ACCOUNT	8300
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	6000
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-97	IT_PROG	4800
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-98	IT_PROG	4800
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-94	FI_MGR	12000

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT phone_number,
REGEXP_REPLACE(phone_number,'([[: digit: ]]{3})\.([[: digit: ]]{3})\.([[: digit: ]]{4})', ,(\1)\2-\3') "PHONE
NUMBER"
FROM employees;
```

The query was written to format the PHONE_NUMBER for the employees. Which option would be the correct format in the output?

A. xxx-xxx-xxxx
B. (xxx) xxxxxxx
C. (xxx) xxx-xxxx
D. xxx-(xxx)-xxxx

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 20
The details of the order ID, order date, order total, and customer ID are obtained from the ORDERS table. If the order value is more than 30000, the details have to be added to the LARGEjDRDERS table. The order ID, order date, and order total should be added to the ORDERJHISTORY table, and order ID and customer ID should be added to the CUSTJHISTORY table. Which multitable INSERT statement would you use?

A. Pivoting INSERT
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT
D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 21
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOCATIONS table.

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTR
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma		IT
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice		IT
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture	JP
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima		JP
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California	US
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario	CA
1900	6092 Boxwood St	YSW 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon	CA
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing		CN
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra	IN
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales	AU
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore		SG
2400	8204 Arthur St		London		UK
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK

Evaluate the following SOL statement:

```
SELECT street_address
FROM locations
WHERE
REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'[^[: alpha:]]') = 1;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of this SOL statement?

A. It would display all the street addresses that do not have a substring 'alpha'.
B. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a special character.
C. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a letter of the alphabet.
D. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is not a letter of the alphabet.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 22
Which statement is true regarding the ROLLUP operator specified in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?

A. It produces only the subtotals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
B. It produces only the grand totals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
C. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving from right to left through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
D. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving in all the directions through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 23
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUST_DET table.

CUST_DET

CUST_ID	CREDIT_LIMIT	GRADE	GENDER
1	6000	A	F

You executed the following multitable INSERT statement:

INSERT FIRST
WHEN credit_limit >= 5000 THEN

INTO cust_1 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender) WHEN grade = THE
INTO cust_2 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender) WHEN gender = THE
INTO cust_3 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender) INTO cust_4 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender) ELSE
INTO cust_5 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender) SELECT * FROM cust_det;

The row will be inserted in_____.

A. CUST_1 table only because CREDIT_LIMIT condition is satisfied
B. CUST_1 and CUST_2 tables because CREDIT_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied
C. CUST_1 ,CUST_2 and CUST_5 tables because CREDIT_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied but GENDER condition is not satisfied
D. CUST 1, CUST 2 and CUST 4 tables because CREDIT LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied for CUST 1 and CUST 2, and CUST 4 has no condition on it

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 24
You executed the following SQL statements in the given order:

CREATE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
order_date DATE,
customer_id number(3));

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (100,'10-mar-2007,,222);
ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY order_date NOT NULL;
UPDATE orders SET customer_id=333;
DELETE FROM order;

The DELETE statement results in the following error:
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

What would be the outcome?

A. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be rolled back.
B. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be implicitly committed within the session.
C. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of UPDATE statement would be rolled back.
D. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement is retained uncommitted within the session.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 25
Evaluate the following statements:
CREATE TABLE digits
(id NUMBER(2),
description VARCHAR2(15));

```
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (1,'ONE);
UPDATE digits SET description ='TWO'WHERE id=1;
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (2 .'TWO');
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM digits;
SELECT description FROM digits
VERSIONS BETWEEN TIMESTAMP MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

A. It would not display any values.
B. It would display the value TWO once.
C. It would display the value TWO twice.
D. It would display the values ONE, TWO, and TWO.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 26
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as_____ .

A. a set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value
B. a set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table
C. a SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only
D. a set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 27
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1 and 2.
B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1,2 and 3.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1,2 and 4.
D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 28
Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

A. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, ord_date date NOT NULL);
B. CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,item_no NUMBER(3),ord_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
C. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) , item_no NUMBER(3),ord_date date DEFAULT NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no), CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));
D. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2), item_no NUMBER(3),ord_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 29
Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seql
START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 10
MAXVALUE 200
CYCLE
NOCACHE;
```

The sequence SEQ1 has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT seql.nextval FROM dual;
```

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 1
B. 10
C. 100
D. an error

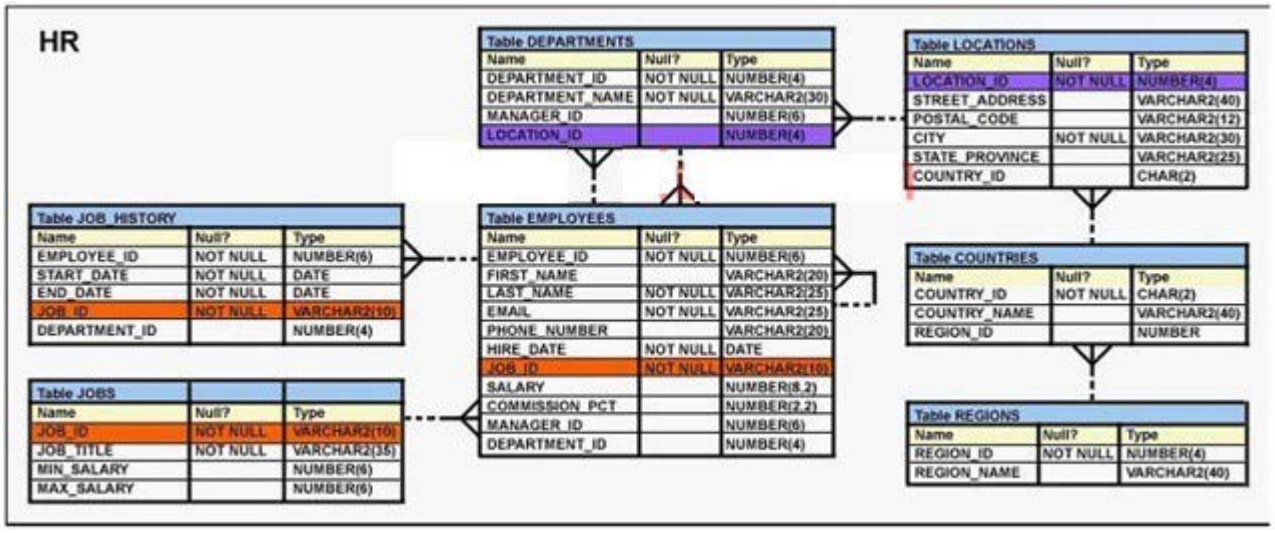
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 30
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	LOCATION_ID	TOTAL	GRP_DEPT	GRP_JOB	GRP_LOC
10	AD_ASST	1700	4400	0	0	0
10	AD_ASST		4400	0	0	1
10			4400	0	1	1
20	MK_MAN	1800	13000	0	0	0
20	MK_MAN		13000	0	0	1
20	MK_REP	1800	6000	0	0	0
20	MK_REP		6000	0	0	1
20			19000	0	1	1
30	PU_MAN	1700	11000	0	0	0
30	PU_MAN		11000	0	0	1
30	PU_CLERK	1700	13900	0	0	0
30	PU_CLERK		13900	0	0	1
30			24900	0	1	1

The following SQL statement was executed:
SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total, GROUPING(e. department_id) GRP_DEPT,
GROUPING(e.job_id) GRPJOB,
GROUPING(d. location_id) GRP_LOC
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);

View the Exhibit2 and examine the output of the command.

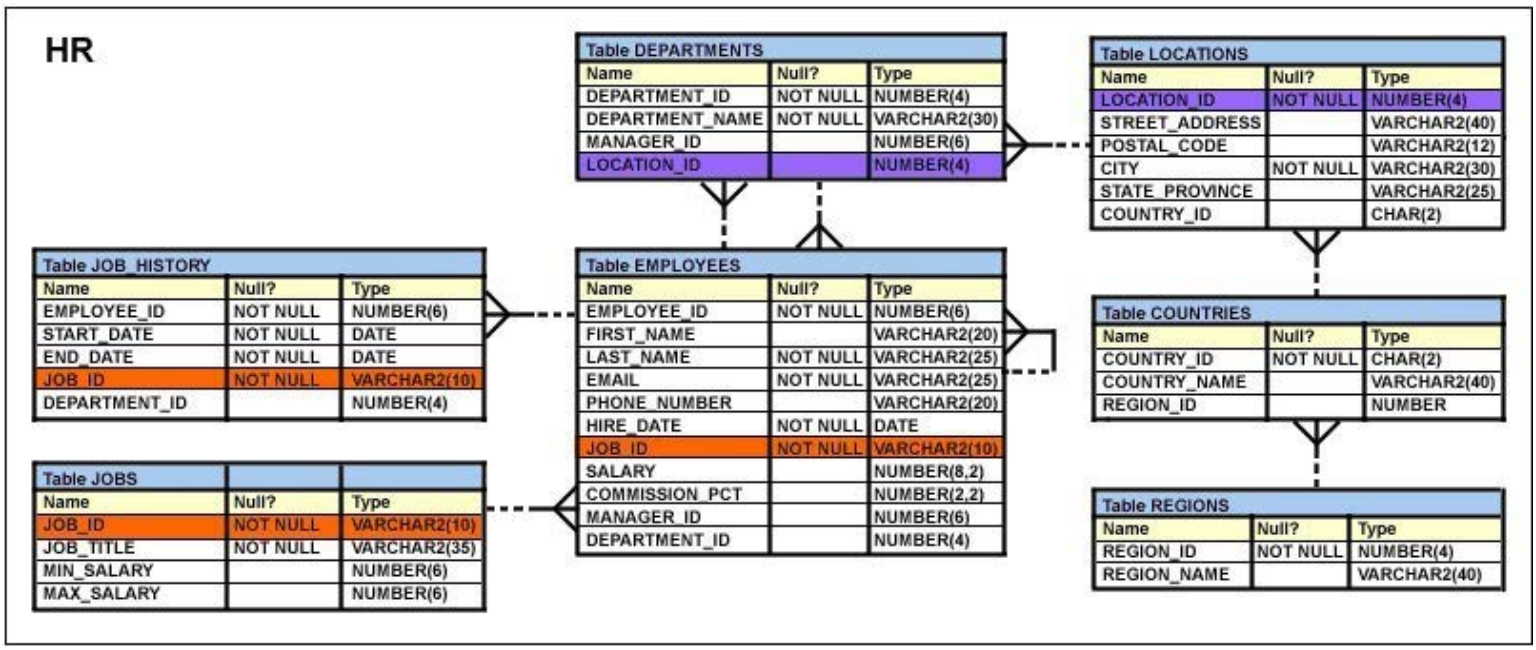


Which two statements are true regarding the output? (Choose two.)

A. The value 1 in GRP_LOC means that the LOCATION_ID column is taken into account to generate the subtotal.
B. The value 1 in GRPJOB and GRP_LOC means that JOB_ID and LOCATION_ID columns are not taken into account to generate the subtotal.
C. The value 1 in GRPJOB and GRP_LOC means that the NULL value in JOBJD and LOCATIONJD columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
D. The value 0 in GRP_DEPT, GRPJOB, and GRP_LOC means that DEPARTMENT_ID, JOB_ID, and LOCATION_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 31
View the Exhibit and examine the description of EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. You want to display the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, and SALARY for the employees who get the maximum salary in their respective departments. The following SQL statement was written:




```
WITH
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (department_id, salary) = ANY (SELECT*
FROM dept_max)

dept_max as (SELECT d.department_id, max(salary)
FROM departments d JOIN employees j
ON (d. department_id = j. department_id)
GROUP BY d. department_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution and the output of this statement?

A. The statement would execute and give the desired results.
B. The statement would not execute because the = ANY comparison operator is used instead of=.
C. The statement would not execute because the main query block uses the query name before it is even created.
D. The statement would not execute because the comma is missing between the main query block and the query name.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 32
Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

A. Synonyms can be created for tables but not views.
B. Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user.
C. A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table.
D. The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the status of the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 33
Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

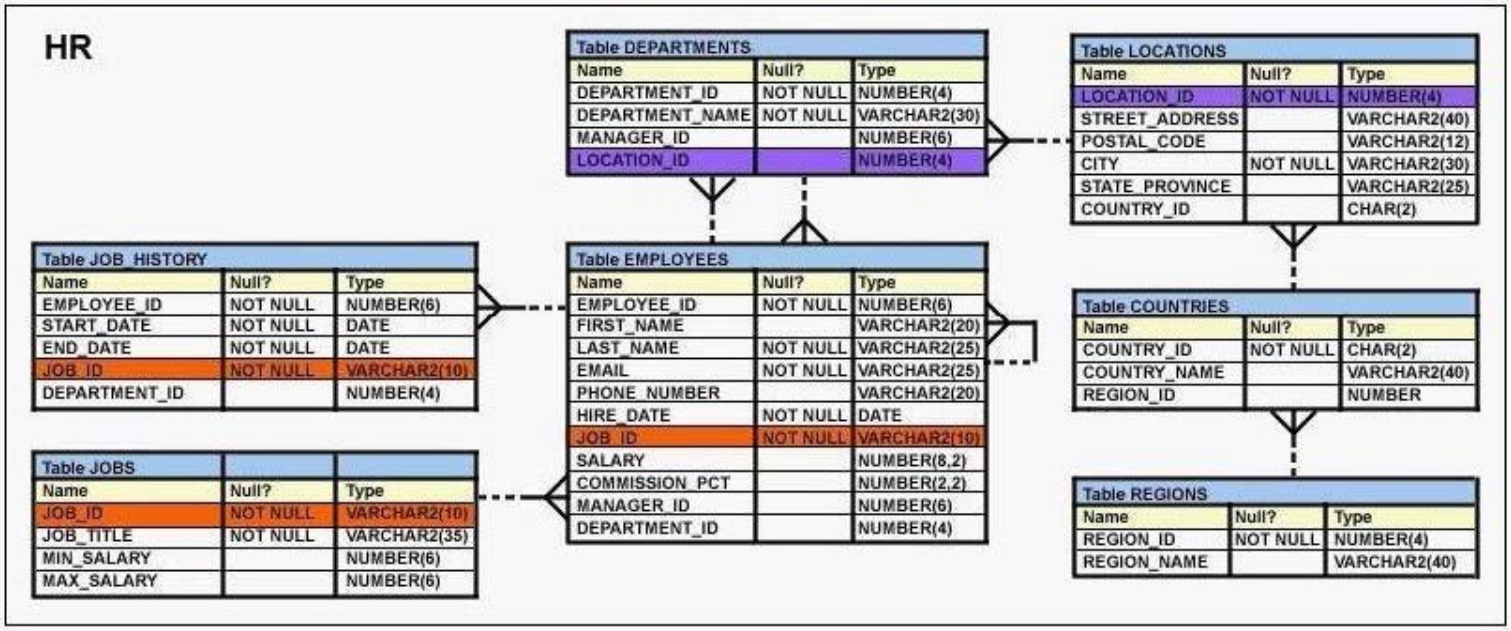
Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 34
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.
B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 35
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Your company decided to give a monthly bonus of $50 to all the employees who have completed five years in the company. The following statement is written to display the LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID, and the total annual salary:

SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+50*12 "Annual Compensation" FROM employees WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)/12 >= 5;

When you execute the statement, the "Annual Compensation" is not computed correctly. What changes would you make to the query to calculate the annual compensation correctly?

A. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12+50 "Annual Compensation".
B. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+(50*12) "Annual

Compensation".

C. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary +50)*12 "Annual Compensation".

D. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary*12)+50 "Annual Compensation".

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 36
SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

1 - CREATE ROLE mgr;
2 - GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT
ON oe. orders
TO mgr;
3 - GRANT mgr, create table TO SCOTT;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above commands?

A. Statement 1 would not execute because the WITH GRANT option is missing.

B. Statement 1 would not execute because the IDENTIFIED BY <password> clause is missing.

C. Statement 3 would not execute because role and system privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT statement.

D. Statement 2 would not execute because system privileges and object privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT command.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 37
Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct','online')			ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS SALES REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status
FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = ORDERS
Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

A. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.

B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.

C. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.

