

Exam A

QUESTION 1

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name"  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 10  
UNION  
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

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

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query. -By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.

- C. The `HAVING` clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The `WHERE` clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The `HAVING` clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Correct Answer: BDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT` statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. The default `REJECT LIMIT` for external tables is `UNLIMITED`.
- D. `ORACLE_LOADER` and `ORACLE_DATAPUMP` have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

QUESTION 4

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

- A. An `INSERT INTO...VALUES...` statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
- B. An `UPDATE... SET...` statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. A `DELETE FROM.....` statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An `INSERT INTO... VALUES.....` statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. A `DELETE FROM.....` statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An `UPDATE.....SET.....` statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

QUESTION 5

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

QUESTION 6

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two)

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an `INSERT` operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain `NULL` values.
- C. The column with a `UNIQUE` constraint can store `NULLS`.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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 > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 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 `WHEN` clauses are true.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

QUESTION 8

Examine the structure of the `MEMBERS` table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
MEMBER ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)

STATE

VARCHAR2 (3)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_*';`
- B. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_*';`
- C. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';`
- D. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the `SALES` table for products with the lowest `AMOUNT_SOLD` and also want to include the rows that have the same `AMOUNT_SOLD` even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

- A. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;`
- B. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;`
- C. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;`
- D. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;`

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

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

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ' , first_name, ' ' , last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

```
SQL > DROP TABLE products;
```

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

You execute the following commands:

```
SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'
```

```
SQL > SELECT employee_id, first_name,  
        salary FROM employees  
        WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate'  
        AND manager_id > &mgr_id;
```

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. none, because no input required
- B. both the substitution variables "hiredate" and 'mgr_id'.
- C. only hiredate'
- D. only 'mgr_id'

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

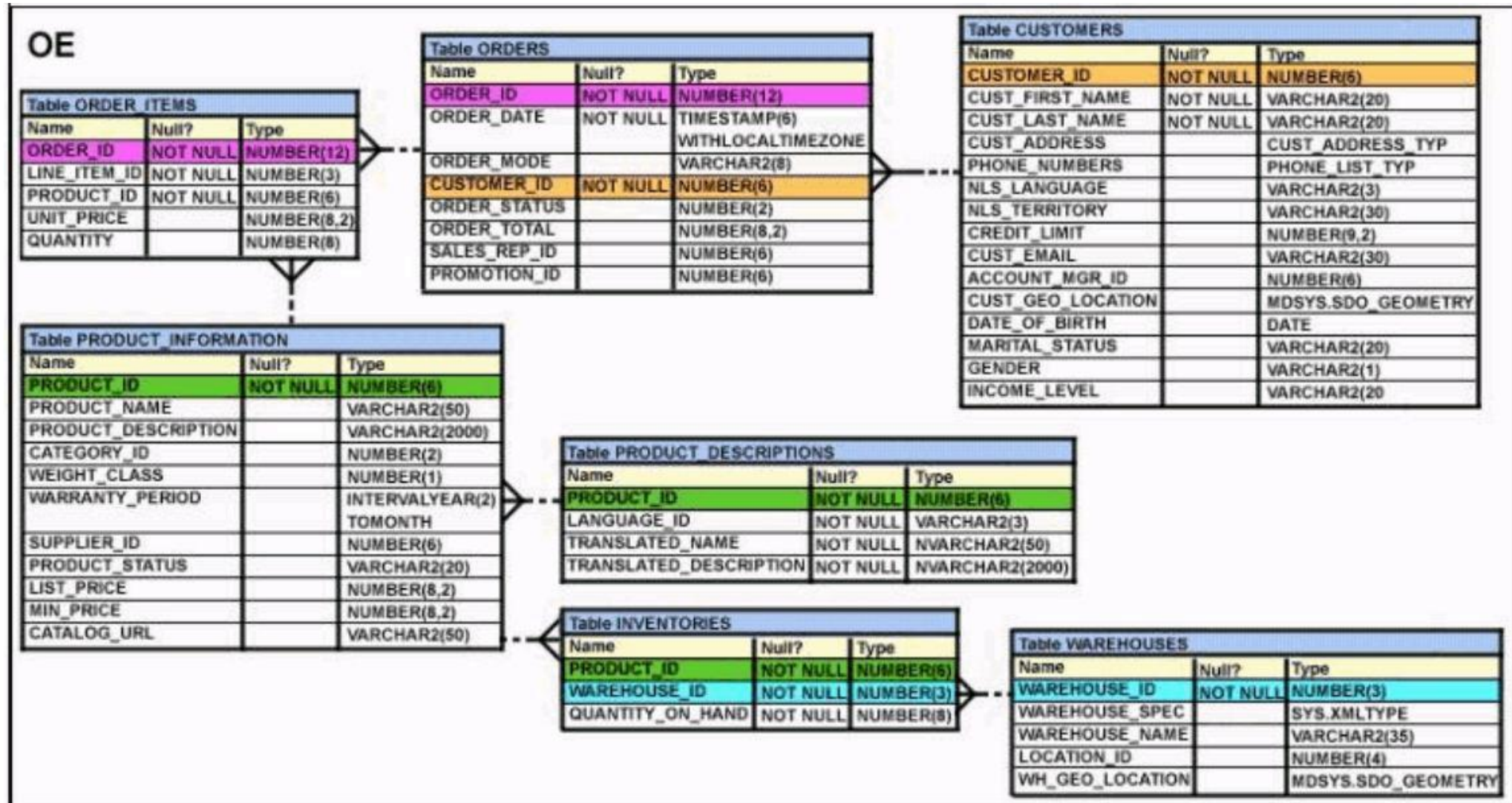
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



- A. `DELETE orders o, order_items I
WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;`
- B. `DELETE FROM
orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);`
- C. `DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;`
- D. `DELETE order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

- A. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)
COMMISSION		NUMBER(6,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows:

- Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).
- Set department_id for these employees to the department_id corresponding to London (location_id 2100).
- Set the employees' salary in location_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
- Set the employees' commission in location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department.

You issue the following command:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees SET
      department_id =
        (SELECT department_id
         FROM departments
         WHERE location_id = 2100),
      (salary, commission) =
        (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission)
         FROM employees, departments
         WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))
      WHERE department_id IN
```

```
(SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = 2900
OR location_id = 2700;
```

What is outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- B. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the desired update
- D. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name,
cust_city FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000
or cust_credit_limit = 3000
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.
- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

QUESTION 17

Examine the business rule:

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

You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.
- D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>

QUESTION 18

View the Exhibit and examine the details of 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/ID	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` from the table where the `CATEGORY_ID` column has values 12 or 13, and the `SUPPLIER_ID` column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>

QUESTION 20

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table.

STORES table		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
STORE ID		NUMBER
NAME		VARCHAR2(100)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(200)
CITY		VARCHAR2(100)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(100)
START DATE		DATE
END DATE		DATE
PROPERTY_PRICE		NUMBER

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- A.

```
SELECT name, concat (address|| ' '|| city|| ', ', country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <=36;
```
- B.

```
SELECT name, concat (address|| ' '|| city|| ', ', country) AS full_address,
start_date,
```



```

property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
C. SELECT name, address||','||city||','||country AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
D. SELECT name, concat (address||','||city||','||country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

```

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

```
SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;
```

What is the outcome on execution?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
- C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
- D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions  
      ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id)  
      REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK_ID column.

Correct Answer: C

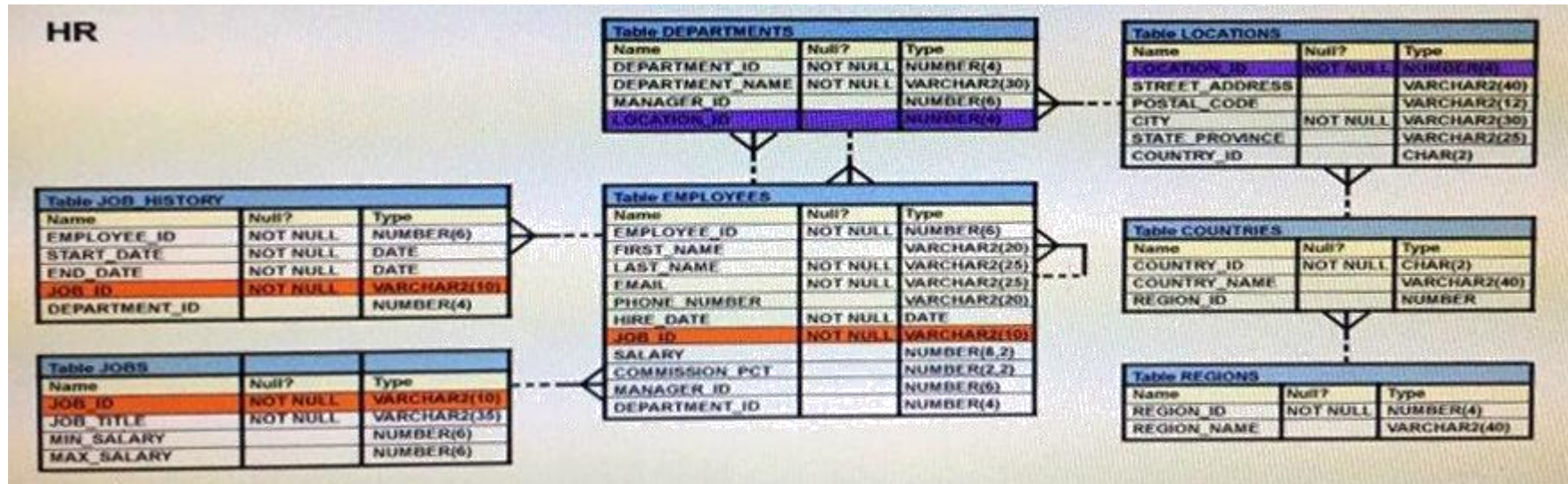
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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?

- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id and AND e.manager_id = 100

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

- A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
- B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
- C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.
- D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.
- E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.
- F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

There is a parent/child relationship between `EMPLOYEE_ID` and `MANAGER_ID`.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose `EMPLOYEE_ID` is 123. Which query provides the correct output?

- A.

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
  on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
AND e.employee_id = 123;
```
- B.

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
  on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```
- C.