D. The column DELETE_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

Correct Answer: AD

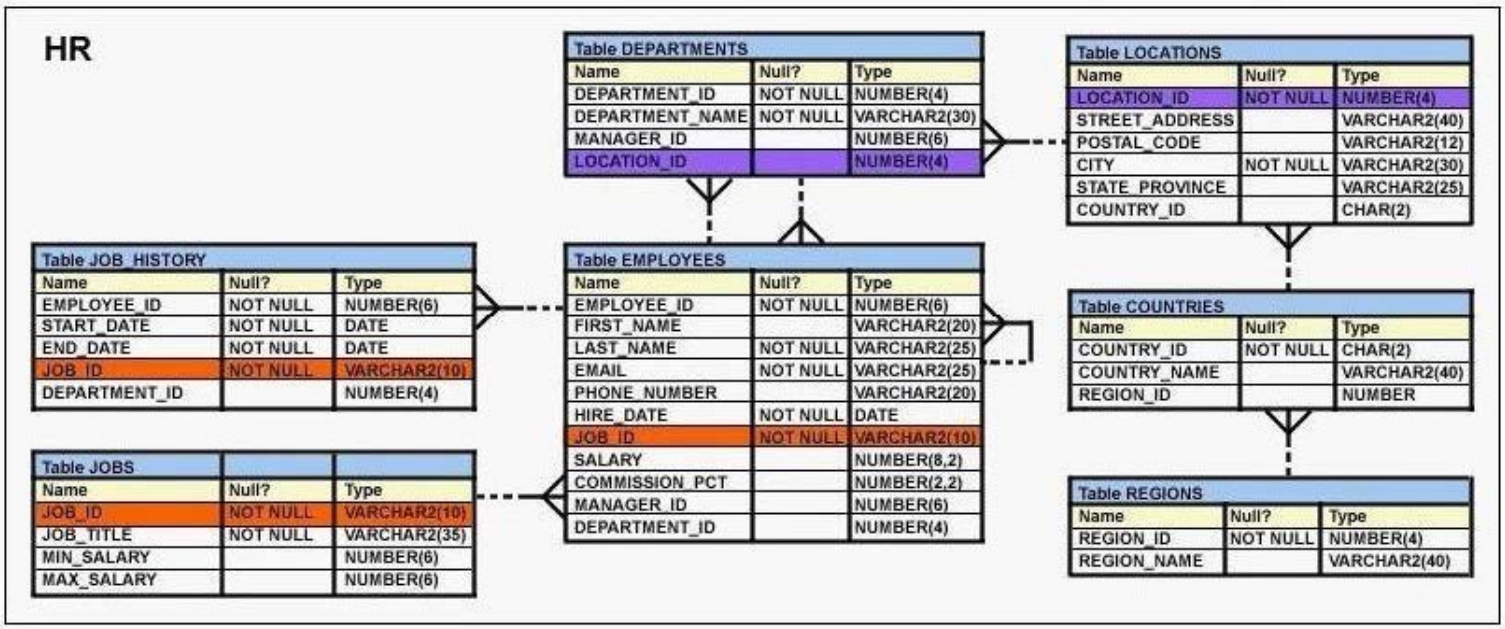
QUESTION 38
Evaluate the following expression using meta character for regular expression:
'[AAle|ax.r$]'

Which two matches would be returned by this expression? (Choose two.)

A. Alex
B. Alax
C. Alxer
D. Alaxendar
E. Alexender

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 39
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the DEPARTMENTS tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name , 'b'
FROM departments
WHERE department_id=90
UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a'
FROM departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort the output of the above statement? (Choose two.)

A. ORDER BY 3;
B. ORDER BY 'b';
C. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
D. ORDER BY DEPT NAME;

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 40

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	100
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	100
102	De Haan	AD_VP	100
114	Raphaely	PU_MAN	100
120	Weiss	ST_MAN	100
121	Fripp	ST_MAN	100
122	Kaufling	SA_MAN	100
123	Vollman	SA_MAN	100
124	Mourgos	SA_MAN	100
145	Russell	SA_MAN	100
146	Partners	SA_MAN	100
147	Errazuriz	SA_MAN	100
148	Cambrault	SA_MAN	100
149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	100
200	Whalen	AD_ASST	101
203	Mavris	HR_REP	101
204	Baer	PR_REP	101
205	Higgins	AC_MGR	101
108	Greenberg	FI_MGR	101

Evaluate the following SQL statements:
Statement 1:
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id FROM employees START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id AND manager_id != 108; Statement 2:
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id != 108
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id;

Which two statements are true regarding the above SQL statements? (Choose two.)

A. Statement 2 would not execute because the WHERE clause condition is not allowed in a statement that has the START WITH clause.
B. The output for statement 1 would display the employee with MANAGERJD 108 and all the employees below him or her in the hierarchy.
C. The output of statement 1 would neither display the employee with MANAGERJD 108 nor any employee below him or her in the hierarchy.
D. The output for statement 2 would not display the employee with MANAGERJD 108 but it would display all the employees below him or her in the hierarchy.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 41
Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE products
(product_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, product_name VARCHAR2(15));

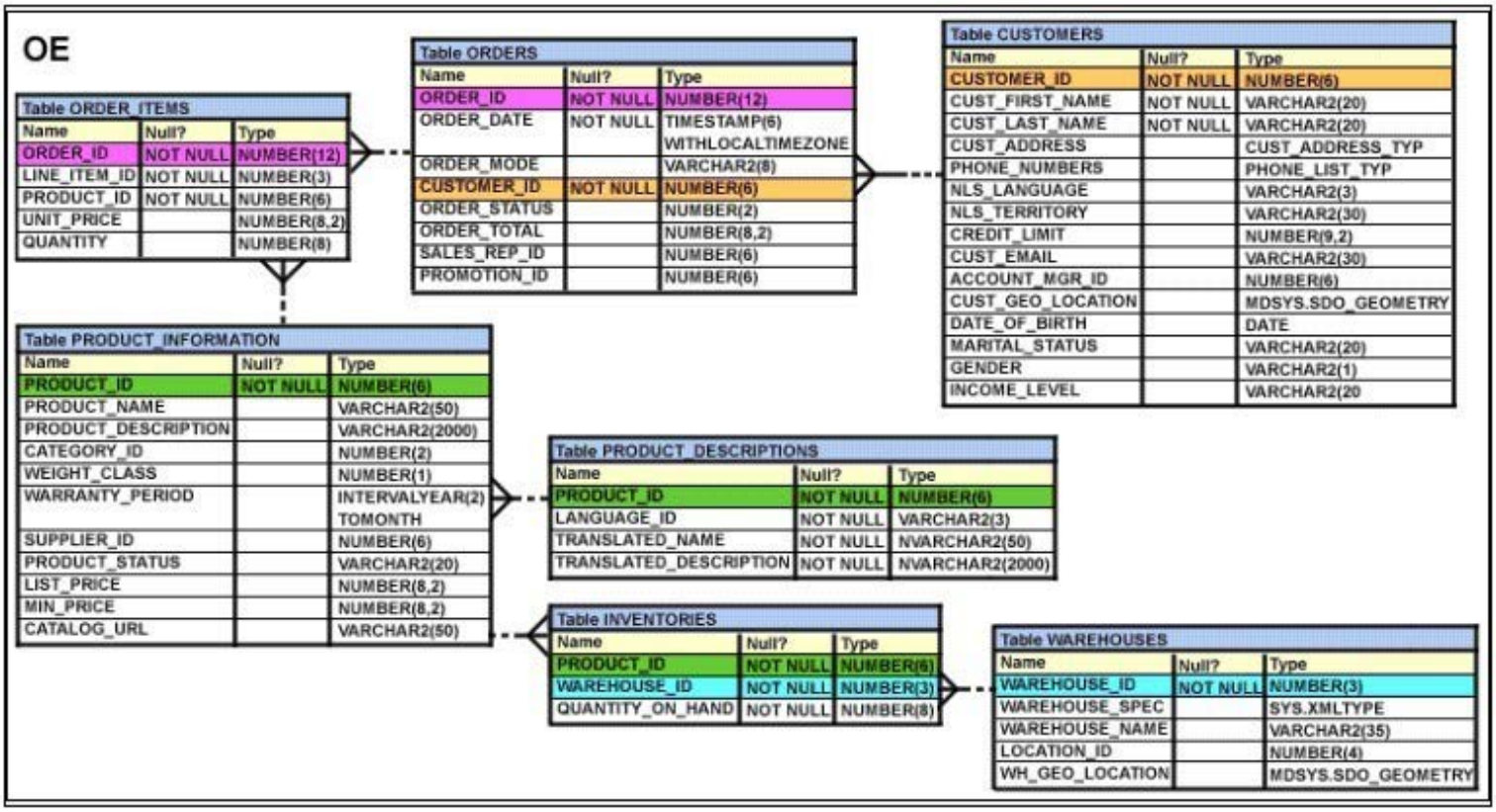
Which statement is true regarding the PROD_ID_PK constraint?

A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.
C. It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.
D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 42
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.

You have to display ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and CUSTOMER_ID for all those orders that were placed after the last order placed by the customer whose CUSTOMER_ID is 101 Which query would give you the desired output?



A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) ANDCustomer_id = 101;
B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ANY (SELECT order_date FROM ordersWHERE customer_id = 101);
C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT order_date FROM ordersWHERE customer_id = 101);
D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date IN (SELECT order_date FROM ordersWHERE customer id = 101);

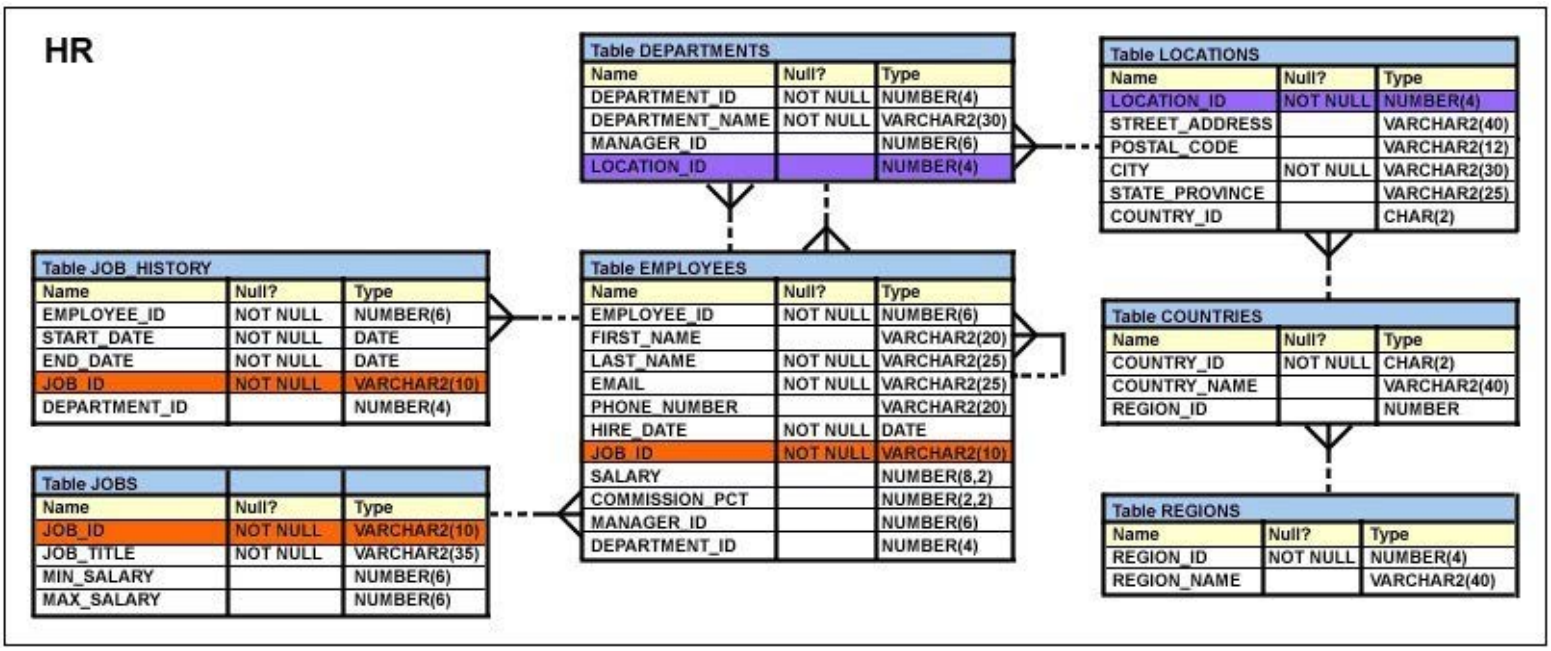
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 43
You need to load information about new customers from the NEW_CUST table into the tables CUST and CUST_SPECIAL If a new customer has a credit limit greater than 10,000, then the details have to be inserted into CUST_SPECIAL All new customer details have to be inserted into the CUST table. Which technique should be used to load the data most efficiently?

A. external table
B. the MERGE command
C. the multitable INSERT command
D. INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 44
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 90
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 10;

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
B. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
C. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 45
Evaluate the following command:
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
last_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
department_id NUMBER(2), job_id VARCHAR2(8),
salary NUMBER(10,2));

You issue the following command to create a view that displays the IDs and last names of the sales staff in the organization:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_staff_vu AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name job_id

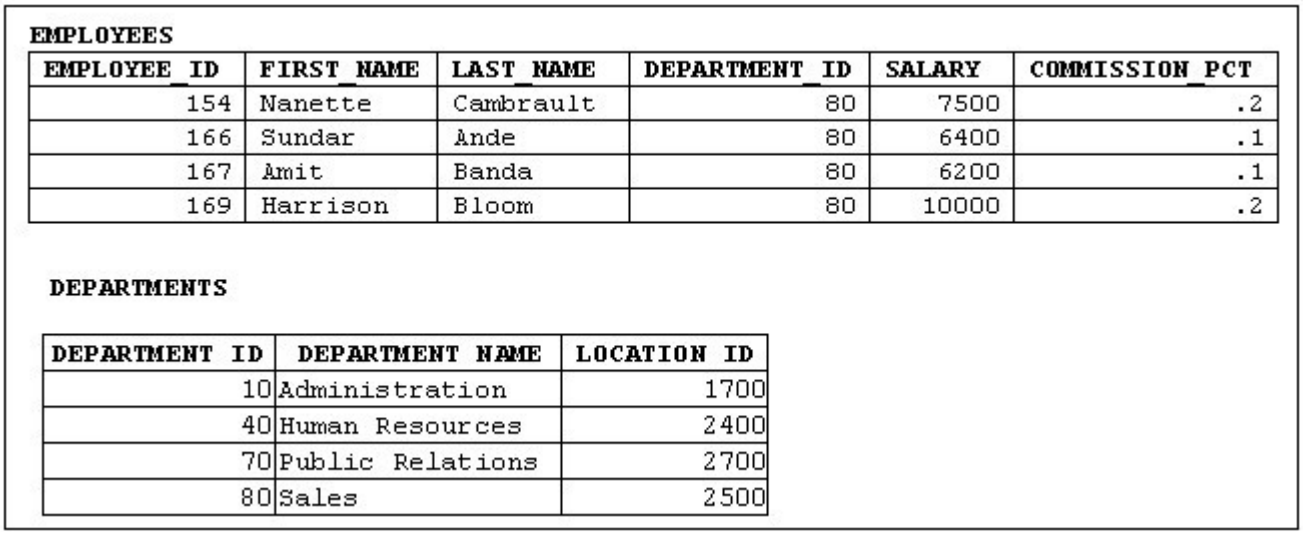
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'SA_%' WITH CHECK OPTION;

Which statements are true regarding the above view? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It allows you to insert details of all new staff into the EMPLOYEES table.
B. It allows you to delete the details of the existing sales staff from the EMPLOYEES table.
C. It allows you to update the job ids of the existing sales staff to any other job id in the EMPLOYEES table.
D. It allows you to insert the IDs, last names and job ids of the sales staff from the view if it is used in multitable INSERT statements.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 46
View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMPLOYEES and



EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
154	Nanette	Cambrault	80	7500	.2
166	Sundar	Ande	80	6400	.1
167	Amit	Banda	80	6200	.1
169	Harrison	Bloom	80	10000	.2

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT ID	DEPARTMENT NAME	LOCATION ID
10	Administration	1700
40	Human Resources	2400
70	Public Relations	2700
80	Sales	2500

DEPARTMENTS tables. In the EMPLOYEES table EMPLOYEE_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPARTMENT_ID is the FOREIGN KEY. In the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT_ID is the PRIMARY KEY.

Evaluate the following UPDATE statement:

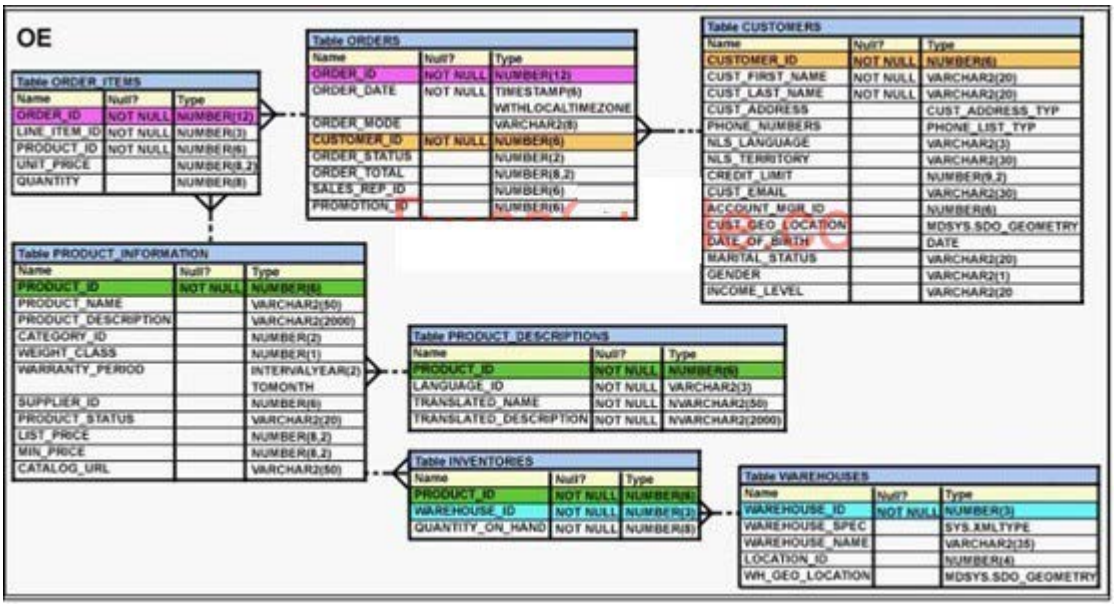
UPDATE employees a
SET department_jd =
(SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = `2100'),
(salary, commission_pct) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees b
WHERE a. department_jd = b. department_id)
WHERE first_name|| '||last_name = 'Amit Banda';

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. It would execute successfully and update the relevant data.
B. It would not execute successfully because there is no LOCATION_ID 2100 in the DEPARTMENTS table.
C. It would not execute successfully because the condition specified with the concatenation operator is not valid.
D. It would not execute successfully because multiple columns (SALARY,COMMISSION_PCT)cannot be used in an UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 47
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.

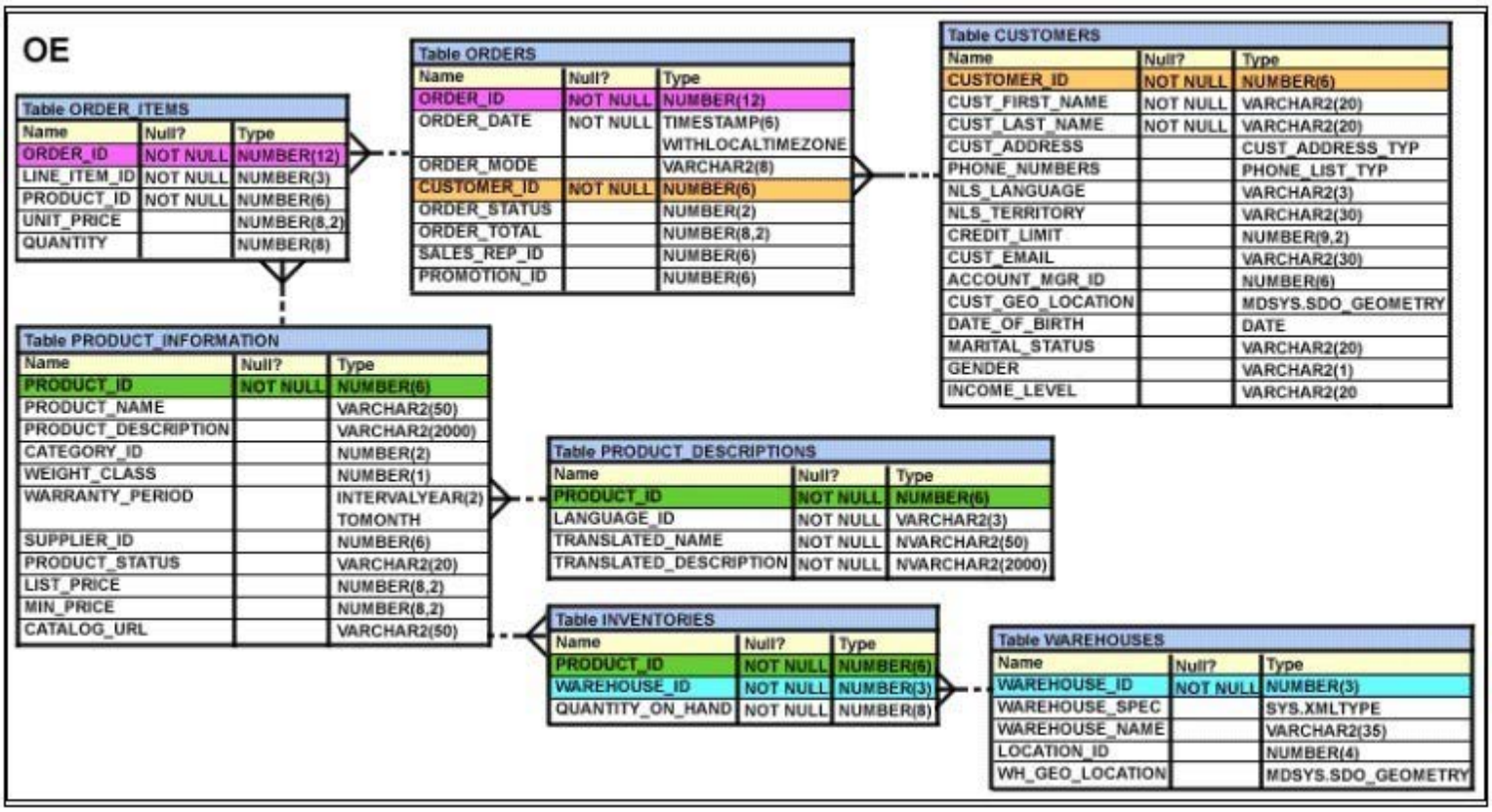


Your manager asked you to get the SALES_REP_ID and the total numbers of orders placed by each of the sales representatives. Which statement would provide the desired result?

A. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders FROM ordersGROUP BY sales_rep_id;
B. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders FROM ordersGROUP BY sales_rep_id, total_orders;
C. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders FROM orders;
D. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders FROM ordersWHERE sales_rep_id IS NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 48
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

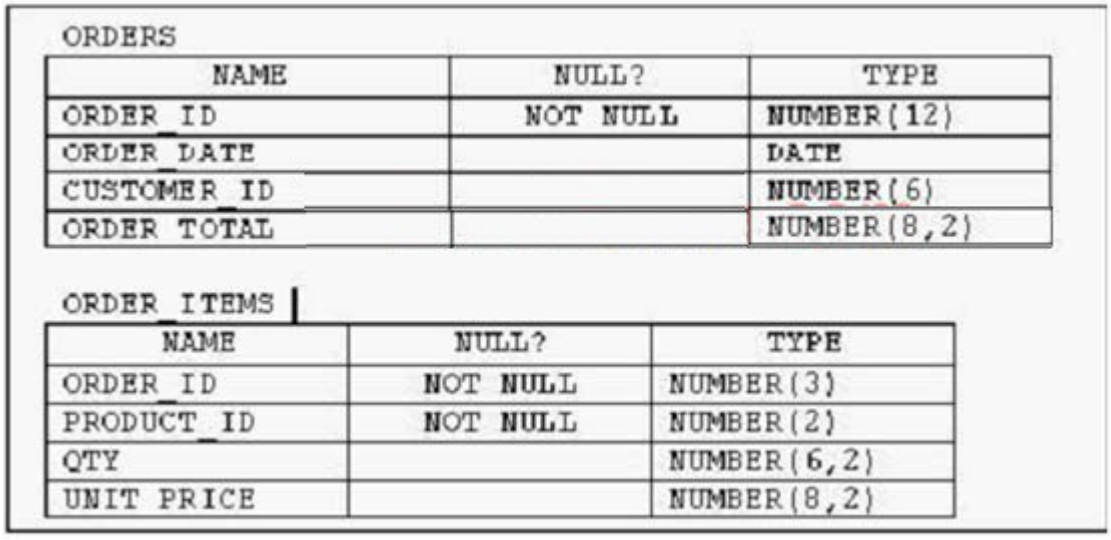


You want to display the expiration date of the warranty for a product. Which SQL statement would you execute?

A. SELECT product_id, SYSDATE + warranty_period FROM product_information;
B. SELECT product_jd, TO_YMINTERVAL(warranty_period) FROM product_information;
C. SELECT product_id, TO_YMINTERVAL(SYSDATE) + warranty_period FROM product_information;
D. SELECT product_jd, TO_YMINTERVAL(SYSDATE + warranty_period) FROM product_information;

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 49
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. In the ORDERS table, ORDER_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and ORDER_DATE has the DEFAULT value as SYSDATE.



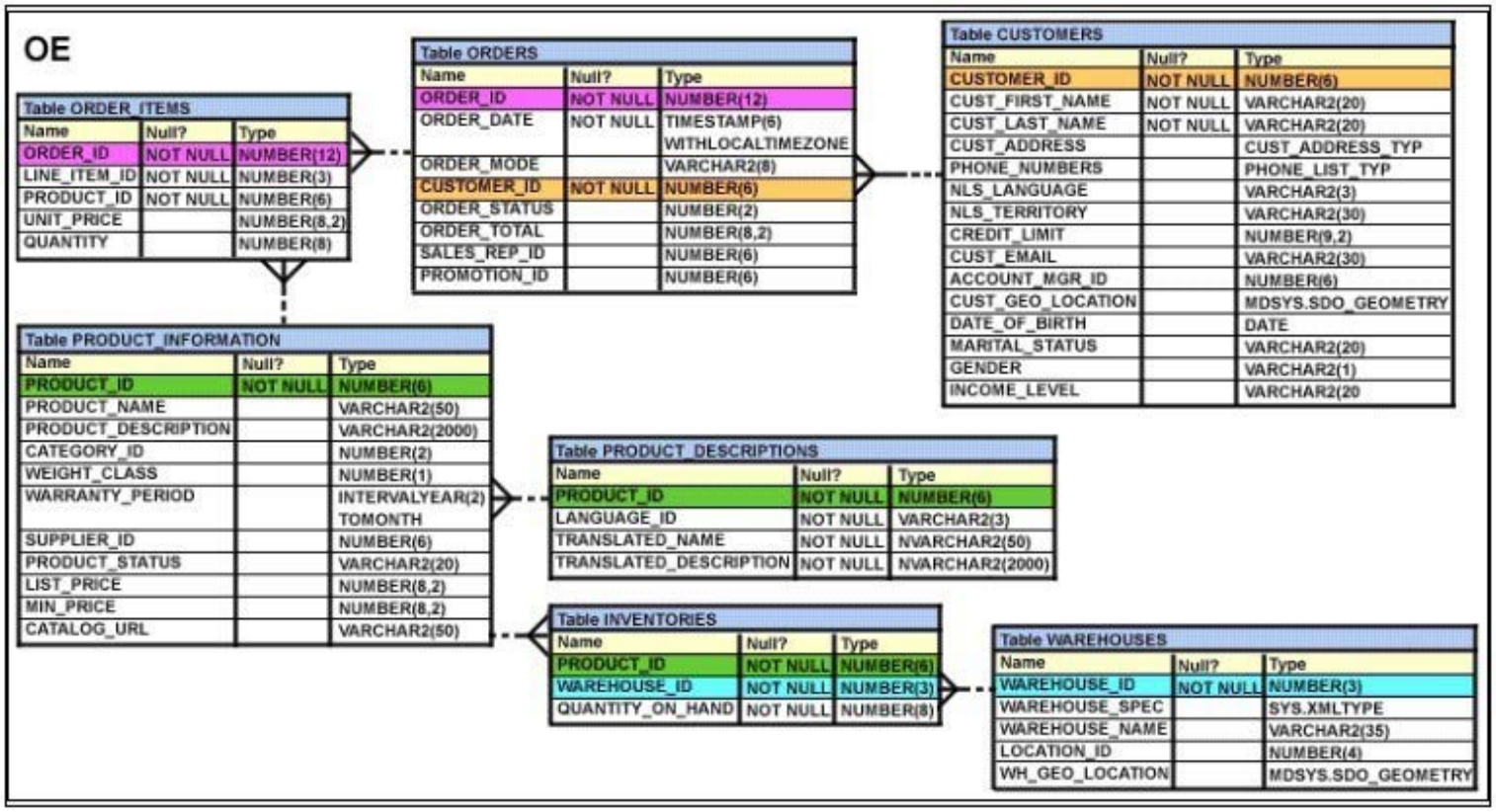
Evaluate the following statement:
UPDATE orders
SET order_date=DEFAULT
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id FROM order_items
WHERE qty IS NULL);

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The UPDATE statement would not work because the main query and the subquery use different tables.
B. The UPDATE statement would not work because the DEFAULT value can be used only in INSERT statements.
C. The UPDATE statement would change all ORDER_DATE values to SYSDATE provided the current ORDER_DATE is NOT NULL and QTY is NULL
D. The UPDATE statement would change all the ORDER_DATE values to SYSDATE irrespective of what the current ORDER_DATE value is for all orders where QTY is NULL

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 50
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the
PRODUCT INFORMATION table.



Which two queries would work? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT product_nameFROM product_informationWHERE list_price = (SELECT AVG(list_price) FROM product_information);
B. SELECT product_statusFROM product_informationGROUP BY product_statusWHERE list_price < (SELECT AVG(list_price)FROM product_information);
C. SELECT product_statusFROM product_informationGROUP BY product_statusHAVING list_price > (SELECT AVG(list_price)FROM product_information);
D. SELECT product_name FROM product_jnformation WHERE list_price < ANY(SELECT AVG(list_price) FROM product_jnformation GROUP BY product_status);

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 51
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

A. It enables users to store the results of a query permanently.
B. It enables users to store the query block permanently in the memory and use it to create complex queries.
C. It enables users to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
D. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the user's temporary tablespace.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 52
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT 2 col1,ycol2
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 1 ,'x'
FROM dual

UNION
SELECT 3 .NULL
FROM dual
ORDER BY 2;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of the SQL statement?

A. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 3,2,1.
B. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1,2,3.
C. It would not execute because the column alias name has not been used in the ORDER BY clause.
D. It would not execute because the number 2 in the ORDER BY clause would conflict with the value 2 in the first SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 53
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

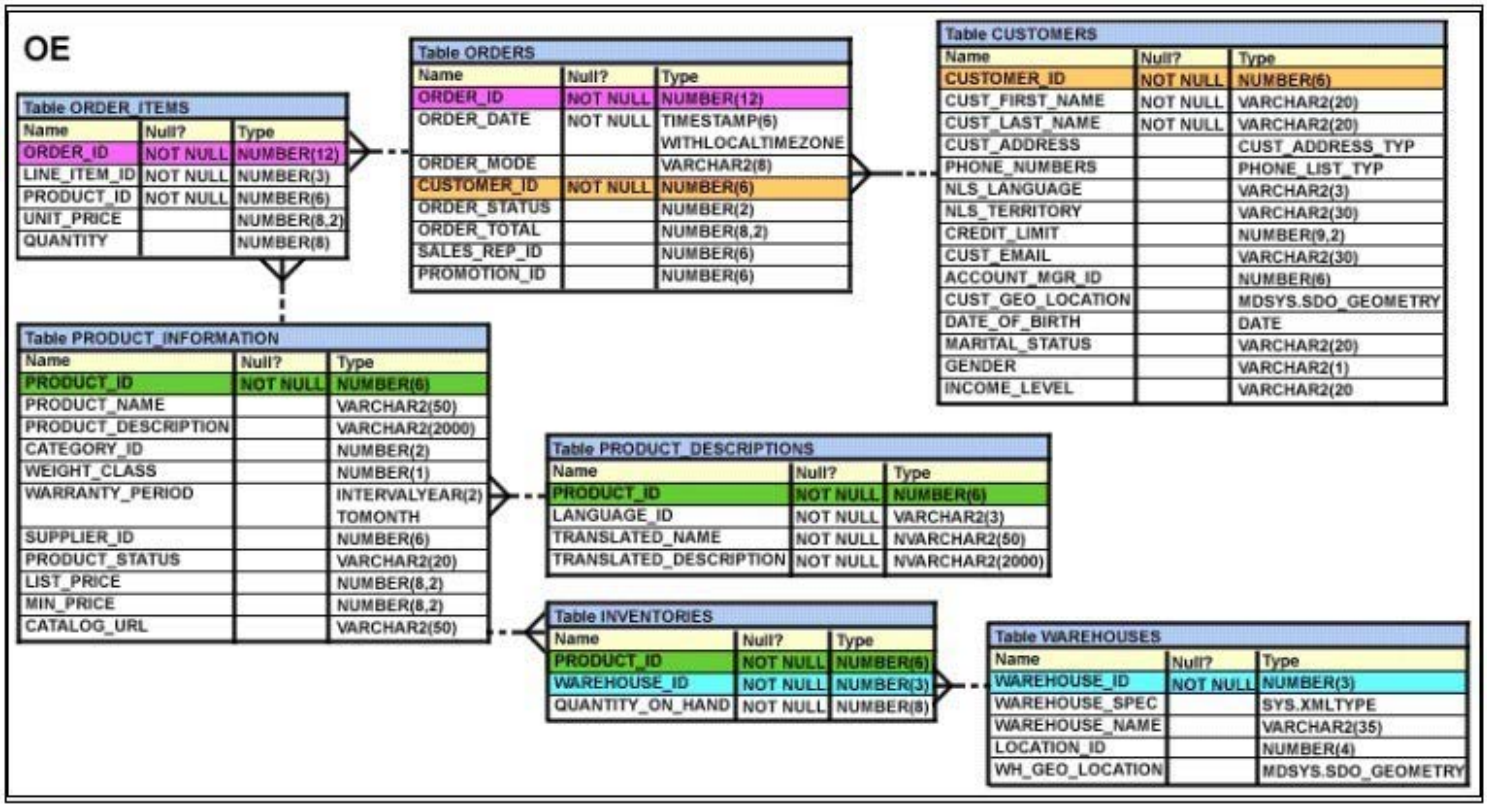
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
3054	Plasma Monitor
1782	Compact 400/DQ
1791	Industrial 700/HD
2302	Inkjet B/6
2459	LaserPro 1200/8/BW

Which statement would add a column called PRICE, which cannot contain NULL?

A. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;
B. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;
C. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;
D. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 54
Evaluate the following SQL statement:
CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx
ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));
Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?



A. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE product_jd = 2254;
B. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_jnformation;
C. SELECT product_id FROM product_jnformationWHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'Cable);
D. SELECT product_jd, UPPER(product_name) FROM product_informationWHERE UPPER (product_name)='LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 55
View the Exhibit and examine the details for the CATEGORIES_TAB table.
Evaluate the following incomplete SQL statement:

CATEGORY_NAME	CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY_ID
hardware1	monitors	11
hardware2	printers	12
hardware3	harddisks	13
hardware4	memory components/upgrades	14
hardware5	processors, sound and video cards, network cards, motherboards	15
hardware6	keyboards, mouses, mouse pads	16
hardware7	other peripherals (CD-ROM, DVD, tape cartridge drives, ...)	17
hardware8	miscellaneous hardware (cables, screws, power supplies ...)	19
software1	spreadsheet software	21
software2	word processing software	22
software3	database software	23
software4	operating systems	24
software5	software development tools (including languages)	25
software6	miscellaneous software	29
office1	capitalizable assets (desks, chairs, phones ...)	31
office2	office supplies for daily use (pencils, erasers, staples, ...)	32
office3	manuals, other books	33
office4	miscellaneous office supplies	39
hardware	computer hardware and peripherals	10
software	computer software	20
office equipment	office furniture and supplies	30
online catalog	catalog of computer hardware, software, and office equipment	90

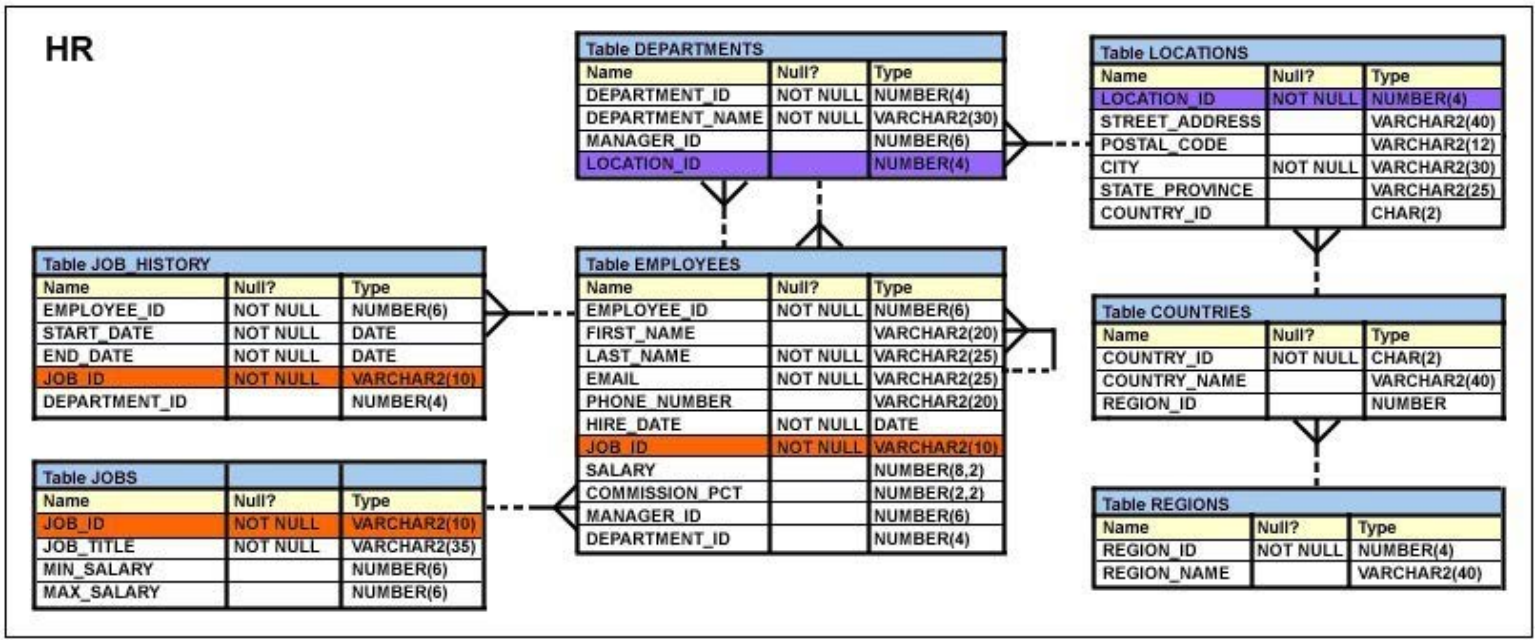
SELECT category_name ,category_description FROM categories_tab You want to display only the rows that have 'harddisks' as part of the string in the CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION column.

Which two WHERE clause options can give you the desired result? (Choose two.)

A. WHERE REGEXPJJKE (category_description, 'hard+.s');
B. WHERE REGEXPJJKE (category_description, `^H|hard+.s');
C. WHERE REGEXPJJKE (category_description, '^H|hard+.s$');
D. WHERE REGEXPJJKE (category_description, '[^Hlhard+.s]');

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 56
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Your company decided to give a monthly bonus of $50 to all the employees who have completed five years in the company. The following statement is written to display the LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID, and the total annual salary:

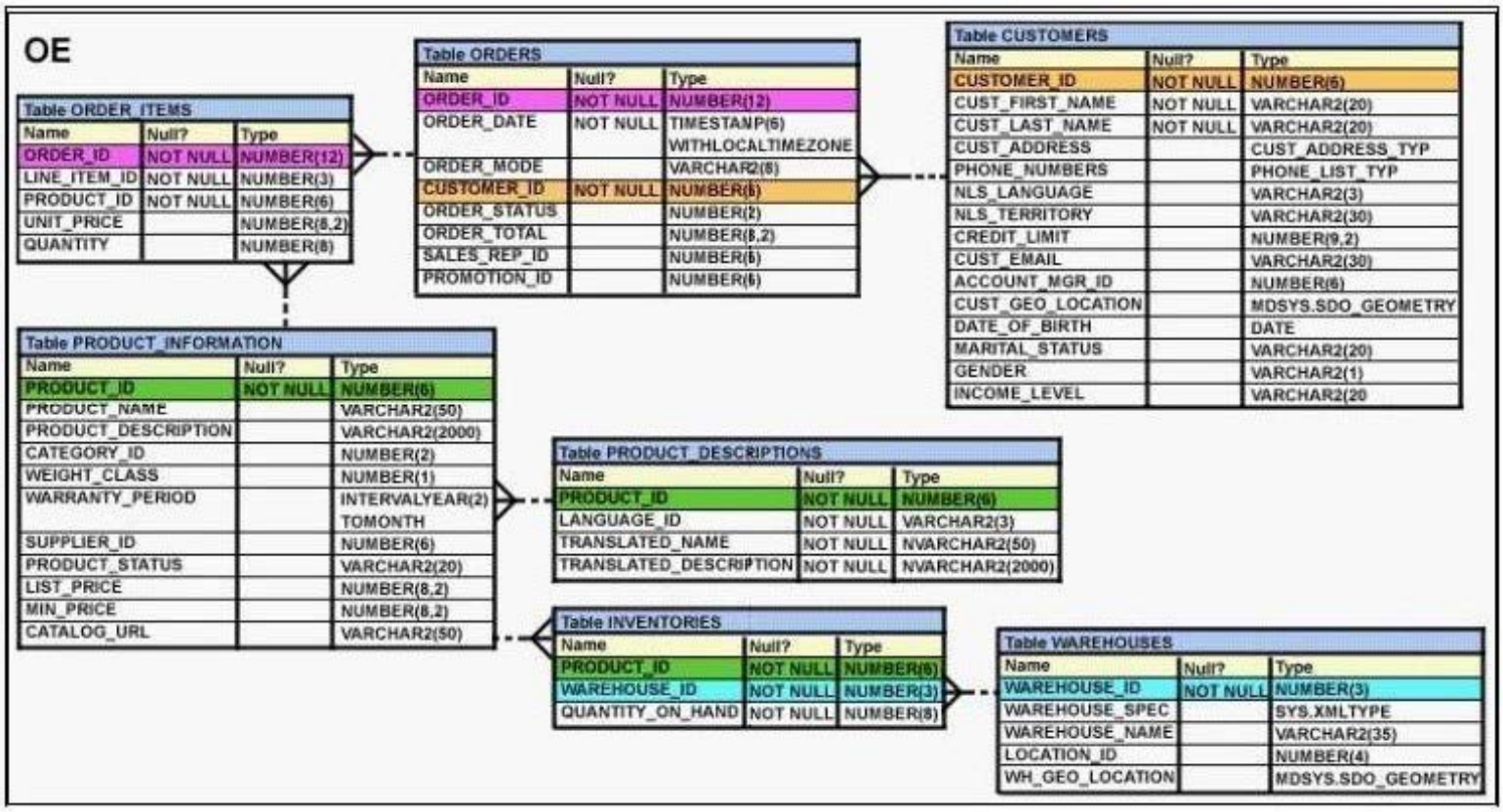
SELECT last_name, departmentjd, salary450*12 "Annual Compensation" FROM employees WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)/12 >= 5;

When you execute the statement, the "Annual Compensation" is not computed correctly. What changes would you make to the query to calculate the annual compensation correctly?

A. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12+50 "Annual Compensation".
B. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+(50*12) "Annual Compensation".
C. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary +50)*12 "Annual Compensation".
D. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary*12)+50 "Annual Compensation".

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 57
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT order_id, customer_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_date > 'June 30 2001';
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?

A. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition is not enclosed within double quotation marks.
B. It would execute and would return ORDER_ID and CUSTOMER_ID for all records having ORDER_DATE greater than 'June 30 2001'.
C. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_DATE conversion function for proper execution.
D. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_CHAR conversion function for proper execution.

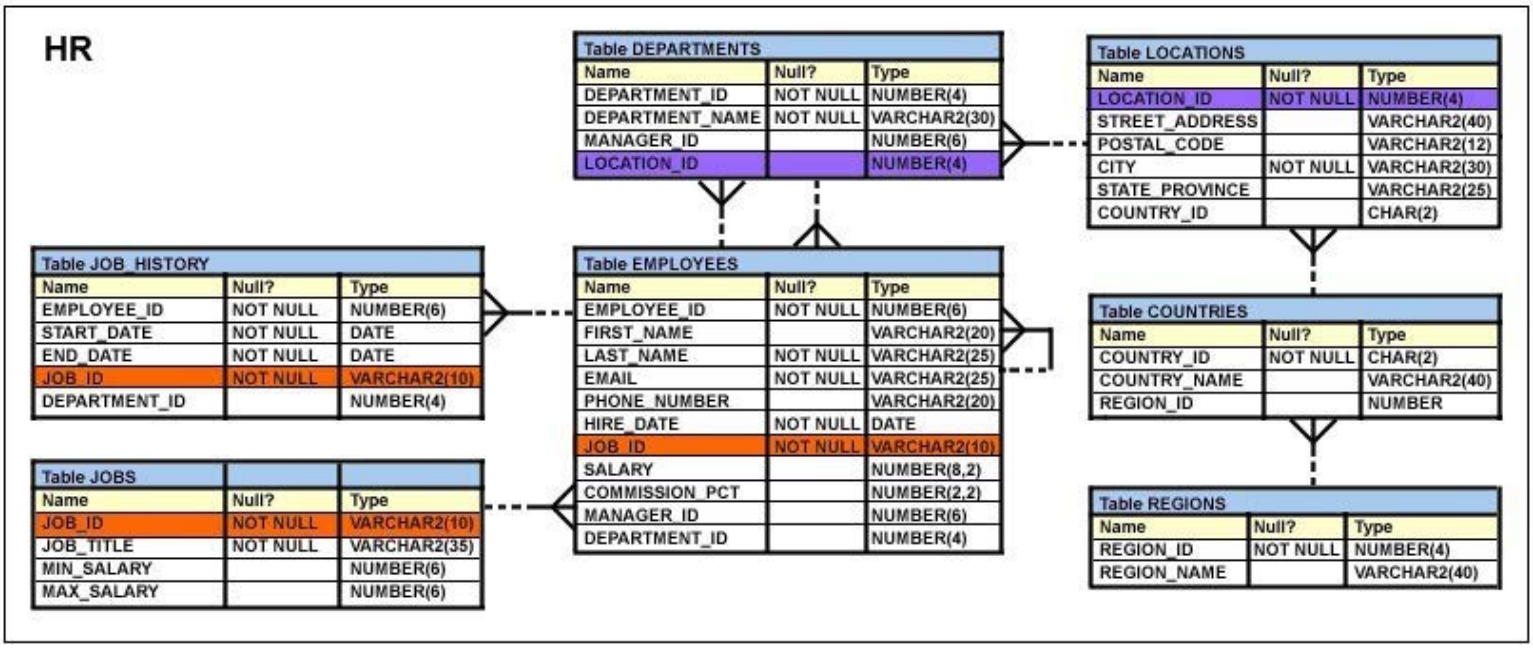
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 58
Which statement correctly differentiates a system privilege from an object privilege?

A. System privileges can be granted only by the DBA whereas object privileges can be granted by DBAs or the owner of the object.
B. System privileges give the rights to only create user schemas whereas object privileges give rights to manipulate objects in a schema.
C. Users require system privileges to gain access to the database whereas they require object privileges to create objects in the database.
D. A system privilege is the right to perform specific activities in a database whereas an object privilege is a right to perform activities on a specific object in the database.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 59
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to retrieve hierarchical data of the employees using the top-down hierarchy. Which SQL clause would let you choose the direction to walk through the hierarchy tree?

A. WHERE
B. HAVING
C. GROUP BY
D. START WITH
E. CONNECT BY PRIOR

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 60
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER(3),
item_id NUMBER(2),
qty NUMBER(4),

CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
PRIMARY KEY (order_id item_id)
USING INDEX
(CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
ON order_item(order_id,item_id)));
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SOL statement?

A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary key.
C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID_PK would be created.
D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

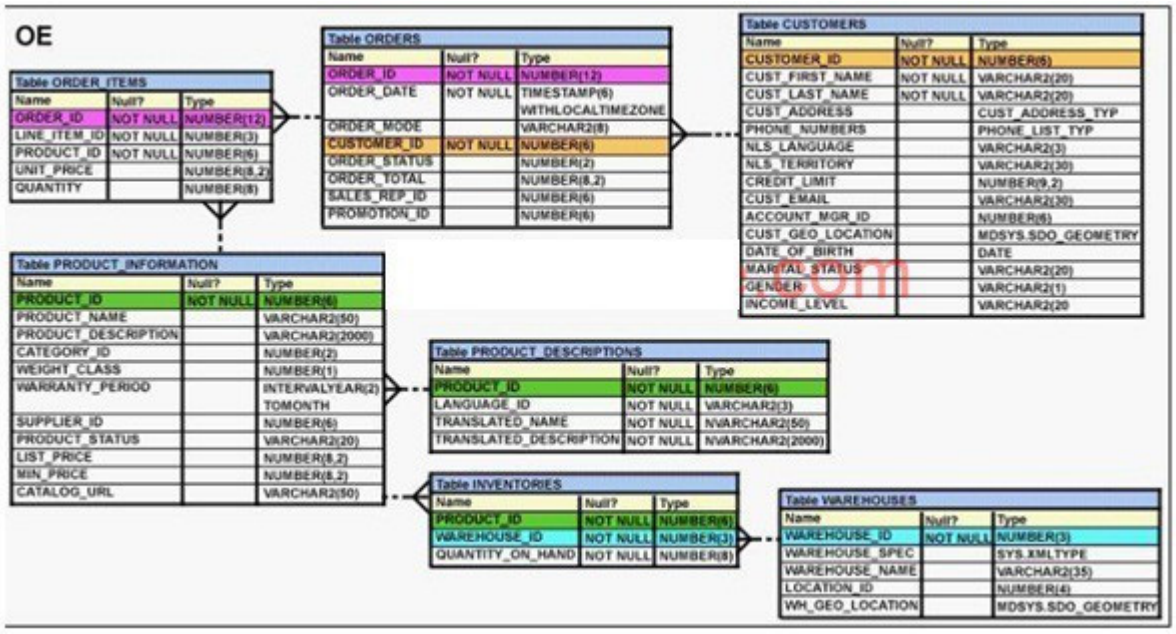
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 61
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

A. It enables users to store the results of a query permanently.
B. It enables users to store the query block permanently in the memory and use it to create complex queries.
C. It enables users to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
D. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the user's temporary tablespace.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 62
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.