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
  on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```
- D.

```
SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
  on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

QUESTION 27

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table

Name	Null	Type
SALES ID		NUMBER
STORE ID		NUMBER
ITEMS ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2 table

Name	Null	Type
SALES ID		NUMBER
STORE ID		NUMBER
ITEMS ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

QUESTION 28

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders  
SET UNUSED (order_date);
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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,  
ename VARCHAR2(15),  
salary NUMBER(8,2),  
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));  
  
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_PK?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.
- B. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- C. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- D. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

QUESTION 32

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the `ORDER BY` clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the `SELECT` list can be used in the `ORDER BY` clause.
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Examine the structure of the `MEMBERS` table.

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
MEMBER ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (3)

Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

A. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' AND state = 'MI';`

- B. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';`
- C. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');`
- D. `SELECT DISTINCT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' OR state = 'MI';`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

Which two statements are true regarding the `COUNT` function?

- A. A `SELECT` statement using the `COUNT` function with a `DISTINCT` keyword cannot have a `WHERE` clause.
- B. `COUNT (DISTINCT inv_amt)` returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and `NULL` values in the `INV_AMT` column.
- C. `COUNT (cust_id)` returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and `NULL` value in the `CUST_ID` column.
- D. `COUNT (*)` returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing `NULL` value in any of the columns.
- E. The `COUNT` function can be used only for `CHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, and `NUMBER` data types.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		VARCHAR2 (50)
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		DATE
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. `SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- B. `SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- C. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- D. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. when a `DELETE` statement is executed
- C. when a `ROLLBACK` command is executed
- D. when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. when a `TRUNCATE` statement is executed after the pending transaction

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm

QUESTION 38

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, 2, 3 and 4.
- B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
- C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 3.

D. The `ORDERS_MASTER` table would contain the `ORDER_IDs` 1 and 2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm

QUESTION 39

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- B. Enclose the literal character string in the `SELECT` clause within the double quotation marks.
- C. Do not enclose the character literal string in the `SELECT` clause within the single quotation marks.
- D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the `SELECT` clause.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

QUESTION 40

View the exhibit and examine the `ORDERS` table.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDATE DATE		DATE
CUSTOMER ID		NUMBER (3)
ORDER TOTAL		NUMBER (7, 2)

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE orders
MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders
MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders
ADD customer_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
INV NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10, 2)

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')
FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')

```
FROM invoice;
```

- C.

```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```
- D.

```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

Which three statements are true about the `ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN` command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite `PRIMARY KEY` with the `CASCADE` option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Correct Answer: BDE

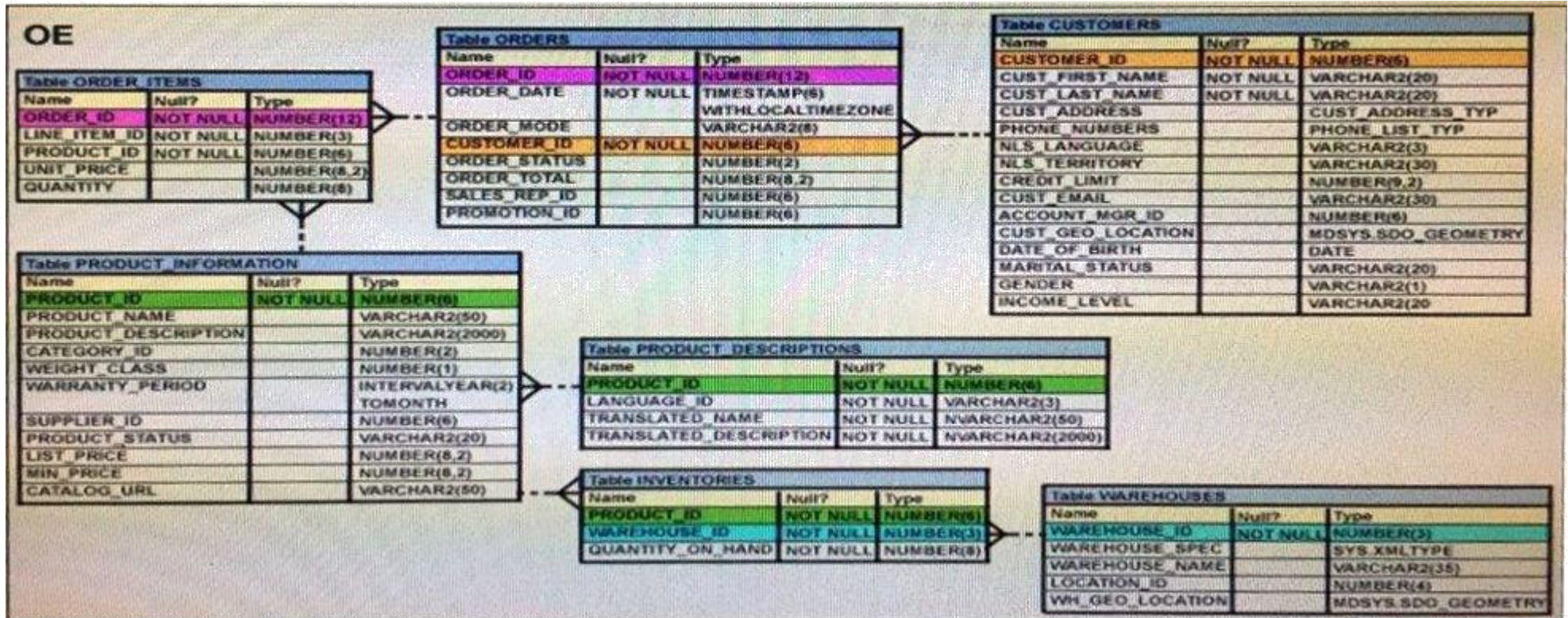
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

View the exhibit and examine the description of the `PRODUCT_INFORMATION` table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS 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 ORDER_ITEMS tables.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqljgrant.html>

QUESTION 46

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

`COMPONENT_ID` – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row

`EXECUTION_DATETIME` – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

- A. The `EXECUTION_DATETIME` must be of `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` data type.
- B. The `EXECUTION_DATETIME` must be of `TIMESTAMP` data type.
- C. The `EXECUTION_DATETIME` must be of `DATE` data type.
- D. The `COMPONENT_ID` must be of `ROWID` data type.
- E. The `COMPONENT_ID` must be of `VARCHAR2` data type.
- F. The `COMPONENT_ID` column must be of `CHAR` data type.

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),  
              'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr')  
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because `rrrr` should be replaced by `rr` in the format string.

- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. It generates an error because `TO_CHAR` should be replaced with `TO_DATE`.
- E. It generates an error because `fm` and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

Which two statements are true regarding the `GROUP BY` clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use column alias in the `GROUP BY` clause.
- B. Using the `WHERE` clause after the `GROUP BY` clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The `GROUP BY` clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the `SELECT` clause.
- D. Using the `WHERE` clause before the `GROUP BY` clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- E. If the `SELECT` clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the `SELECT` clause should be included in the `GROUP BY` clause.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

Examine the commands used to create `DEPARTMENT_DETAILS` and `COURSE_DETAILS`:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
HOD VARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
COURSE_NAME          VARCHAR2(50),  
DEPARTMENT_ID        VARCHAR2(50));
```

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c. department_id);`
- B. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c. department_id);`
- C. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. department_id);`
- D. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=d. department_id);`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. changing the password for an existing database user
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases
- D. starting up a database instance
- E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdb.htm

QUESTION 51

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.

STUDENT		
Name	Null?	Type

STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2(2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)
FACULTY		
Name	Null?	Type

FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
      FROM student JOIN faculty
      USING (faculty_id, location_id)
      GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
      FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
      GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.

D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT CREATE VIEW
ON table1 TO
user1;
- B. GRANT ALTER TABLE
TO PUBLIC;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE
TO user1, user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE SESSION
TO ALL;

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total
FROM orders o, customers c
WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

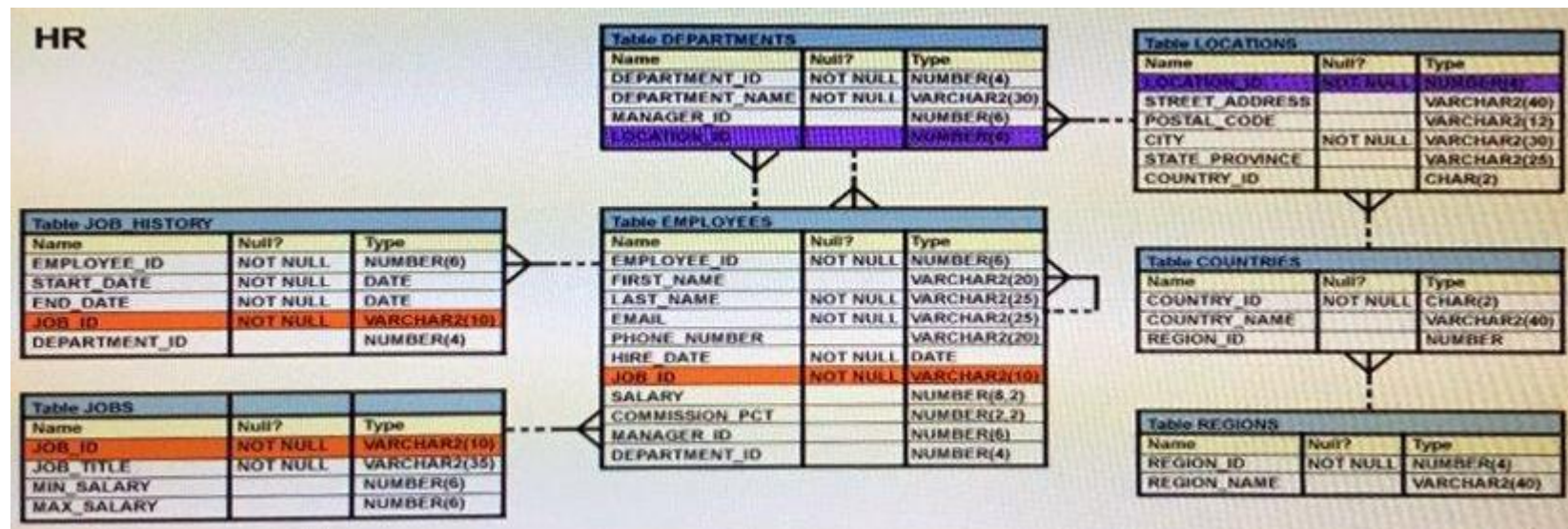
Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

QUESTION 55

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



The 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 table prefix is missing for the column names in the `SELECT` clause.
- B. The `NATURAL JOIN` clause is missing the `USING` 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The `EMPLOYEES` and `DEPARTMENTS` tables have two columns that are the same (`Department_ID` and `Manager_ID`)

QUESTION 56

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

- A. When the `MAXVALUE` limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the `MAXVALUE` limit by using the `ALTER SEQUENCE` statement.
- B. `DELETE <sequencename>` would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
- D. `CURRVAL` is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
- 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: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

QUESTION 57

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
- E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

Which statement is true about transactions?