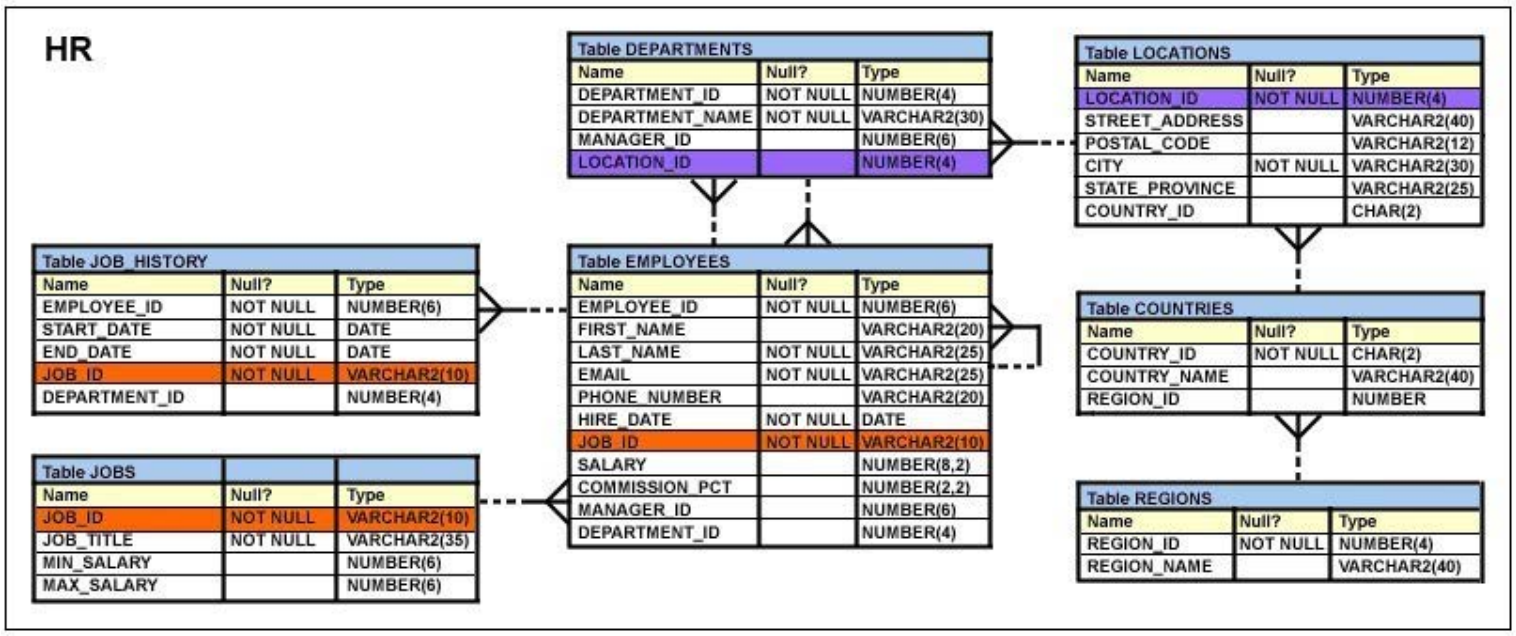


The orders in the ORDERS table are placed through sales representatives only. You are given the task to get the SALES_REP_ID from the ORDERS table of those sales representatives who have successfully referred more than 10 customers. Which statement would achieve this purpose?

A. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total" FROM orders "HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10;
B. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total" FROM orders "WHERE COUNT(customer_id) > 10 GROUP BY sales_rep_id;
C. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total" FROM orders "GROUP BY sales_rep_id HAVING total > 10;
D. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total" FROM orders "GROUP BY sales_rep_idHAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10;

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 63
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id, LEVEL FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id ;

Which two statements are true regarding the output of this command? (Choose two.)

A. The output would be in top-down hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.
B. The output would be in bottom-up hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.
C. The LEVEL column displays the number of employees in the hierarchy under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101.
D. The LEVEL column displays the level in the hierarchy at which the employee is placed under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 64
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD_ITEMS tables.

ORD

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

ORD_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ITEM_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QTY		NUMBER(8,2)

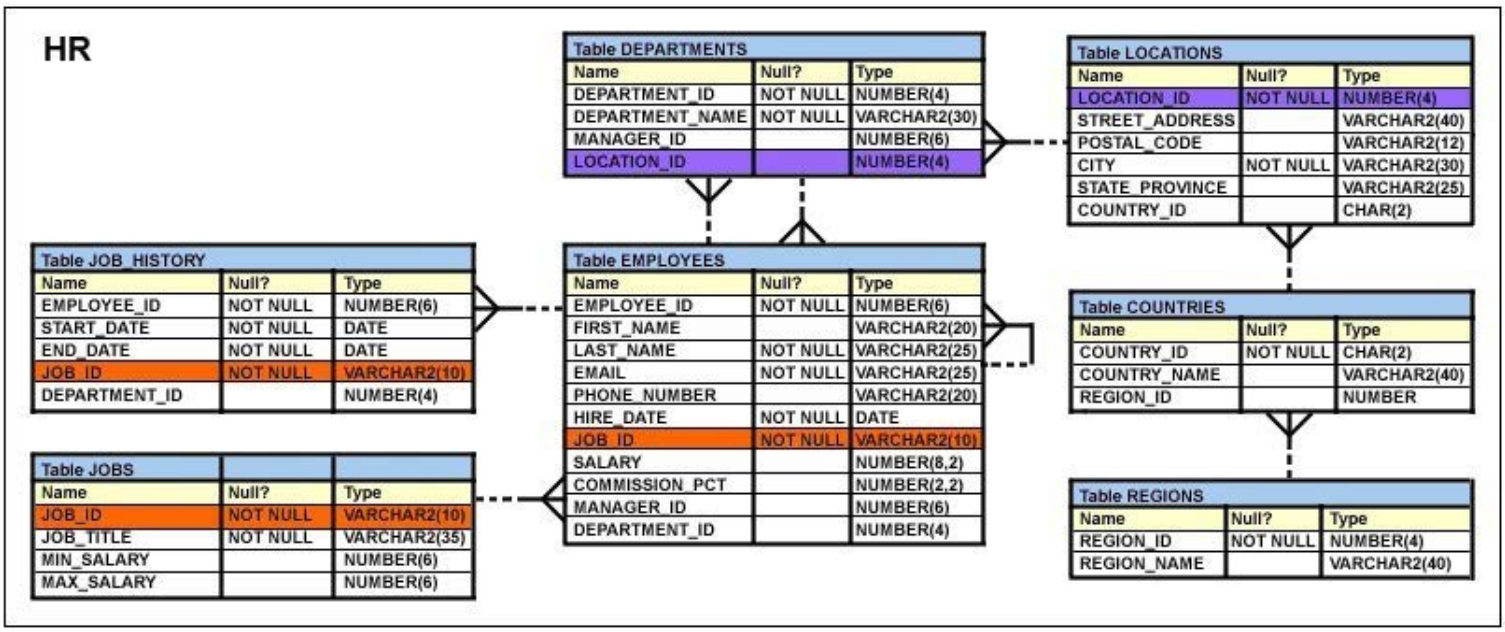
In the ORD table, the PRIMARY KEY is ORD_NO and in the ORD_ITEMS tables the composite PRIMARY KEY is (ORD_NO, ITEM_NO).

Which two CREATE INDEX statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE INDEX ord_idx ON ord(ord_no);
B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx ON ord_items(ord_no);
C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx ON ord_items(item_no);
D. CREATE INDEX ord_idxON ord,ord_items(ord_no, ord_date,qty);

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 65
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT first_name, employee_id, NEXr_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) "Review" FROM employees;

The query was written to retrieve the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review date for employees.

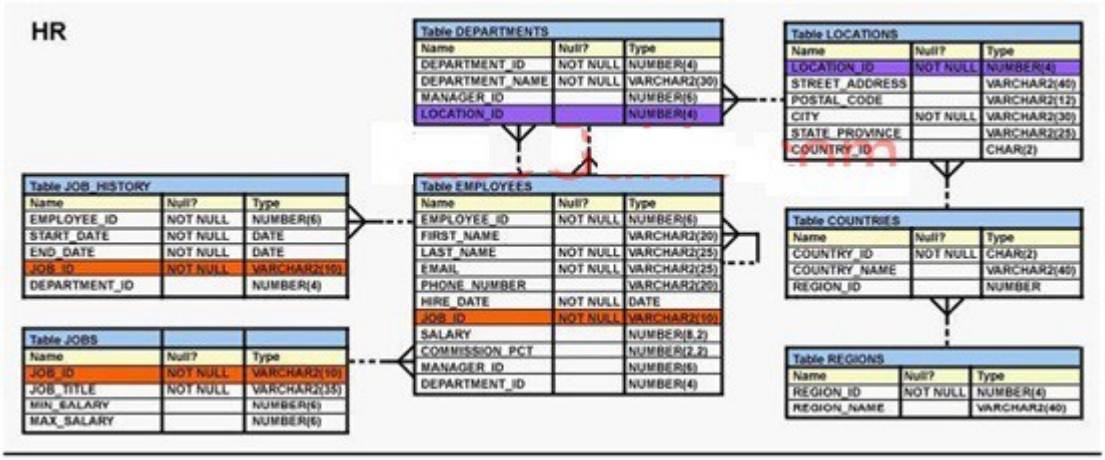
The review date is the first Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

A. The query would execute to give the desired output.
B. The query would not execute because date functions cannot be nested.
C. The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.
D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAY function accepts a string as argument.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 66
View the Exhibit and examine the table structure of DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables.



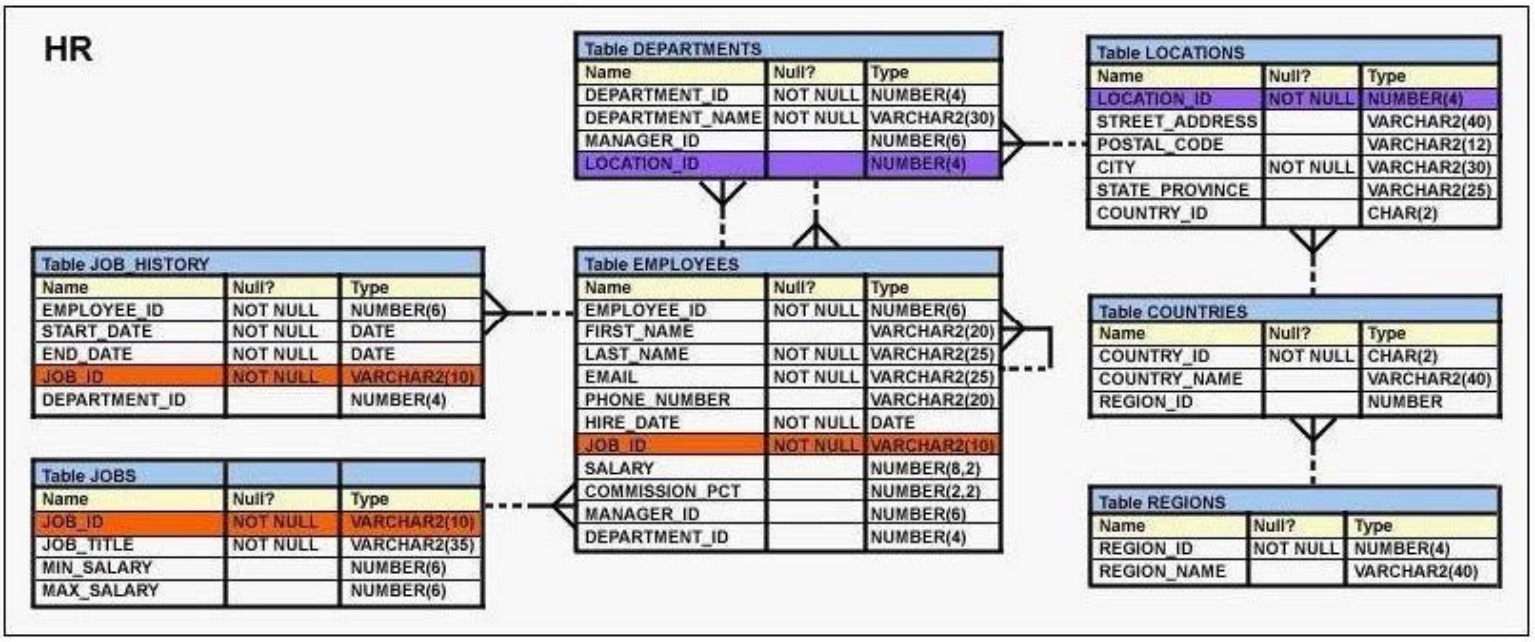
You want to display all the cities that have no departments and the departments that have not been allocated cities.

Which type of join between DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables would produce this information as part of its output?

A. NATURAL JOIN
B. FULL OUTER JOIN
C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 67
View the Exhibit and examine DEPARTMENTS and the LOCATIONS tables.



Evaluate the following SOL statement:

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations
I WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT location_id
FROM departments

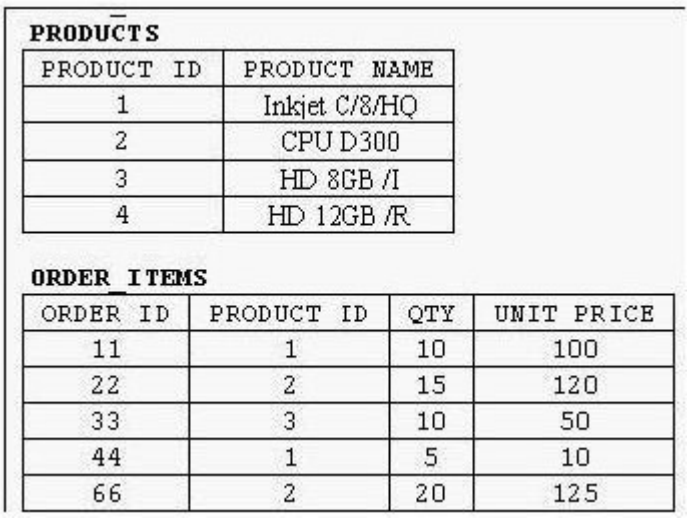
WHERE location_id <> I. location_id);

This statement was written to display LOCATIONJD and CITY where there are no departments located.
Which statement is true regarding the execution and output of the command?

A. The statement would execute and would return the desired results.
B. The statement would not execute because the = comparison operator is missing in the WHERE clause of the outer query.
C. The statement would execute but it will return zero rows because the WHERE clause in the inner query should have the = operator instead of <>.
D. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause in the outer query is missing the column name for comparison with the inner query result.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 68
View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.



PRODUCTS

PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
What would happen when the above statement is executed?

A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline view.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 69
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/HD	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB@10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB @5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORYJD column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088.
You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name, list_price
FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

A. It would execute but the output would return no rows.
B. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
C. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
D. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 70
Given below is a list of functions and the tasks performed by using these functions, in random order.
Function Usage
1) LPAD a) Used to truncate a column, expression, or value to n decimal places
2) TRUNC b) Used to remove heading or trailing or both characters from the character string
3) DECODE c) Pads the character value right-justified to a total width of n character positions
4) TRIM d) Used to return the numeric value for position of a named character from the character string
5) INSTR e) Used to translate an expression after comparing it with each search value

Which option correctly matches the function names with their usage?

A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d
B. 1-e, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d
C. 1-e, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-b
D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

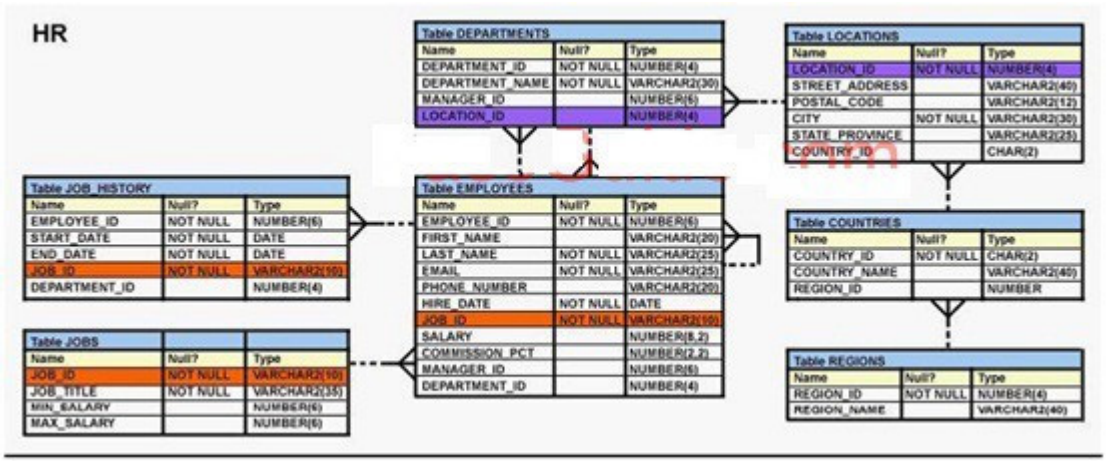
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 71
Which statements are true regarding the hierarchical query in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose all that apply.

A. It is possible to retrieve data only in top-down hierarchy.
B. It is possible to retrieve data in top-down or bottom-up hierarchy.
C. It is possible to remove an entire branch from the output of the hierarchical query.
D. You cannot specify conditions when you retrieve data by using a hierarchical query.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 72
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the LOCATIONS and DEPARTMENTS tables.



Which SET operator should be used in the blank space in the following SQL statement to display the cities that have departments located in them?

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations JOIN departments
USING(location_id);

A. UNION
B. MINUS
C. INTERSECT
D. UNION ALL

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 73
The details of the order ID, order date, order total, and customer ID are obtained from the ORDERS table. If the order value is more than 30000, the details have to be added to the LARGE_DRDERS table. The order ID, order date, and order total should be added to the ORDER_HISTORY table, and order ID and customer ID should be added to the CUST_HISTORY table. Which multitable INSERT statement would you use?

A. Pivoting INSERT
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT

D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 74
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST LAST NAME is Roberts and CREDIT LIMIT is 600?

A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode, (SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600) .order_total)VALUES(1 ,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);
C. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode, (SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit _limit=600) .order_total)VALUES(1 ,'IO-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date.o.orde_mode.c.customer_id, o.order_total FROM orders o, customers cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_idAND c.cust_last_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit_limit=600)VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDCredit_limit=600), 1000);

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 75
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

ORDERS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

Which two INSERT statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1, O9-mar-2007', 'online','',1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders(order_id ,order_date ,order_mode,customer_id ,order_total)VALUES(1 ,TO_DATE(NULL), 'online', 101, NULL);
C. INSERT INTO(SELECT order_id ,order_date .customer_idFROM orders)VALUES (1,O9-mar- 2007', 101);
D. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1,09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);
E. INSERT INTO orders(order_id ,order_date ,order_mode .order_total) VALUES (1 ,'10-mar-2007','online',1000);

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 76
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	100
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	100
102	De Haan	AD_VP	100
114	Raphaely	PU_MAN	100
120	Weiss	ST_MAN	100
121	Fripp	ST_MAN	100
122	Kaufling	ST_MAN	100
123	Vollman	ST_MAN	100
124	Mourgos	ST_MAN	100
145	Russell	SA_MAN	100
146	Partners	SA_MAN	100
147	Errazuriz	SA_MAN	100
148	Cambrault	SA_MAN	100
149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	100
200	Whalen	AD_ASST	101
203	Mavris	HR_REP	101
204	Baer	PR_REP	101
205	Higgins	AC_MGR	101
108	Greenberg	FI_MGR	101

You want to generate a hierarchical report for all the employees who report to the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 100.

Which SQL clauses would you require to accomplish the task? (Choose all that apply.)

A. WHERE
B. HAVING
C. GROUP BY
D. START WITH
E. CONNECT BY

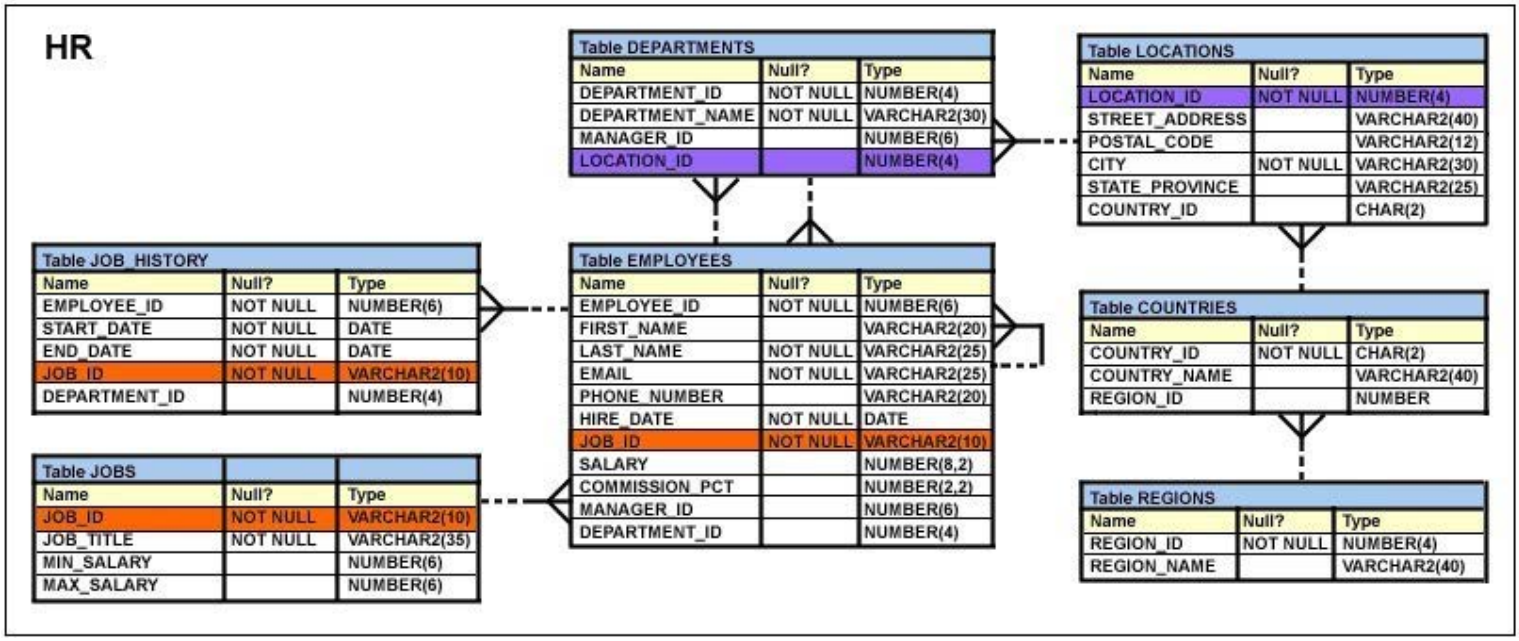
Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 77
A subquery is called a single-row subquery when

A. the inner query returns a single value to the main query
B. the inner query uses an aggregate function and returns one or more values
C. there is only one inner query in the main query and the inner query returns one or more values
D. the inner query returns one or more values and the main query returns a single value as output

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 78
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to know the FIRST_NAME and SALARY for all employees who have the same manager as that of the employee with the first name 'Neena' and have salary equal to or greater than that of'Neena'.

Which SQL statement would give you the desired result?

A. SELECTfirst_name, salary FROM employeesWHERE (manager_id, salary) >= ALL (SELECT manager_id, salary FROM employees WHERE first_name = 'Neena') AND first_name <> 'Neena';
B. SELECTfirst_name, salary FROM employeesWHERE (manager_id, salary) >= (SELECT manager_id, salaryFROM employeesWHERE first_name = 'Neena')AND first_name <> 'Neena';
C. SELECT first_name, salary FROM employeesWHERE (manager_id, salary) >= ANY (SELECT manager_id, salary FROM employees WHERE first_name = 'Neena' AND first_name <> 'Neena';
D. SELECT first_name, salary FROM employeesWHERE (manager_id = (SELECT manager_idFROM employeesWHERE first_name = 'Neena')AND salary >= (SELECT salaryFROM employeesWHERE first_name = 'Neena'))AND first name <> 'Neena';

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 79
View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMP and DEPT tables.

DEPT

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME
10	IT
20	HR

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO
1	KING	10
2	HARI	20

In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

In the EMP table, EMPNO is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPTNO is the FOREIGN KEY referencing the DEPTNO column in the DEPT table.

What would be the outcome of the following statements executed in the given sequence?

DROP TABLE emp;

FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;

INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2,COTT 10);
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3,ING 55);

A. Both the INSERT statements would fail because all constraints are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
B. Both the INSERT statements would succeed because none of the constraints on the table are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
C. Only the first INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except the primary key constraint are automatically retrieved after a table is flashed back.
D. Only the second INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except referential integrity constraints that reference other tables are retrieved automatically after the table is flashed back.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 80
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

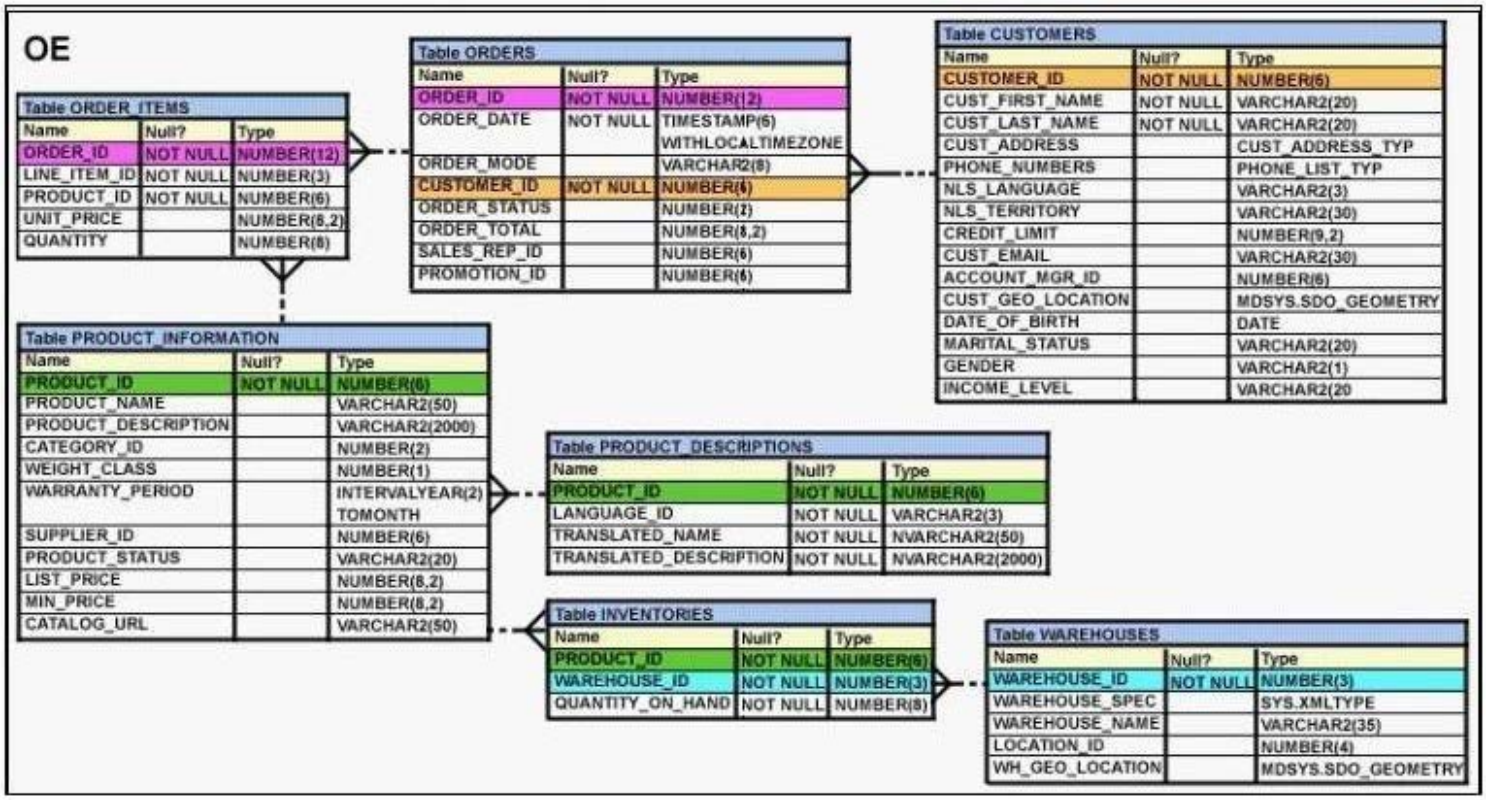
CREATE TABLE order_item (order_id NUMBER(3),
Item_id NUMBER(2),
qty NUMBER(4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
PRIMARY KEY (order_id jtem_id)
USING INDEX
(CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
ON order_item(order_id item_id)));

Which statement is true regarding the above SOL statement?

A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary key.
C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID_PK would be created.
D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 81
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table.



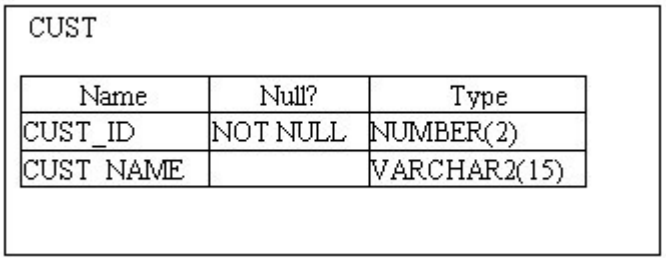
You want to add a constraint on the CUST_FIRST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table so that the value inserted in the column does not have numbers.

Which SOL statement would you use to accomplish the task?

A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name1'^A-Z '))NOVALIDATE;
B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'^[0-9]'))NOVALIDATE;
C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:alpha:]]'))NOVALIDATE;
D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:digit:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 82
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUST table.


CUST

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)

Evaluate the following SQL statements executed in the given order:

```
ALTER TABLE cust
ADD CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(cust_id) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED;

INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1 /RAJ1); --row 1
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1 ,'SAM); --row 2
COMMIT;

SET CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk IMMEDIATE;

INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1 /LATA1); --row 3
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (2 .KING1); --row 4
COMMIT;
```

Which rows would be made permanent in the CUST table?

A. row 4 only
B. rows 2 and 4
C. rows 3 and 4
D. rows 1 and 4

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 83
You need to create a table with the following column specifications:
1. Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee
2. Employee Name, (character data type) which stores the employee name
3. Hire date, to store the date when the employee joined the organization
4. Status (character data type). It should contain the value if no data is entered.
5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which would contain the resume submitted by the employee

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

A. CREATE TABLE EMP_1 (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE,e_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT ACTIVE', resume CLOB(200));
B. CREATE TABLE 1_EMP (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE,emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT ACTIVE', resume CLOB);
C. CREATE TABLE 1_EMP (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE,emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE", resume CLOB);
D. CREATE TABLE EMP_1 (emp_id NUMBER, emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE,emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT ACTIVE', resume CLOB);

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 84
Which two statements are true regarding the types of table joins available in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose two.)

A. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
C. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.
D. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 85
Which statement is true regarding the CUBE operator in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?

A. It produces only aggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
B. It finds all the NULL values in the superaggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.

C. It produces 2 n possible superaggregate combinations, if the n columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.
D. It produces n+1 possible superaggregate combinations, if the n columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 86
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 87
Evaluate the following SQL statements in the given order:

DROP TABLE dept;

CREATE TABLE dept

(deptno NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
deptname VARCHAR2(10));

DROP TABLE dept;

FLASHBACK TABLE dept TO BEFORE DROP;
Which statement is true regarding the above FLASHBACK operation?

A. It recovers only the first DEPT table.
B. It recovers only the second DEPT table.
C. It does not recover any of the tables because FLASHBACK is not possible in this case.
D. It recovers both the tables but the names would be changed to the ones assigned in the RECYCLEBIN.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 88
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS_DETAILS and MARKStables.

MARKS_DETAILS

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_ENGLISH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_MATH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_PHYSICS		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_CHEMISTRY		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_BIOLOGY		NUMBER(3)

MARKS

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS		NUMBER(3)

Which is the best method to load data from the MARKS DETAILStable to the MARKStable?

A. Pivoting INSERT
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT
D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 89
Which statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
C. If the query block name and the table name were the same, then the table name would take precedence.
D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 90
OE and SCOTT are the users in the database. The ORDERS table is owned by OE. Evaluate the statements issued by the DBA in the following sequence:

CREATE ROLE r1;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe. orders TO r1;
GRANT r1 TO scott;
GRANT SELECT ON oe. orders TO scott;
REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott;

What would be the outcome after executing the statements?

A. SCOTT would be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
B. SCOTT would not be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
C. The REVOKE statement would remove the SELECT privilege from SCOTT as well as from the role R1.
D. The REVOKE statement would give an error because the SELECT privilege has been granted to the role R1

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 91
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
B. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
E. Both USER_ODBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

Correct Answer: CDF

QUESTION 92
Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
B. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

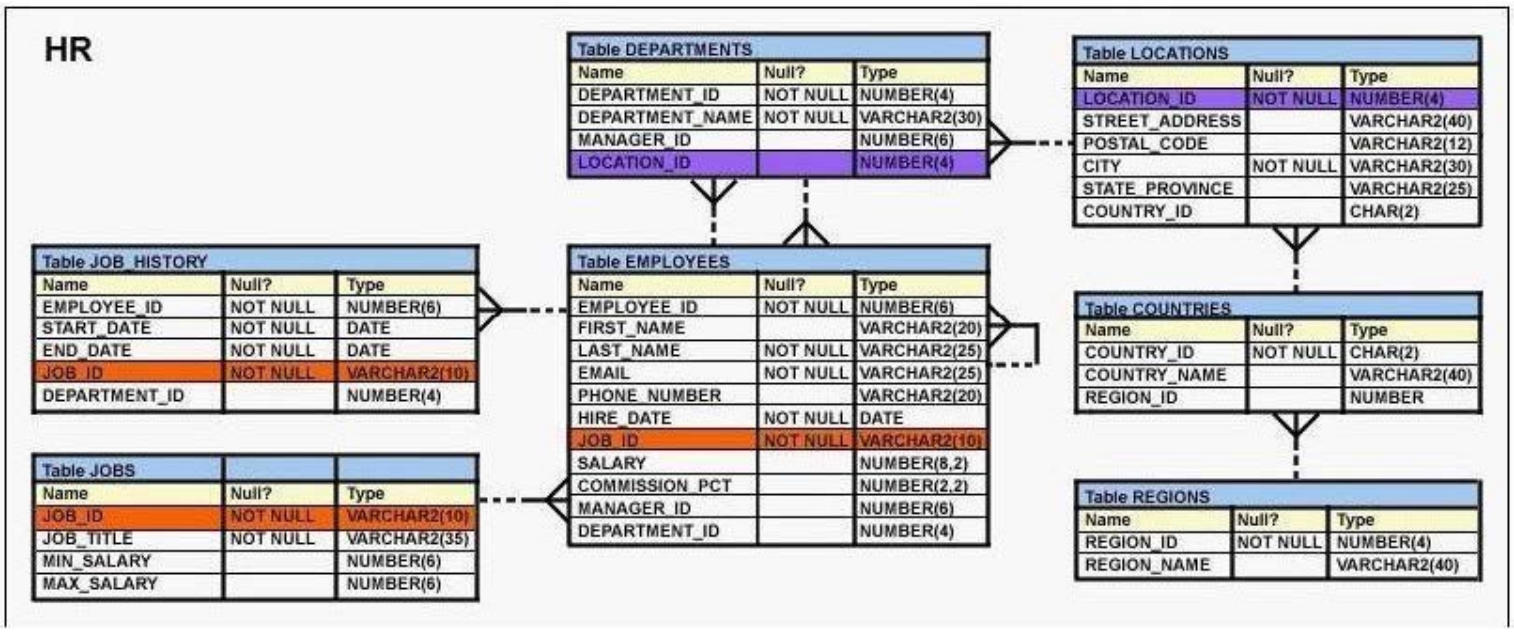
Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 93
Which statement best describes the GROUPING function?