- A. A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a `SAVEPOINT` forms a single transaction.
- B. Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.
- C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a `COMMIT` forms a single transaction.
- D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a `COMMIT` forms a single transaction.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

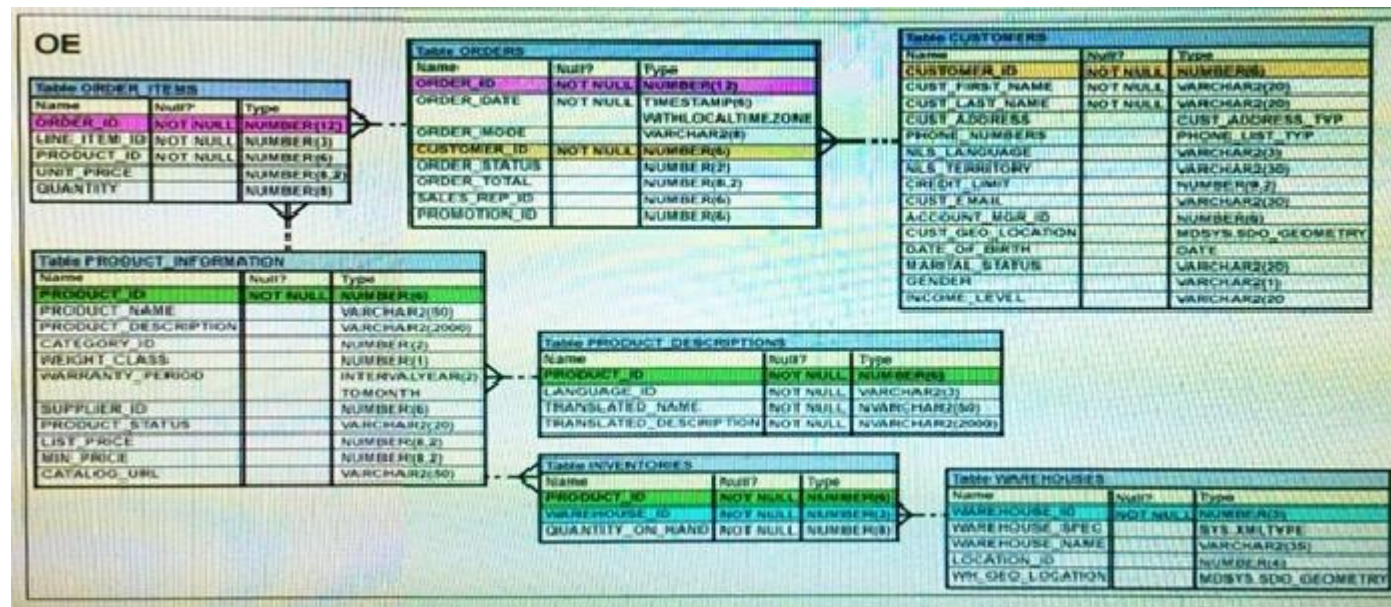
Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

QUESTION 59

View the exhibit and examine the structure in `ORDERS` and `ORDER_ITEMS` tables.



You need to create a view that displays the `ORDER_ID`, `ORDER_DATE`, and the total number of items in each order.

Which `CREATE VIEW` statement would create the views successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP
BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date)
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP
BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP
BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) ||
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date
WITH CHECK OPTION;

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

- A. It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.
- B. It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.
- C. It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
- D. It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

Which statement is true regarding the `INTERSECT` operator?

- A. The names of columns in all `SELECT` statements must be identical.
- B. It ignores `NULL` values.
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
- D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all `SELECT` statements in the query.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

`INTERSECT` Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

References: <http://oracleexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

QUESTION 62

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold
       FROM sales
       ORDER BY amount_sold
       FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.

- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the `SALES` table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the `ORDER BY` clause should be the last clause.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1>

QUESTION 63

The first `DROP` operation is performed on `PRODUCTS` table using the following command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then you performed the `FLASHBACK` operation by using the following command:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement describes the outcome of the `FLASHBACK` command?

- A. It recovers only the table structure.
- B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
- C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
- D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm

QUESTION 64

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

1. The `WHERE` clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2. The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3. This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
4. Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

QUESTION 65

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

QUESTION 66

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

```
CUST_NAME
-----
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikilineni
Julia Nayer
```

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC".

Which query gives the required output?

- A.

```
SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
LIKE INITCAP ('MC%');
```
- B.

```
SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)) =
'Mc';
```
- C.

```
SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1))
LIKE 'Mc%';
```
- D.

```
SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)) =
INITCAP 'MC%';
```

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

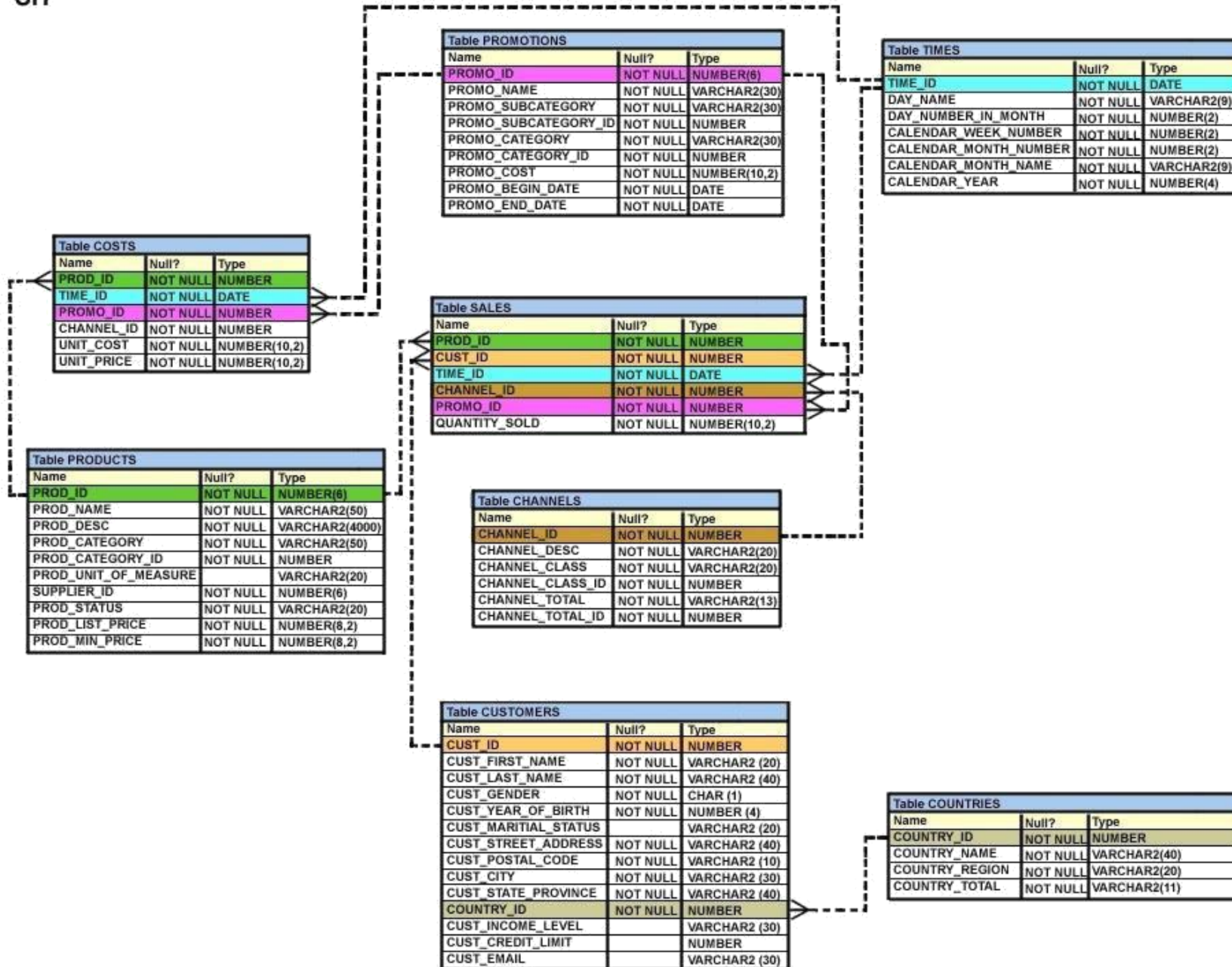
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The `PROD_ID` column is the foreign key in the `SALES` tables, which references the `PRODUCTS` table.

Similarly, the `CUST_ID` and `TIME_ID` columns are also foreign keys in the `SALES` table referencing the `CUSTOMERS` and `TIMES` tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following `CREATE TABLE` command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The `NEW_SALES` table would get created and all the `NOT NULL` constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- B. The `NEW_SALES` table would not get created because the `DEFAULT` value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- C. The `NEW_SALES` table would not get created because the column names in the `CREATE TABLE` command and the `SELECT` clause do not match.
- D. The `NEW_SALES` table would get created and all the `FOREIGN KEY` constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

Evaluate the following `SELECT` statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status,
FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS';
```

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			ENABLED

		('direct', 'online')			
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

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

- A. The `R_CONSTRAINT_NAME` column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- B. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.
- C. The `STATUS` column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- 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: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- C. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the `GROUP BY` clause.
- D. They can be used on only one column in the `SELECT` clause of a SQL statement.
- E. They can be used along with the single-row function in the `SELECT` clause of a SQL statement.

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References: <https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/mastering-oracle-sql/0596006322/ch04.html>

QUESTION 70

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 consists 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_OBJECTS` 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

QUESTION 71

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the `COSTS` and `PROMOTIONS` tables.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs
      WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions
                        WHERE promo_cost < ALL
                        (SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM
                         promotions GROUP BY (promo_end_date-
                         promo_begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ALL (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
- B. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city
FROM locations l)
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
- C. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ANY (SELECT city
FROM locations l)
- D. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;
```

What is the result?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. All table rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column.
- C. The first three rows in the table are displayed in the order that they are stored.
- D. Only the three rows with the lowest values in the key column are displayed in the order that they are stored.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
- B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
- C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
- D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

- A. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date)
FROM promotions) AND
promo_category= 'INTERNET';`
- B. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');`
- C. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`
- D. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

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 SQL 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.
- 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 is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.

D. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

- A. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregating functions.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- C. The WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before grouping data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Correct Answer: ADE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')
FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')
FROM DUAL
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')
FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year'))
FROM DUAL

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
HOD VARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course_id, department_id, FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c USING (department_id)
- B. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN .department_details d ON (c.departrment_id=d.department_id)
- C. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id)
- D. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id<>d. department_id)

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

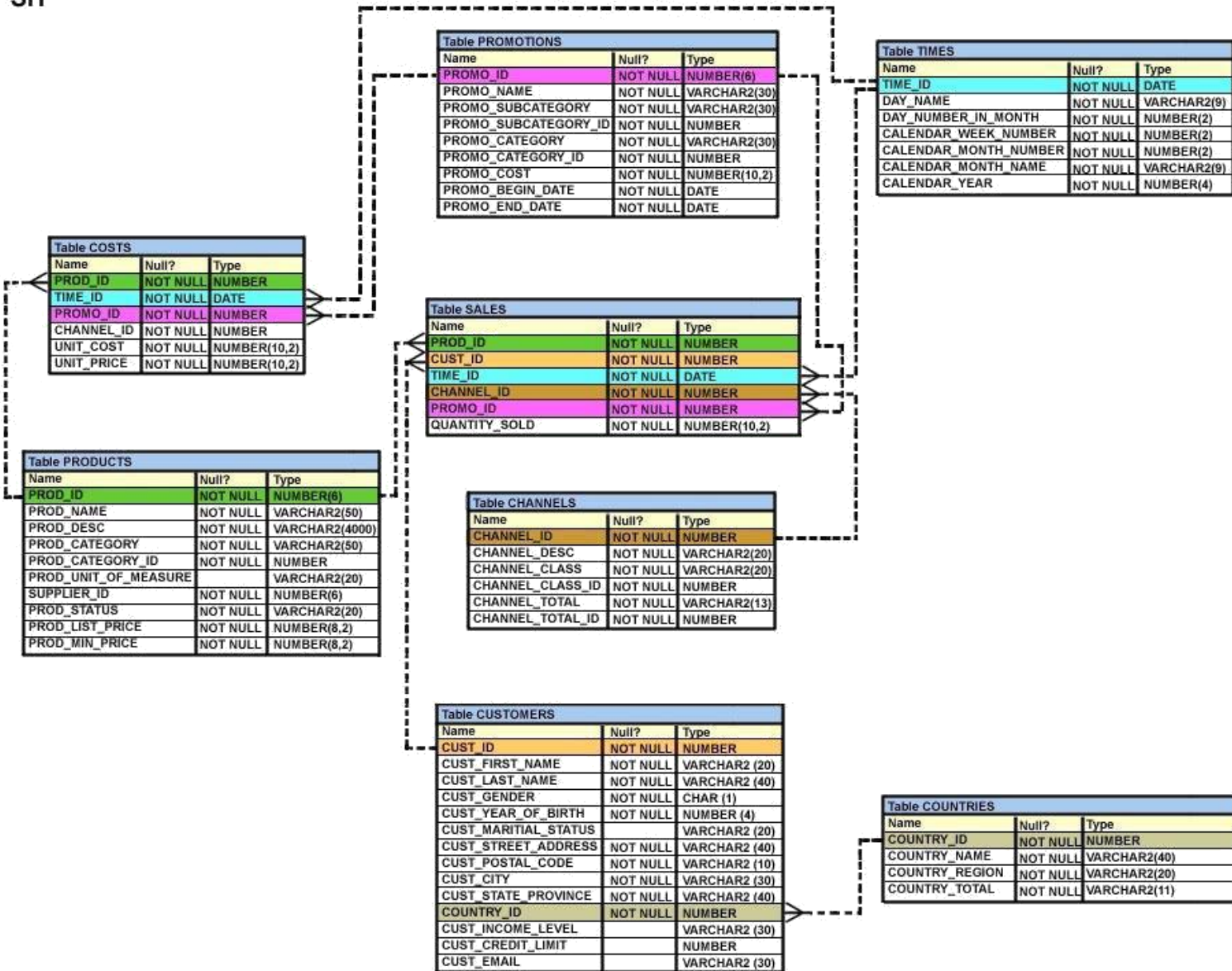
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The `PROD_ID` column is the foreign key in the `SALES` table referencing the `PRODUCTS` table.

The `CUST_ID` and `TIME_ID` columns are also foreign keys in the `SALES` table referencing the `CUSTOMERS` and `TIMES` tables, respectively.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The `NEW_SALES` table would get created and all the `FOREIGN KEY` constraints defined on the selected columns from the `SALES` table would be created on the corresponding columns in the `NEW_SALES` table.
- B. The `NEW_SALES` table would not get created because the column names in the `CREATE TABLE` command and the `SELECT` clause do not match.
- C. The `NEW_SALES` table would not get created because the `DEFAULT` value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D. The `NEW_SALES` table would get created and all the `NOT NULL` constraints defined on the selected columns from the `SALES` table would be created on the corresponding columns in the `NEW_SALES` table.

Correct Answer: D

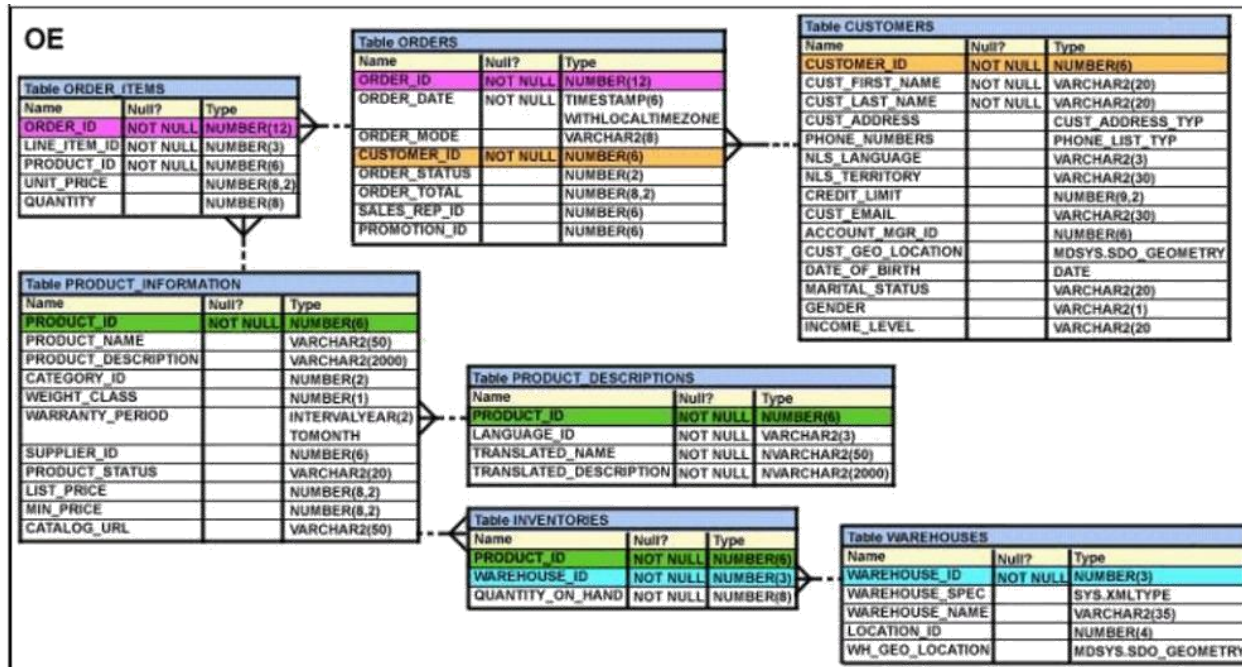
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the `ORDERS` table. The `ORDER_ID` column is the `PRIMARY KEY` in the `ORDERS` table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id)
AS
SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- B. The NEW_ODRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- C. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- D. The NEW_ODRDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84

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 > 200000 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. Each row is evaluated by the first `WHEN` clause and if the condition is false then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- B. All rows are evaluated by all the three `WHEN` clauses.
- C. Each row is evaluated by the first `WHEN` clause and if the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- D. The `INSERT` statement will return an error because the `ELSE` clause is missing.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL `GROUP BY` clause?

- A. You can use a column alias in the `GROUP BY` clause.
- B. Using the `WHERE` clause after the `GROUP BY` clause excludes rows after creating groups.
- C. The `GROUP BY` clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the `SELECT` clause.
- D. Using the `WHERE` clause before the `GROUP BY` clause excludes rows before creating groups.
- E. If the `SELECT` clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the `SELECT` clause should be included in the `GROUP BY`

clause.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS`
- B. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS`
- C. `SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- D. `SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87

You issue this command which succeeds:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE products;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
- B. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
- C. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
- D. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
- E. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens  
(citizen_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY,  
last_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL,  
first_name VARCHAR2 (50),  
address VARCHAR2 (100),  
city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first_name<>last_name) );
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is created for CITIZEN_ID.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89

Evaluate the following CRTEATE TABLE commands:

```
CREATE _TABLE orders
(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE,
cust_id NUMBER (4) );

CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord_no NUMBER (2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
qty NUMBER (3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no) );
```

The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?

- A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
- B. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
- C. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.
- D. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER (8, 2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROM programs

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.

Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15), 'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

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

```
ALTER TABLE emp  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp  
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

- A. It will be enabled and immediate.
- B. It will be enabled and deferred.
- C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.
- D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

Correct Answer: C

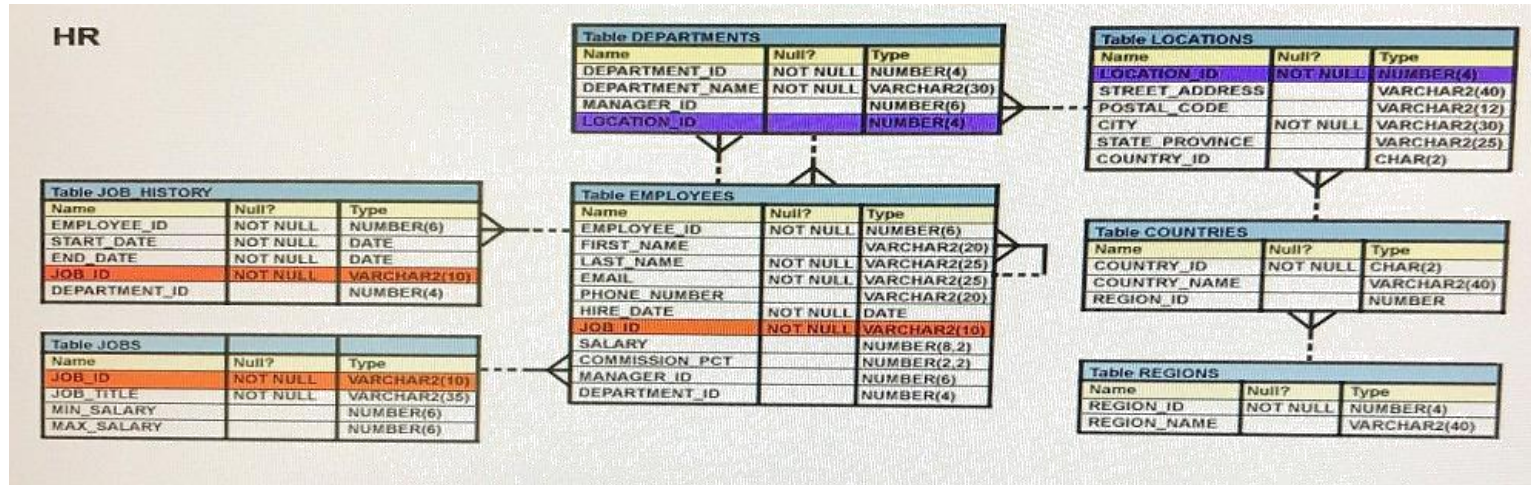
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93

View the Exhibit and examine the structure 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 not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
- B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
- C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
- 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

Section: (none)

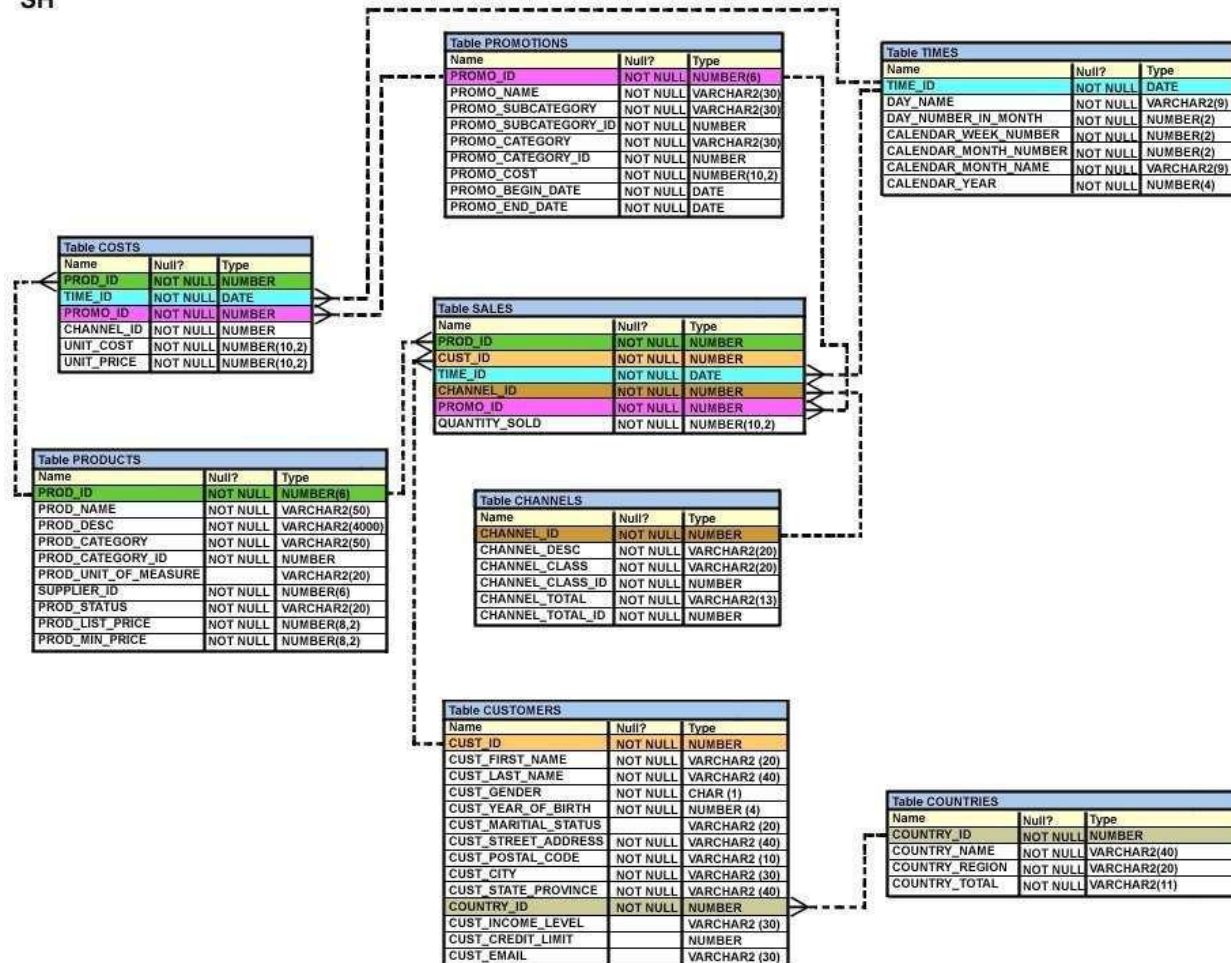
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94

View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,  
                           (SELECT CAHNNEL_ID  
                            FROM CHANNELS  
                            WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. The statement will fail because the sub-query in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
- B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
- C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
- D. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.

Correct Answer: C

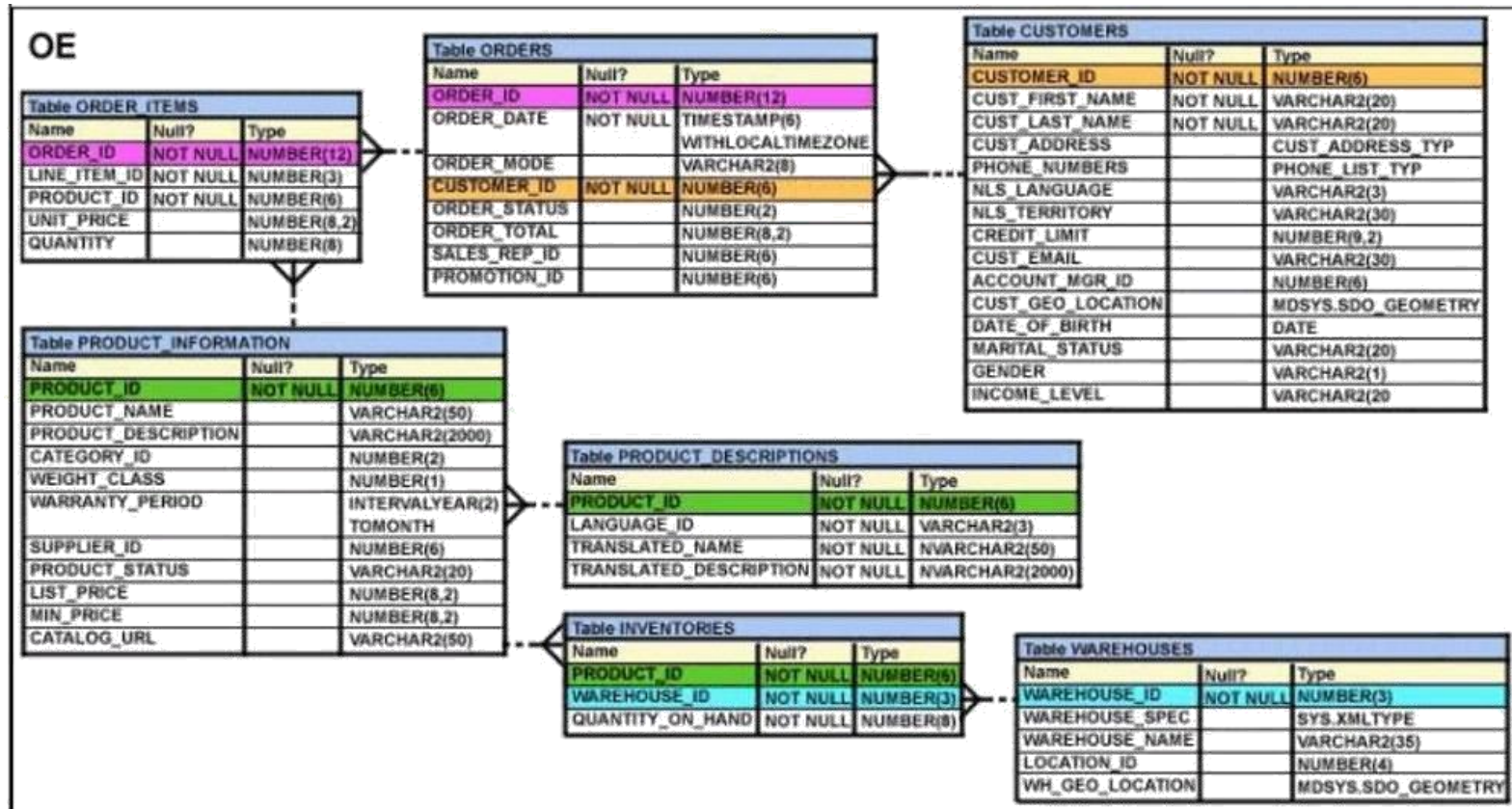
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. (Choose two.)



Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

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

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Finding the lowest value
- B. Finding the quotient
- C. Raising to a power
- D. Subtraction
- E. Addition

Correct Answer: ACE

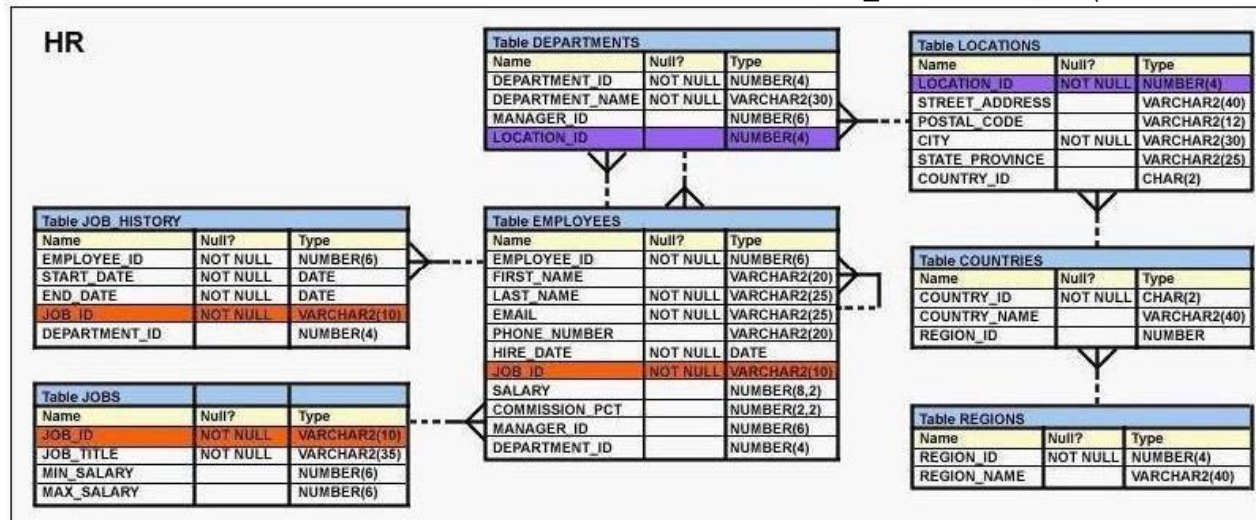
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



Examine this query which must select the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their employment.

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'
```

```
-----  
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID  
FROM JOB_HISTORY  
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';
```