A. It is used to set the order for the groups to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.
B. It is used to form various groups to calculate total and subtotals created using ROLLUP and CUBE operators.
C. It is used to identify if the NULL value in an expression is a stored NULL value or created by ROLLUP or CUBE.
D. It is used to specify the concatenated group expressions to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 94
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



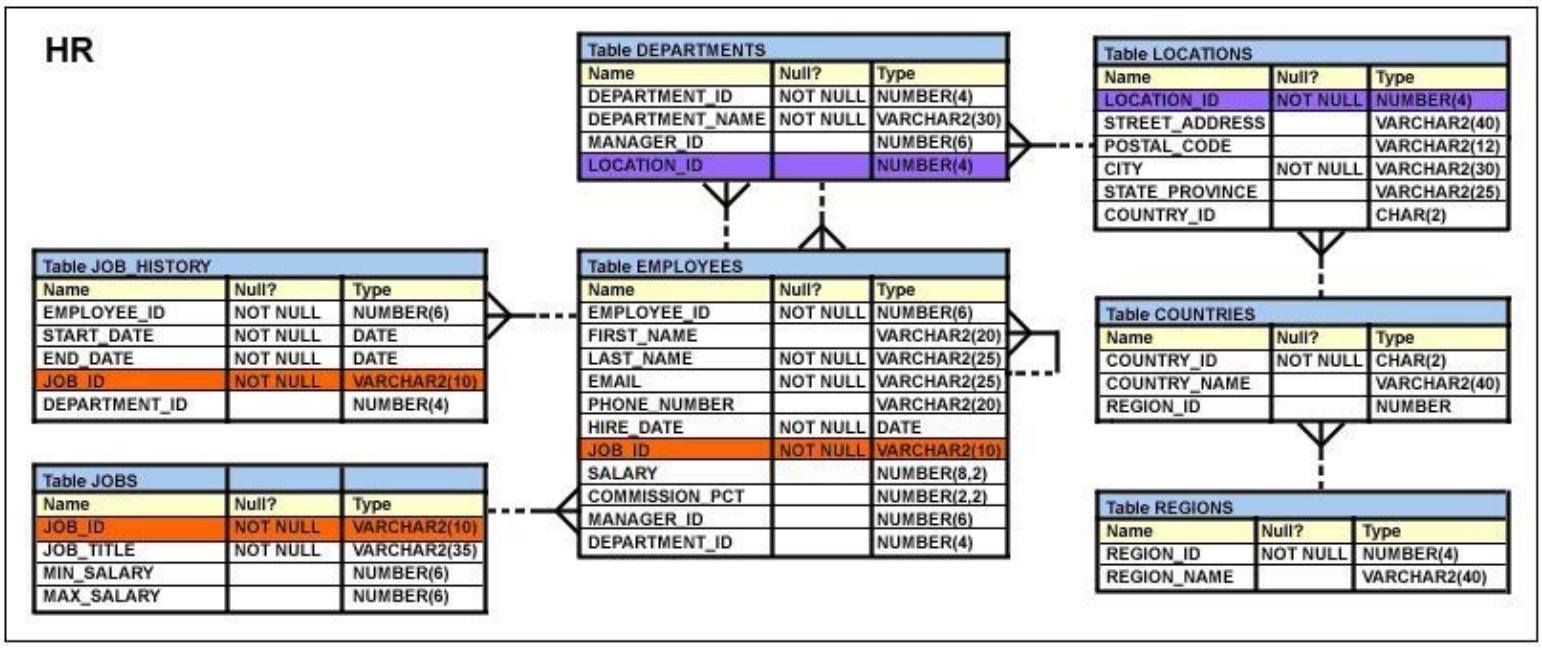
To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments;
The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

A. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 95
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. The EMPLOYEES table maintains the most recent information regarding salary, department, and job for all the employees. The JOB_HISTORY table maintains the record for all the job changes for the employees. You want to delete all the records from the JOB_HISTORY table that are repeated in the EMPLOYEES table.



Which two SQL statements can you execute to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. DELETEFROM job_history jWHERE employee_id =(SELECT employee_idFROM employees eWHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id)AND job_id = (SELECT job_idFROM employees eWHERE j.job_id = e.job_id);
B. DELETEFROM job_history jWHERE (employee_id, job_id) = ALL(SELECT employee_id, job_idFROM employees eWHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)
C. DELETEFROM job_history jWHERE employee_id =(SELECT employee_idFROM employees eWHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)
D. DELETEFROM job_history jWHERE (employee_id, job_id) =(SELECT employee_id, job_idFROM employees eWHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 96
View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB/I
4	HD 12GB/r

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER_ID	PRODUCT_ID	QTY	UNIT_PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

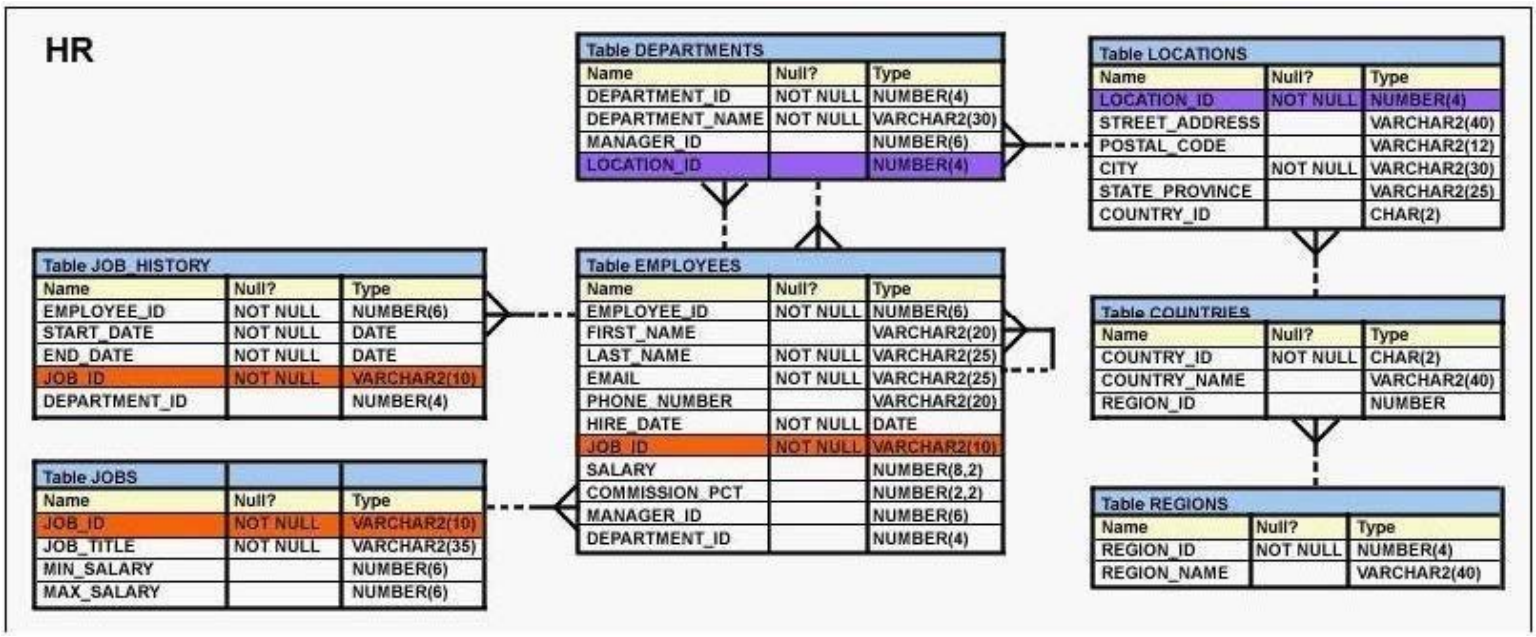
A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline view.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 97
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.

You want to display the EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT_ID for all the employees who work in the same department and have the same manager as that of the employee having EMPLOYEE_ID 104. To accomplish the task, you execute the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, department_id) =(SELECT department_id, manager_id FROM employees WHERE
employee_id = 104)
AND employee_id <> 104;
```



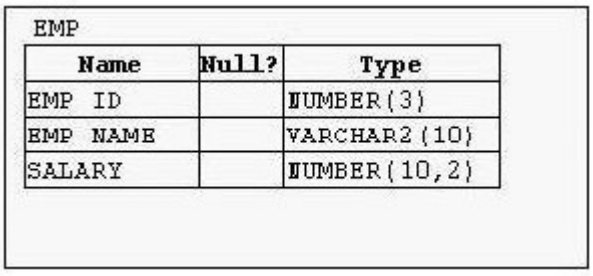
When you execute the statement it does not produce the desired output. What is the reason for this?

A. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of EXISTS.
B. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of the IN operator.
C. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of the = ANY operator.
D. The columns in the WHERE clause condition of the main query and the columns selected in the subquery should be in the same order.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 98
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.

You executed the following command to add a primary key to the EMP table:
ALTER TABLE emp
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp_id)
USING INDEX emp_id_idx;


EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

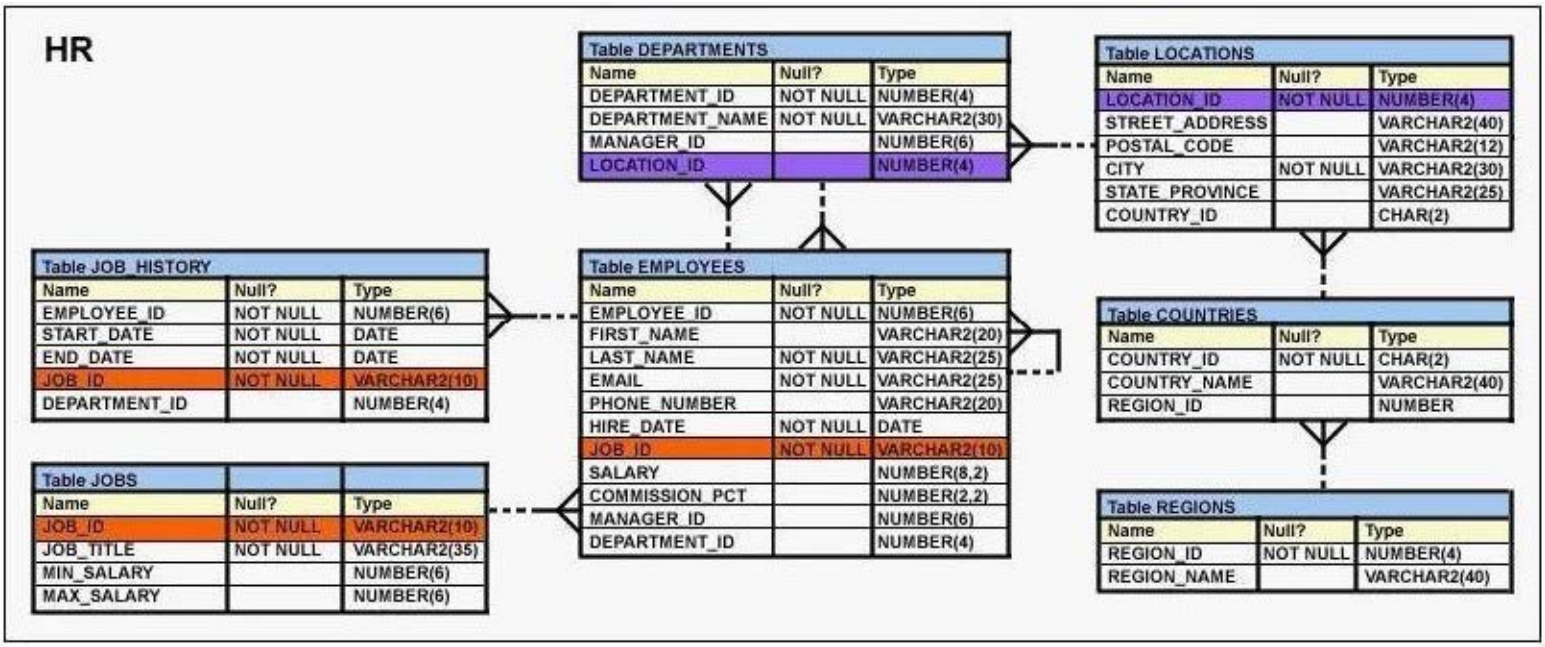
A. The PRIMARY KEY is created along with a new index.
B. The PRIMARY KEY is created and it would use an existing unique index.
C. The PRIMARY KEY would be created in a disabled state because it is using an existing index.
D. The statement produces an error because the USING clause is permitted only in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 99
View the Exhibitl and examine the descriptions of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	LOCATION_ID	TOTAL	GRP_DEPT	GRP_JOB	GRP_LOC
10	AD_ASST	1700	4400	0	0	0
10	AD_ASST		4400	0	0	1
10			4400	0	1	1
20	MK_MAN	1800	13000	0	0	0
20	MK_MAN		13000	0	0	1
20	MK_REP	1800	6000	0	0	0
20	MK_REP		6000	0	0	1
20			19000	0	1	1
30	PU_MAN	1700	11000	0	0	0
30	PU_MAN		11000	0	0	1
30	PU_CLERK	1700	13900	0	0	0
30	PU_CLERK		13900	0	0	1
30			24900	0	1	1

The following SQL statement was executed:
SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total, GROUPING(e.department_id) GRP_DEPT,
GROUPING(e.job_id) GRPJOB,
GROUPING(d. location_id) GRP_LOC
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id); View the Exhibit2 and examine the output of the command.



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

A. The value 1 in GRP_LOC means that the LOCATION_ID column is taken into account to generate the

subtotal.

B. The value 1 in GRP_JOB and GRP_LOC means that JOB_ID and LOCATION_ID columns are not taken into account to generate the subtotal.
C. The value 1 in GRP_JOB and GRP_LOC means that the NULL value in JOB_ID and LOCATIONJD columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
D. The value 0 in GRP_DEPT, GRPJOB, and GRP_LOC means that DEPARTMENT_ID, JOB_ID, and LOCATION_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 100
Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.
D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 101
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORD table.

ORD

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD DATE		DATE
CUST ID		NUMBER(4)

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are executed in a user session in the specified order:

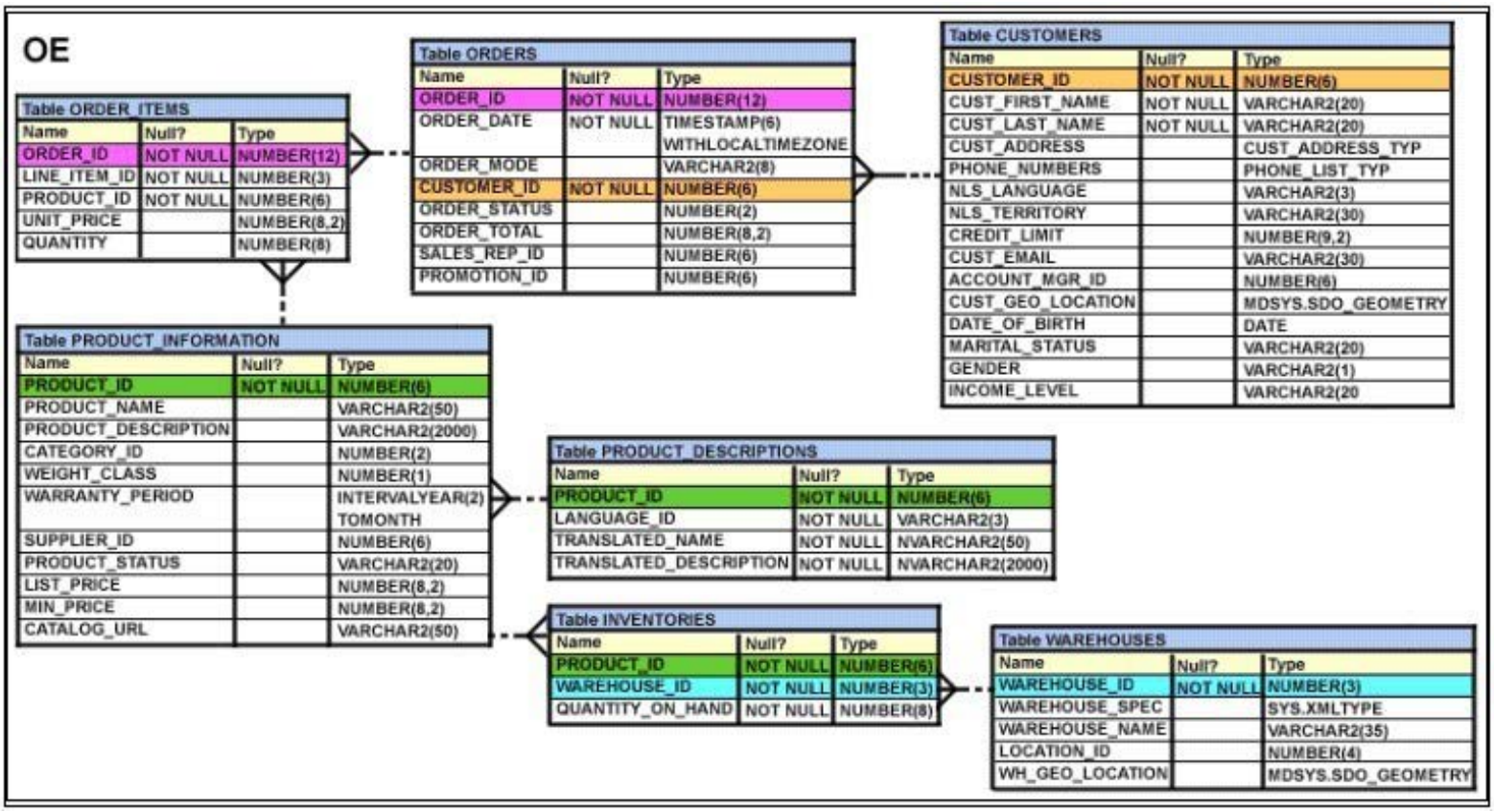
```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
SELECT ord_seq.nextval FROM dual;
INSERT INTO ord
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, 25-jan-2007',101);
UPDATE ord
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
WHERE cust_id =101;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statements?

A. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would contain the value 2 for the CUSTJD 101.
B. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the minimum value and maximum value for the sequence have not been specified.
C. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the starting value of the sequence and the increment value have not been specified.
D. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would have the value 20 for the CUST_ID 101 because the default CACHE value is 20.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 102
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

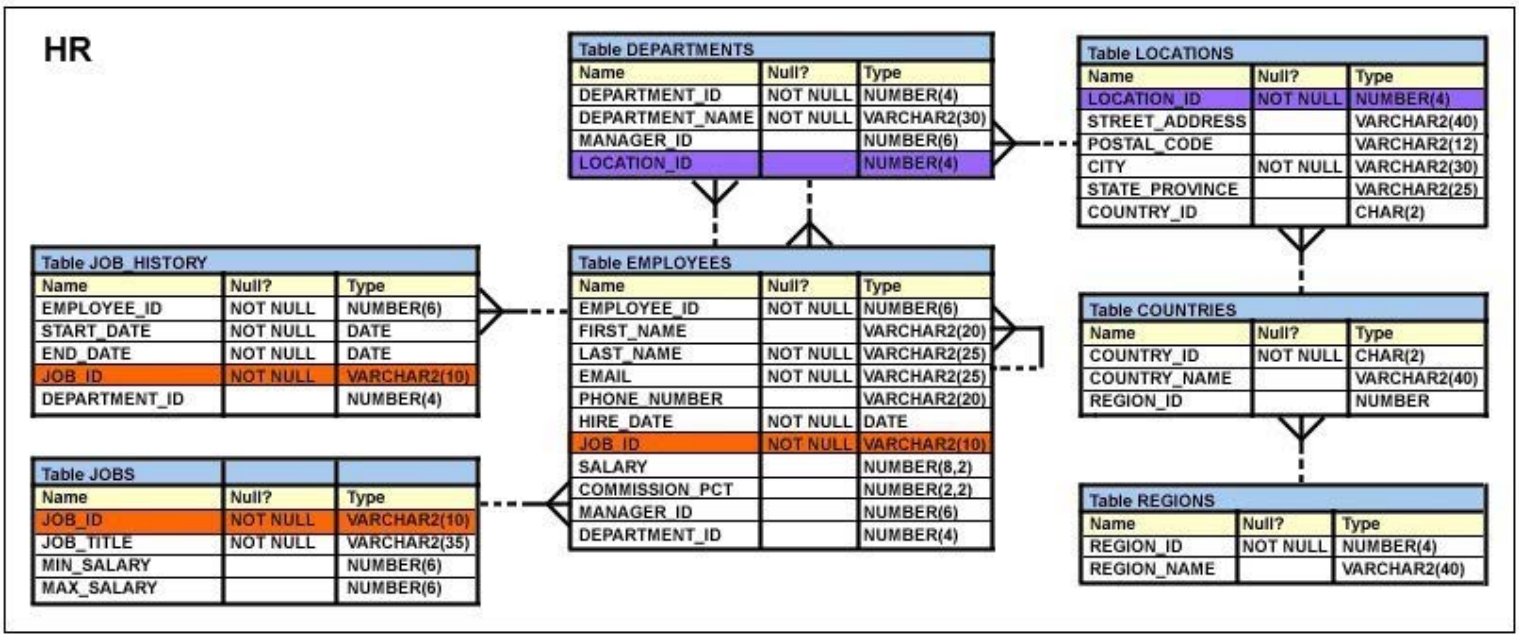


A. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY)
B. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date,'MON DD YYYY) = 'JAN 20 2003'
C. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY")
D. WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('Oct 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY"), TO_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY"))

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 103
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees.



Which SQL statement would you execute?

A. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;
B. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE e.managerjd=100;
C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON e.employee_id = m.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;
D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.managerjd=100;

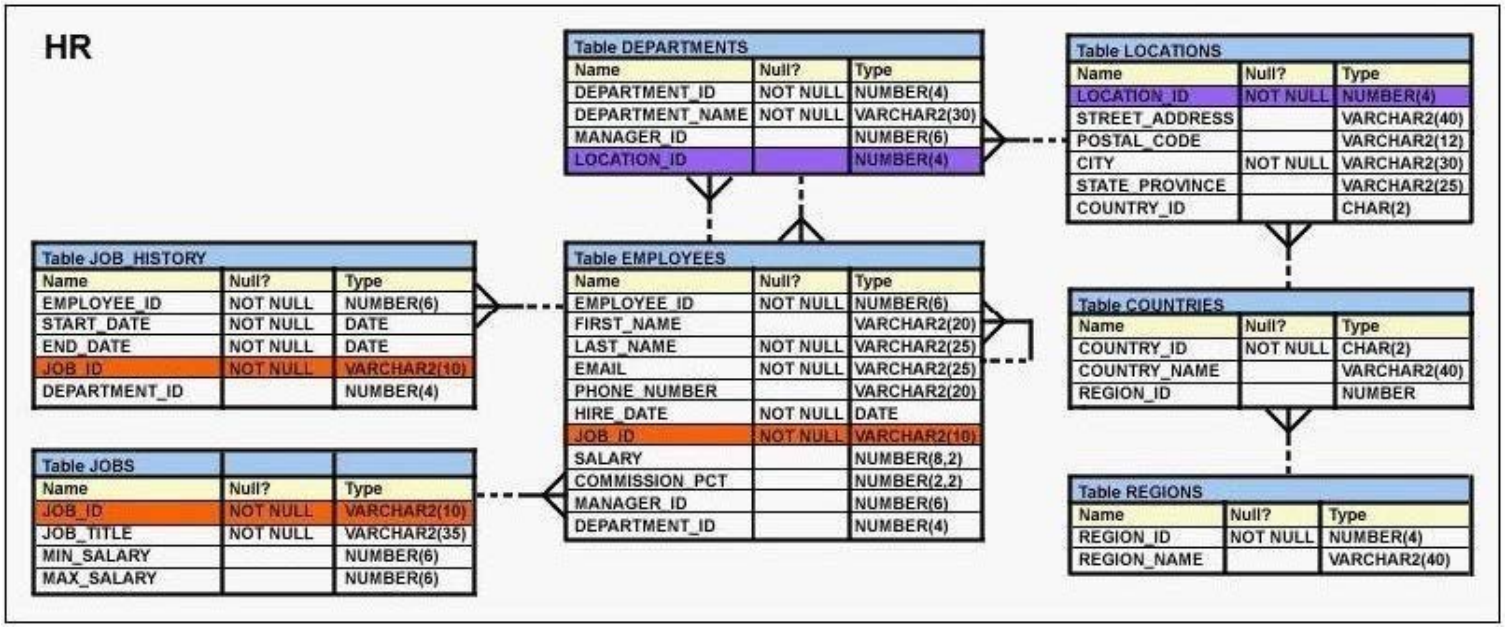
Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 104
Which two statements are true about the GROUPING function? (Choose two.)

A. It is used to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row.
B. It is used to identify the NULL value in the aggregate functions.
C. It is used to form the group sets involved in generating the totals and subtotals.
D. It can only be used with ROLLUP and CUBE operators specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 105
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output for this command?

A. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by his or her peers.
B. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by the employee to whom he or she reports.
C. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by employees below him or her in the hierarchy.
D. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is101, followed by employees up to one level below him or her in the hierarchy.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 106
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUST table.

CUST

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)

Evaluate the following SQL statements executed in the given order:

```
ALTER TABLE cust
ADD CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(cust_id) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED;

INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'RAJ1'); --row 1
```

INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'SAM); --row 2
COMMIT;

SET CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk IMMEDIATE;

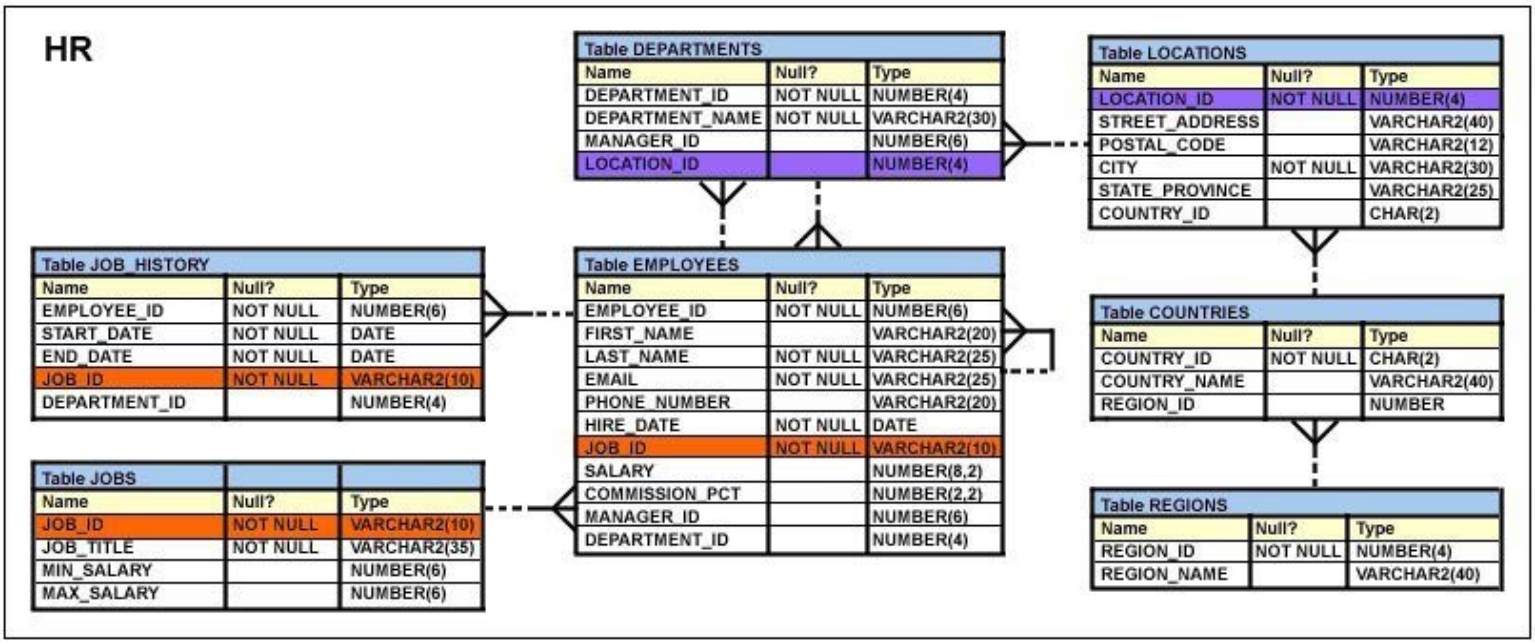
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'LATA'); --row 3
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (2,'KING'); --row 4
COMMIT;

Which rows would be made permanent in the CUST table?

A. row 4 only
B. rows 2 and 4
C. rows 3 and 4
D. rows 1 and 4

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 107
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables.



The query should display the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their tenure.

Choose the correct SET operator to fill in the blank space and complete the following query.

SELECT employee_id

FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_MAN'
_____

SELECT employee_id
FROMjob_history
WHERE job_id='SA_MAN'

A. UNION
B. MINUS

C. INTERSECT
D. UNION ALL

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 108
View the Exhibit and examine the details for the CATEGORIES_TAB table.

CATEGORY_NAME	CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY_ID
hardware1	monitors	11
hardware2	printers	12
hardware3	harddisks	13
hardware4	memory components/upgrades	14
hardware5	processors, sound and video cards, network cards, motherboards	15
hardware6	keyboards, mouses, mouse pads	16
hardware7	other peripherals (CD-ROM, DVD, tape cartridge drives, ...)	17
hardware8	miscellaneous hardware (cables, screws, power supplies ...)	19
software1	spreadsheet software	21
software2	word processing software	22
software3	database software	23
software4	operating systems	24
software5	software development tools (including languages)	25
software6	miscellaneous software	29
office1	capitalizable assets (desks, chairs, phones ...)	31
office2	office supplies for daily use (pencils, erasers, staples, ...)	32
office3	manuals, other books	33
office4	miscellaneous office supplies	39
hardware	computer hardware and peripherals	10
software	computer software	20
office equipment	office furniture and supplies	30
online catalog	catalog of computer hardware, software, and office equipment	90

Evaluate the following incomplete SQL statement:

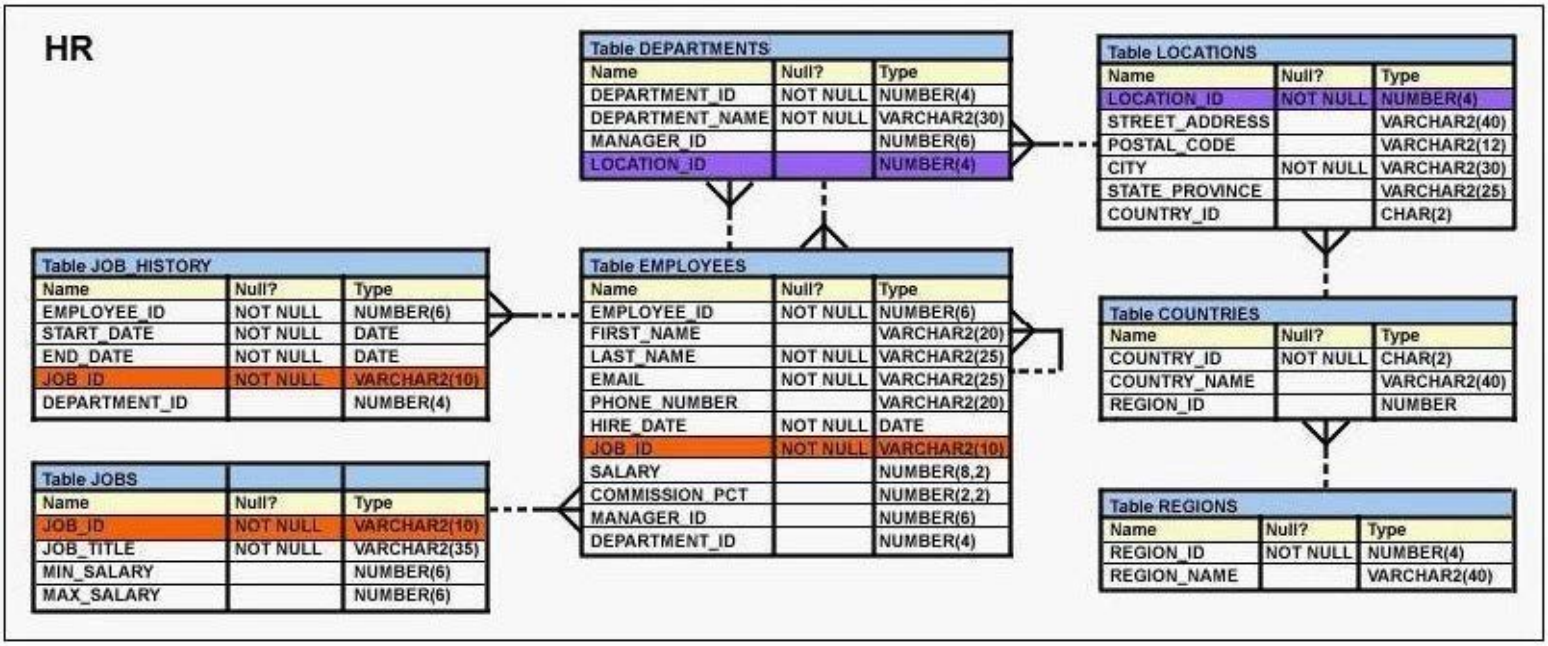
SELECT category_name ,category_description
FROM categories_tab
You want to display only the rows that have 'harddisks' as part of the string in the CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION column.

Which two WHERE clause options can give you the desired result? (Choose two.)

A. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, 'hard+.s');
B. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, `^H|hard+.s');
C. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, '^H|hard+.s$');
D. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, '[^Hlhard+.s]');

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 109
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the LOCATIONS and DEPARTMENTS tables.



Which SET operator should be used in the blank space in the following SQL statement to display the cities that have departments located in them?

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations JOIN departments
USING(location_id);

A. UNION
B. MINUS
C. INTERSECT
D. UNION ALL

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 110
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. ORDER__ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

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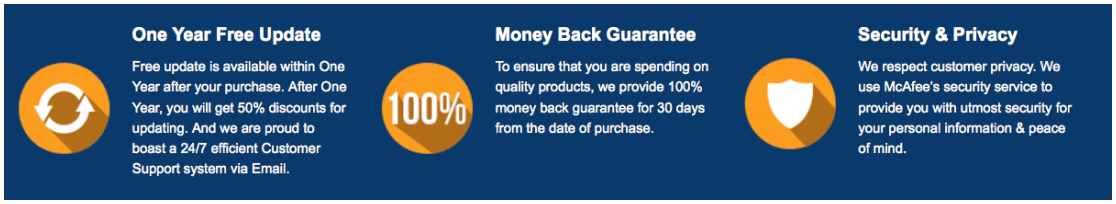

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