Choose two correct SET operators which would cause the query to return the desired result.

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

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98

You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.)

SALESID: Number

STOREID: Number

ITEMID: Number

QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified

SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified

PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified

Which statement would create the table?

- A. CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID NUMBER (4),

- ITEMID NUMBER (4),
 QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
 SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
 PAYMENT VAR
 CHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- B. CREATE TABLE Sales
 (SALESID NUMBER (4),
 STOREID NUMBER (4),
 ITEMID NUMBER (4),
 QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
 SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
 PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
- C. CREATE TABLE Sales
 (SALESID NUMBER (4),
 STOREID NUMBER
 (4), ITEMID NUMBER
 (4),
 qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
 SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
 PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- D. Create Table sales
 (salesid NUMBER (4),
 Storeid NUMBER (4),
 Itemid NUMBER (4),
 QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1, Slsdate
 DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
 payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Correct Answer: D

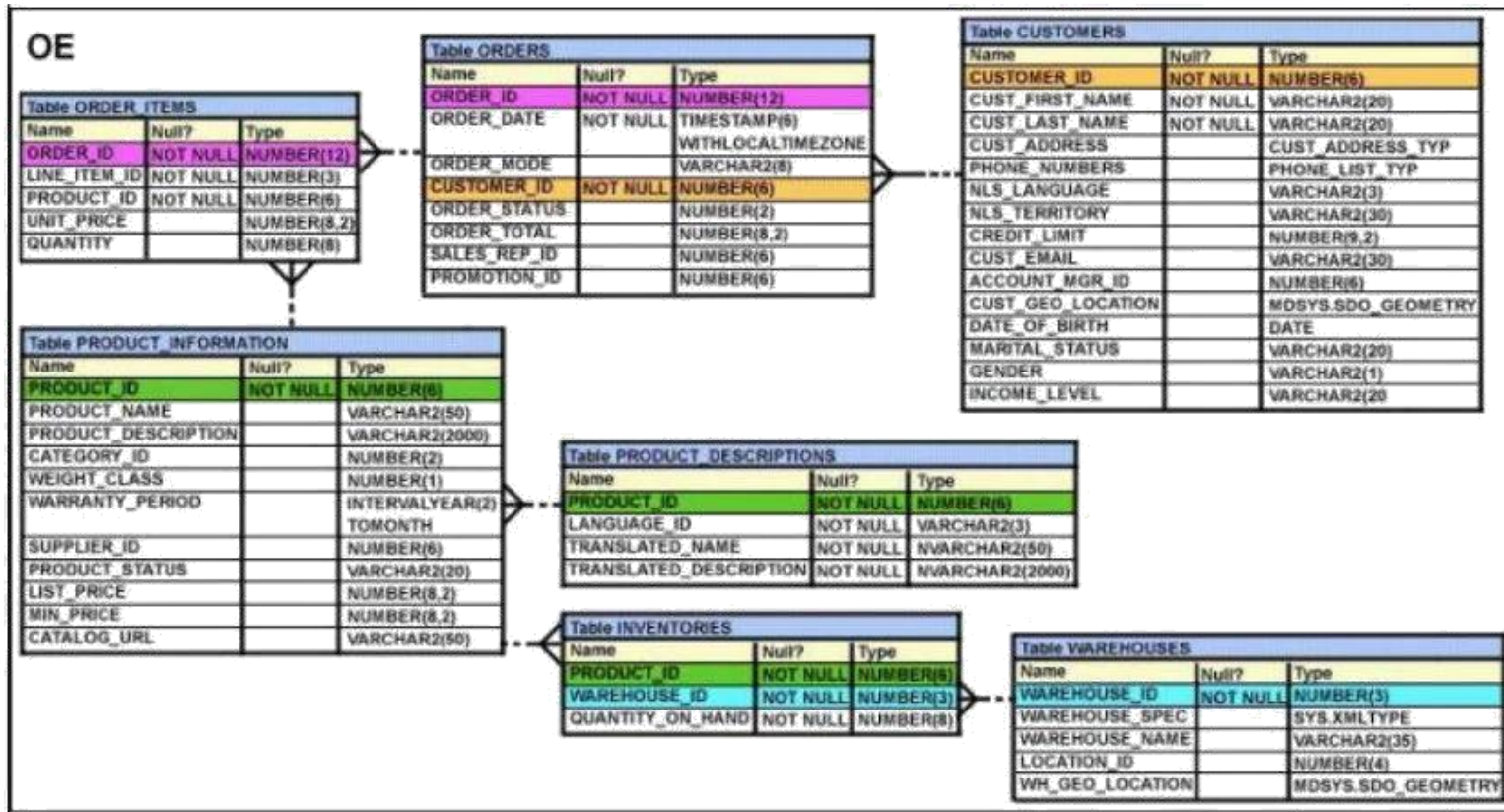
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999')
```

```
From product_information;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101

Examine the structure of the ORDERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders  
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.
- C. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS				
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2355	4	2322	19	188
2355	5	2323	17	190
2355	9	2359	226.6	204
2355	1	2289	46	200
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	3	2293	98	40
2356	4	2299	72	44
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	5	2262	95	29

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table.

Which query would produce the desired result?

- A.

```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id
HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))
FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
```
- B.

```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))
FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id);
```

- C. SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
GROUP BY order_id);
- D. SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2
SALARY		NUMBER (10, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp  
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is added to the SQL statement.
- B. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one column remains in the table.
- C. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
- D. The drop of the FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the SQL statement.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104

View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the invoice table. (Choose two.)

INVOICE

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
INV_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		VARCHAR2 (4)
INV_AMT		NUMBER (8, 2)

INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_ID	INV_AMT
-----	-----	-----	-----
1	01-APR-07	A10	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B1R	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date)) FROM invoice
- B. SELECT AVG(inv_date) FROM invoice
- C. SELECT MAX(inv_date), MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice
- D. SELECT AVG(inv_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt) FROM invoice

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105

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

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

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106

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

- A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
- B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
- D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.

E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

- A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division.
- B. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values.
- C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values.
- D. SYSDATE : returns the database server current date and time.
- E. INSTR : can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string.
- F. TRIM : can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string.

Correct Answer: BD

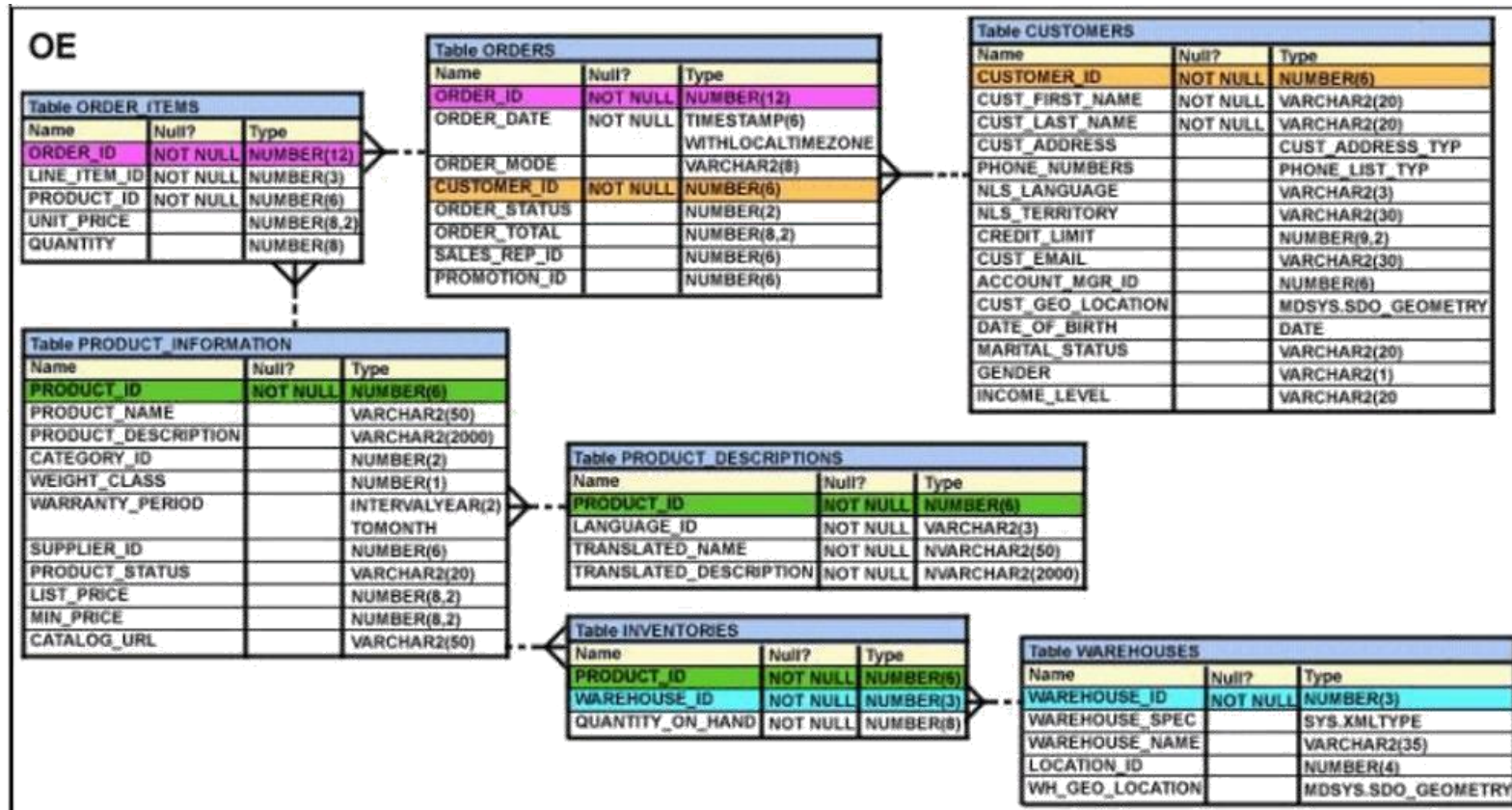
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. (Choose the best answer.)



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date >
ANY
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > ALL
(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders

WHERE order_date > ALL
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > IN
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. Removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined.
- B. Removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined.
- C. Adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table.
- D. Adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110

You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'. (Choose the best answer.)

Which query generates the required output?

- A. SELECT * FROM users
Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';
- B. SELECT * FROM users
Where user_name LIKE '%ch_\'ESCAPE\'%';
- C. SELECT * FROM users
Where user_name LIKE 'ch_\' ESCAPE \'_';

D. `SELECT * FROM users`

Where `user_name LIKE '%ch__%' ESCAPE '\';`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 111

Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

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 are the same, then the table name takes 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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 112

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 156MB-40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation	Software/Other	4000	

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either \$2000 or \$4000 and with no unit of measure.

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price FROM products
```

```
Where prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> '';
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
- B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
- C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago.

Which two statements would provide the correct output?

- A. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT minsal, maxsal
FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)
GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;
- C. SELECT minsal, maxsal
FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- D. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)
FROM (SELECT salary FROM
employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114

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

- A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
- B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
- D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
- E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116

Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

- A. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- B. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
- C. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- D. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- E. The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- F. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE	TASK_END_DATE
P01		KING	10-SEPT-07	12-SEPT-07
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEPT-07	14-SEPT-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEPT-07	18-SEPT-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEPT-07	20-SEPT-07

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them.

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

- A.

```
SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
```
- B.

```
SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
```
- C.

```
SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
```
- D.

```
SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
```

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER (10,2)

PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE		NUMBER (8,2)

In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You must list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

```
SQL > SELECT p.prod_id, count(s.prod_id)
```


FROM products p _____ sales s
 ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id
 GROUP BY p.prod_id;

Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

Correct Answer: AC

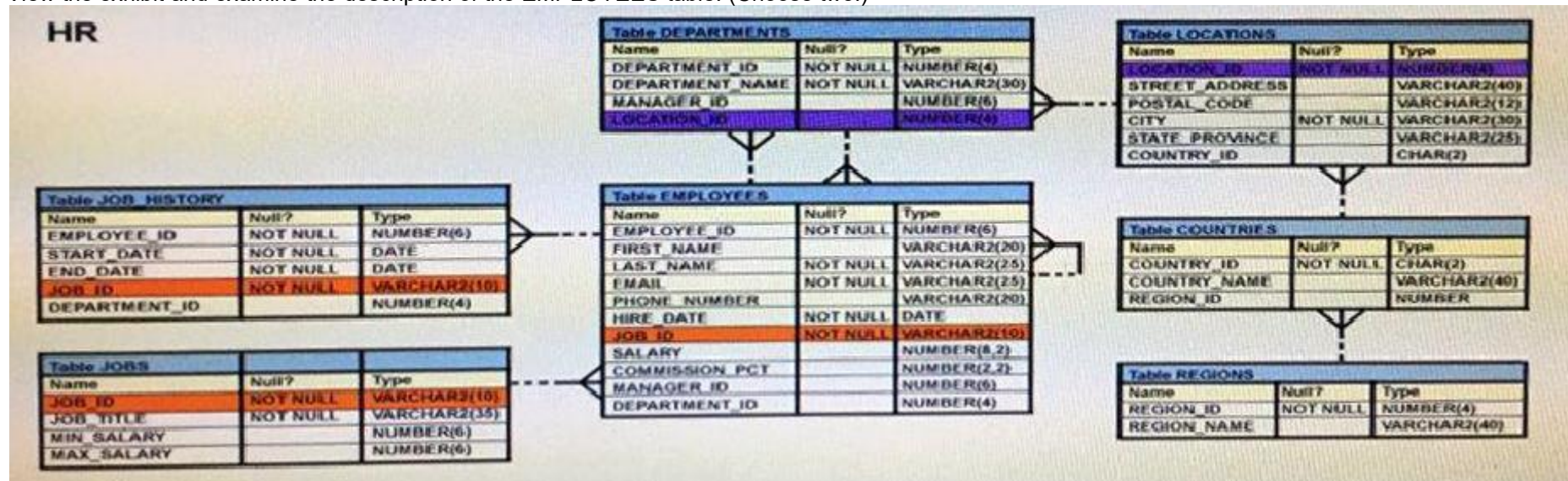
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120

View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement:

```
SELECT first_name, department_id, salary  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY department_id, first_name, salary desc;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the result?

- A. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID and FIRST_NAME column.
- B. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in ascending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
- C. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
- D. The values in the all columns would be returned in descending order.
- E. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 121

Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10, 2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)

Examine this statement:

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
```

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

- A. It will not be created because the column-specified names in the SELECT and CREATE TABLE clauses do not match.
- B. It will have NOT NULL constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- C. It will not be created because of the invalid WHERE clause.
- D. It is created with no rows.
- E. It has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 122

Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

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 constraints_name, constraints_type, search_condition, r_constraints_name, delete_rule, status,
FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS';
```

Which two statements are true about the output?

- A. The DELETE_RULE column indicates the desired state of related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.
- B. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column contains an alternative name for the constraint.
- C. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.
- D. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123

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

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.
- B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.
- C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.
- D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

Correct Answer: AD

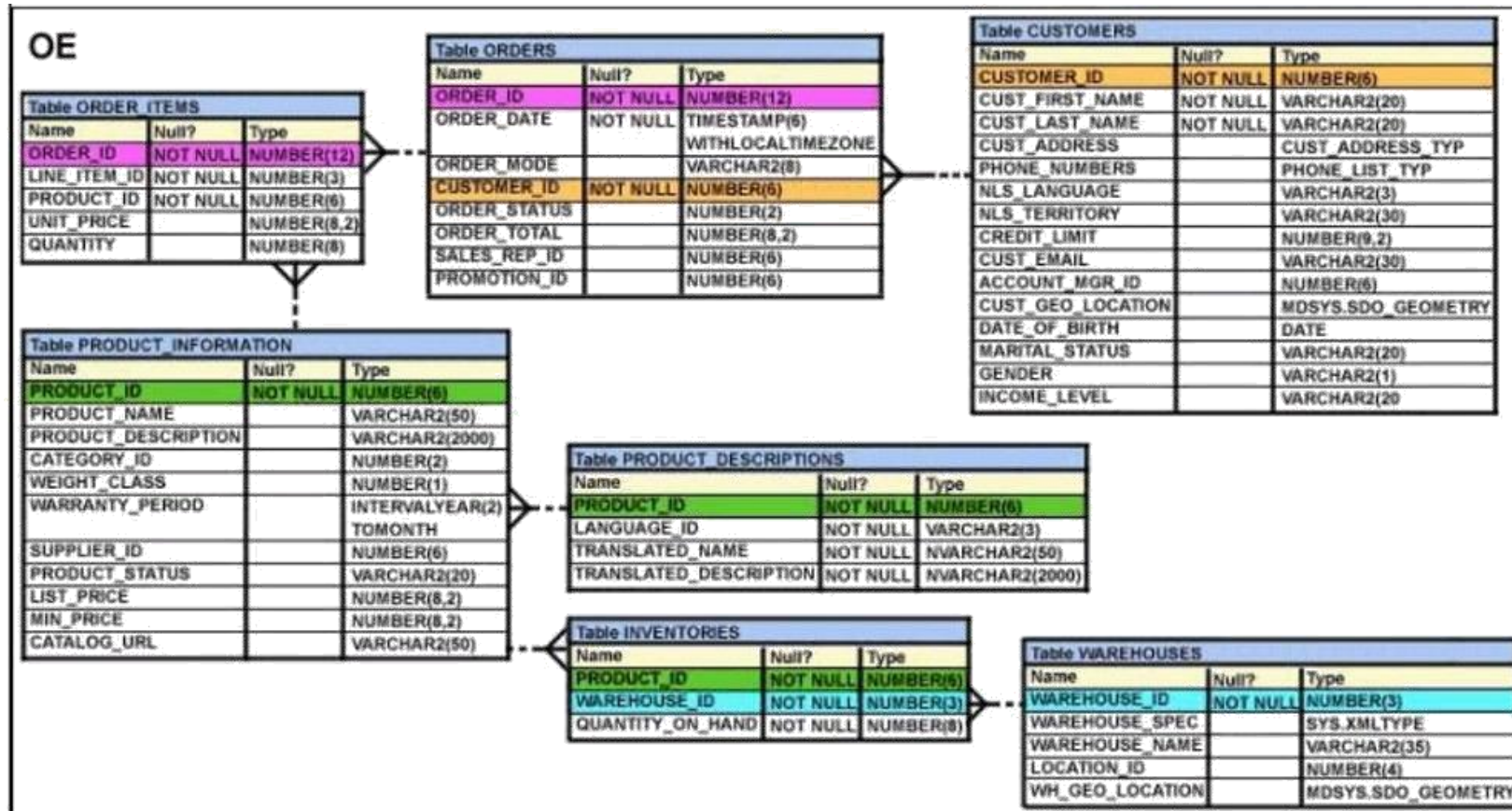
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. (Choose the best answer.)



You executed this UPDATE statement:

UPDATE

(SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders)

Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'

WHERE customer_id IN

(SELECT customer_id FROM customers

WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600);

Which statement is true regarding the execution?

A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.

- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id
FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
```

HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);

What is the result?

- A. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- D. It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 127

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NULL?</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)
STATE		VARCHAR2(3)

Examine the SQL statement:

SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;

What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.

D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 128

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null	Type

INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10,2)

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

- A. inv_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 129

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

You must display the details of employees who have manager with MANAGER_ID 100, who were hired in the past 6 months and who have salaries greater than 10000.

- A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000
UNION ALL
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)
INETERSECT
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;
- B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)
UNION ALL
(SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary

```

FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180
INTERSECT
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000);
C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100')
UNION
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180
INTERSECT
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000;
D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000
UNION ALL
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))
UNION
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;

```

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 130

Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 131

You must create a table for a banking application. (Choose the best answer.)

One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short term loan
- 2: The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.
- 3: The maximum loan period is 30 days.
- 4: Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid.

Which data type would you use?

- A. Date
- B. Number
- C. Timestamp

- D. Interval day to second
- E. Interval year to month

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 132

Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A. Subquery
- B. Self-join
- C. Full outer-join with self-join
- D. Left outer-join with self-join
- E. Right outer-join with self-join

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 133

Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

- A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
- B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
- C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
- D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
- E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 134

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction  
(trn_id char(2) primary key, Start_date  
date DEFAULT SYSDATE, End_date  
date NOT NULL);
```

The value 'A1' does not exist for trn_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, end_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135

Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.)

ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED (order_date);

Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, a new column called ORDER_DATE can be added to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER_DATE column must be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to restore the ORDER_DATE column.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 136

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as \$1,890.55? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 137

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when _____.

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 138

You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed. (Choose the best answer.)

The user must be prompted only once for the table name.

Which statement achieves those objectives?

- A.

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

```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition = &cond;
```
- C.

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 139

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

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

Correct Answer: AEF

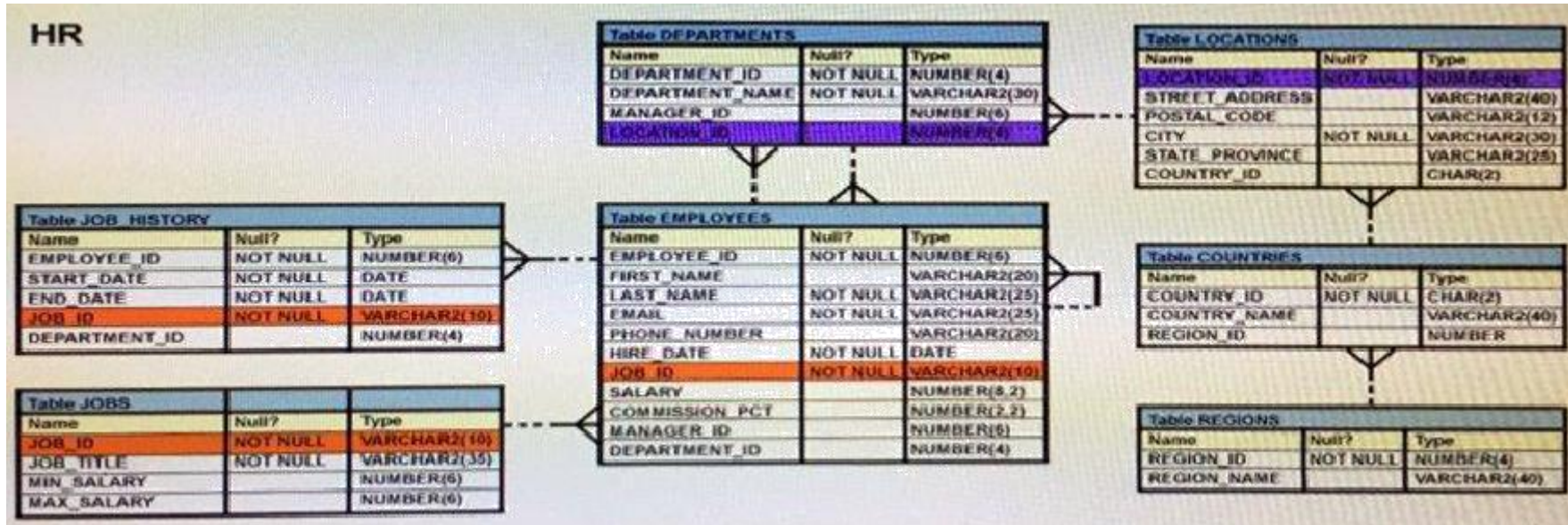
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:

```

SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM
departments
WHERE departments_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 output?

- A. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;
- B. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
- C. ORDER BY 'b';
- D. ORDER BY 3;

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141

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

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

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 142

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.)

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
Login_id NUMBER,
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
Hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER, login_id
NUMBER, employee_name
VARCHAR2(25), hire_date DATE,

CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
Login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,  
Employee_name VARCHAR2(25),  
Hire_date DATE);
```

D. CREATE TABLE employees

```
(employee_id NUMBER,  
Login_id NUMBER,  
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),  
Hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
```

E. CREATE TABLE employees

```
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,  
Login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,  
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),  
Hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

Correct Answer: BE

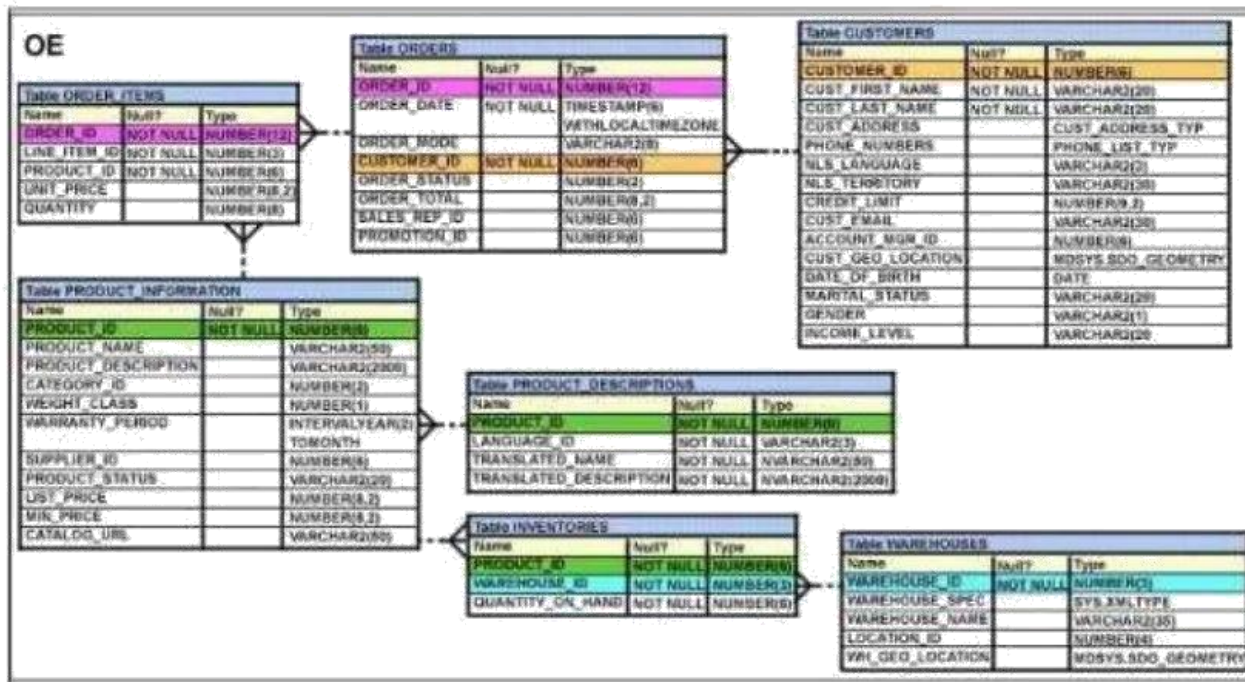
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 143

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PORDUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key.

You create an index using this command:

```
SQL > CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx
ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));
```

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

- SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
- SELECT UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information;
- SELECT UPPER(product_name)

```
FROM product_information
WHERE product_id = 2254;
D. SELECT product_id FROM
product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');
```

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 144

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 One-to-one | a) teacher to Student |
| 2 One-to-many | b) Employees to Manager |
| 3 Many-to-one | c) Person to SSN |
| 4 Many-to-many | d) Customers to Products |

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 145

A non-correlated subquery can be defined as _____. (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 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.

- B. A set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table.
- C. A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value.
- D. A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. When a DELETE statement is executed
- C. When a data definition language statement is executed
- D. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
- E. When a ROLLBACK command is executed

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 147

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
- B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
- C. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 148

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Using the PROMOTIONS table,
you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range \$0-2000 and \$2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:


```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                THEN promo_cost
                ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
AVG(CASE
    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
    THEN promo_cost
    ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause.
- B. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions.
- D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1

[WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2

WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn

ELSE else_expr]

END

QUESTION 149

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

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 150

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.

The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 151

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 152

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 153

You issued the following command:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.

- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
- D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
- E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
- F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Correct Answer: ABF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 154

Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));
```

You executed the following statement:

```
SQL> DELETE from stores
```

```
WHERE store_id=900;
```

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

- A. Disable the primary key in the STORES table.
- B. Use CASCADE keyword with DELETE statement.
- C. DELETE the rows with STORE_ID = 900 from the SALES table and then delete rows from STORES table.
- D. Disable the FOREIGN KEY in SALES table and then delete the rows.
- E. Create the foreign key in the SALES table on SALES_ID column with on DELETE CASCADE option.

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 155

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 156

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||  
                UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city, -LENGTH(cust_city), 2)))  
       FROM customers  
       WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. Abigail PA
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS

D. An error message

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 157

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
- D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
- E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 158

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 159

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report.
- B. AWR Compare Period report.
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report.
- D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 160

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 161

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: