



Test Results

surname	name	user	points
siraj	Sirajuddin Ahmed	siraj	16.277 (48%)

		R-14 Oracle mock test 2
start time:	2011-11-17 09:27:25	IN-14 Oracle mock test 2
end time:	2011-11-17 10:06:54	
time:	00:39:29	
test time [min]:	40	
basic points:	1.000	
points for wrong answer:	0.000	
points for no answer:	0.000	
max score:	34.000	
correct:	16 (47%)	

#	points	IP	start [hh:mm:ss]	end [hh:mm:ss]	time [mm:ss]	reaction [sec]	
1 S	0.000	281473913978936	09:25:46	09:27:31	01:45	94.485	
	Examine the des	cription of the EMPLOYEES	able:				
	EMP_ID NUMBE	R(4) NOT NULL					
	LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL						
	FIRST_NAME V	ARCHAR2(30)					
	DEPT_ID NUMB	ER(2)					
	JOB_CAT VARC	CHARD2(30)					
	SALARY NUMBI	ER(8,2)					
	Which statement	shows the maximum salary p	paid in each job category of each	h department?			
	- 1 5	SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MA	X(salary)				
	F	ROM employees					
	V	VHERE salary > MAX(salary)	;				
	2 8	SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MA	X(salary)				
	F	ROM employees					
		GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat, s	salary;				
	3 8	SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MA	X(salary)				
	F	ROM employees					
		GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat;					
	4 8	SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MA	X(salary)				
	F	ROM employees					
	0	GROUP BY dept_id;					
		SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MA	X(salary)				
		ROM employees;					
	_						
2 S	1.000	281473913978936	10:03:00	10:04:05	01:05	51.609	

Management has asked you to calculate the value 12*salary* comossion_pct for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST NAME VARCNAR2(35) NOT NULL SALARY NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL COMMISION_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns for all employees?

explanation

This SELECT statement provides correct usage of NVL function to calculate columns for all

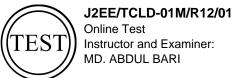
employees. Oracle give you possibility to substitute a value in place of NULL. The basic syntax for NVL() is NVL(column_name, value_if_null). Notice that the column specified in NVL() contains an actual value. That value is what Oracle returns; when the column is NULL, the special string is returned. The value specified to be returned if the column value is NULL must be the same datatype as the column specified.

	-p-000u	to be returned if the certain raids is recently be the carrie data, pe de the certain opening.
+	1	SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(nvl(commission_pct,0))
		FROM emp;
	2	SELECT last_name, 12*salary* (commission_pct,0)
	•	FROM emp;
	3	SELECT last_name, 12*salary*(decode(commission_pct,0))
		FROM emp;
	4	SELECT last_name, 12*salary*commison_pct
		FROM emp;

3 M 1.000 281473913978936 09:32:05 09:33:50 01:45 104.11

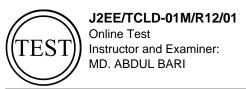
Examine the description of the STUDENTS table: STD_ID NUMBER(4) COURSE_ID VARCHARD2(10)

START_DATE DATE END_DATE DATE.



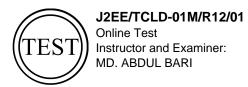


	$\underline{}$							E15/06/002-1/4
	Which	n two ago	gregate functions are valid on the	e START_D	DATE column? (Cho	oose two)		
	+	1	COUNT(start_date)					
	+	2	MIN(start_date)					
	+	3	AVG(start_date, end_date)					
	+	5	AVG(start_date) MAXIMUM(start_date)					
	+	6	SUM(start_date)					
4 S		1.000	281473913978936		09:31:02	09:32:05	01:03	57.703
	LAST	_NAME	EE tables has these columns: VARCNAR2(35)					
	1		IBER(8,2)					
	1		I_PCT NUMBER(5,2) splay the name and annual sala	ny multiplio	d by the commissio	n not for all		
			or records that have a NULL con					
		•	umn. Which SQL statement disp			,		
		nation						
	1		statement provides correct usag				\ ' \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	27 IIV N. C. al. a
	1 .	-	racle give you possibility to subs ecified in NVL() contains an actu		•			· ·
			to be returned if the column va					ing is returned. The
	Value	1	SELECT last name, (salary *			datatype as the column sp	comea.	
			FROM EMPLOYEES;	,				
	+	2	SELECT last_name, (salary *	12) * NVL(c	commission_pct, 0)			
		1 2	FROM EMPLOYEES; SELECT last_name, (salary *	10\ * NI\/I 0/	(asmission not 0	\		
		3	FROM EMPLOYEES;	12) NVL2((commission_pct, o)		
		4	SELECT last_name, (salary *	12) * IFNUL	L(commission_pct	.0)		
			FROM EMPLOYEES;			•		
						1		
5 S	V	0.000	281473913978936		10:05:08	10:06:30	01:22	64.032
			to display the system date in th T statement should you use?	e format "iv	ionday, 01 June, 20	JU1".		
		nation	1 statement should you use:					
	1 -		correct: "Day" shows the day s	elled out, "	DD" shows the two	-digit date, "Month"		
	1.		nonth spelled out, "YYYY" shows		•	•		
	mask		esses the extra spaces between					
		1	SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE FROM dual;	E, 'FMDY, D	DDD Month, YYYY')			
		2	SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE	. 'FMDAY.	DD Month, YYYY')			
			FROM dual;	,	,			
		3	SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDAT	E, 'FMDay,	DD Month, YYYY')			
		1 4	FROM dual; SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDAT	יבאסס נ	DV Month IVVVI			
		4	FROM dual;	=, FIVIDD, I	ל אוטווווו, דדד)			
	-	5	SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDAT	E, 'FMDY, [DDD Month, YYYY')		
			FROM dual;					
	1							<u> </u>
6 S		0.000	281473913978936		09:46:31	09:47:20	00:49	45.985
	1		GQL statement: IND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),	2)				
		/I dual;	11D(11CHC(MOD(1000,10),-1),	۷)				
			isplayed?					
		nation						
	1		0. MOD(x,y) function calculates			· ·		
			der when x is divided by y until to truncates x to the decimal p					
		sion of y.	tion transaces x to the accimal p	icolololi oi	y. 1(001 1 D(x,y) 100	nas x to the accimal		
	'	1	1					
		2	0					
	-	3	An error statement					
		4	0.00					
7 M	1	0.667	281473913978936		09:29:23	09:29:58	00:35	28.891
7 IVI	Which		ELECT statements displays 200				00.33	20.091
	-	1	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$0		\$2,000.00 . (
			FROM dual;	· •				
	+	2	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$1	I,NNN.NN'))			
		1 2	FROM dual;	000 00'\				
	+	3	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$9 FROM dual;	,,999.99')				
	+	4	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$#	±,###.##')				
			FROM dual;					
	+	5	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$9	,999.00')				
			FROM dual;					



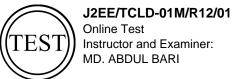


	-	6	SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '\$2,000.00') FROM dual;	
1		0.333	281473913978936 10:04:05 10:05:08 01:03	45.703
	Vhich		true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)	45.705
		nation	true about aggregate functions: (Oneode two.)	
	•		a mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT	
			o mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT grouping on the single row columns. Also it is acceptable to pass column names,	
			constraints, or other functions as parameters to an aggregate function.	
6.	+	1 1	You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.	
	-	2	You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate	
	_		functions.	
	+	3	You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the	
	•		WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.	
	_	4	You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an	
_		•	aggregate function.	
	-	5	You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single	
			group.	
	-	6	You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT	
_			statement by grouping on the single row columns.	
		0.429	281473913978936 09:58:29 09:59:32 01:03	59.437
V	Vhich	four sta	tements correctly describe functions that are available in SQL? (Choose four)	
<u>e</u> .	xplan	ation		
	•		the numeric position of a named character. DECODE translates an expression	
- 1			g it to each search value. TRIM trims the heading of trailing characters (or both)	
	+	1	DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value.	
	-	2	TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places.	
	-	3	TRIM trims the heading of trailing characters (or both) from a character string.	
	-	4	NVL2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.	
	+	5	INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character.	
	-	6	NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if	
			they are not equal.	
	+	7	NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression of	
		l	they are not equal.	
3		0.000	281473913978936 09:23:57 10:06:54 42:57	21.969
V	Vhich	clause	should you use to exclude group results?	
V	Vhich	clause :	Should you use to exclude group results?	
W	Vhich			
V	Vhich -	1	ORDER BY	
W		1 2	ORDER BY WHERE	
W		1 2 3	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY	
M		1 2 3 4	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT	
		1 2 3 4 5	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING	45.719
6	-	1 2 3 4 5	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57	45.719
S In	- n a SE	1 2 3 4 5	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed	45.719
S In in	- n a SE	1 2 3 4 5 1.000 ELECT 9	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57	45.719
S Ir in e	- n a SE n the S	1 2 3 4 5 5 1.000 ELECT SELECT sation	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed	45.719
Ir in e. T	- n a SE n the Sexplan	1 2 3 4 5 5 1.000 ELECT : SELECT : nation	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement?	45.719
Ir in e. T	- n a SE n the Sexplan	1 2 3 4 5 5 1.000 ELECT : SELECT : nation	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement? BY clause can be place only after the WHERE clause, or after FROM clause if there RE clause in the statement.	45.719
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S Ir in e.	- n a SE n the Sexplan The GF s no th	1 2 3 4 5 5 1.000 ELECT SELECT	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed f statement? BY clause can be place only after the WHERE clause, or after FROM clause if there RE clause in the statement. After the WHERE clause Before the WHERE clause Immediately after the SELECT clause	45.719
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Irriin in	- a SBs xxplam the Sexxplam + + Which - + + + + Which n the form	1 2 3 4 5 1.000 ELECT 5 SELECT 5 1.000 two are 1 2 3 4 5 6 1.000 SELECT 5 1.000 S	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed f statement? 3Y clause can be place only after the WHERE clause, or after FROM clause if there RE clause in the statement. After the WHERE clause Before the WHERE clause Immediately after the SELECT clause Before the FROM clause After the ORDER BY clause 281473913978936 09:38:24 09:40:30 02:06 character manipulation functions? (Choose two.) TRUNC TO_DATE CASE TRIM MOD REPLACE 281473913978936 09:54:59 09:55:34 00:35 T statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it	116.454
Irr in	n a SE n the sexplan the SF s no the sexplan the sexplan the sexplan the the sexplan the s	1 2 3 4 5 5 6 1.000 SELECT 1.000 two are 1 2 3 4 5 6 1.000 SELECT 1.00	ORDER BY	116.454
Irrining egy and with the second seco	n a SE n the S xxplan The GF s no the + + + Which n the f f xxplan f uncticit	1 2 3 4 5 5 6 1.000 two are 1 2 3 4 5 6 1.000 SELECT 5 6 6 1.000 The comman selection at the comman selection at the comman selection at the comman selection selection at the comman selection sele	ORDER BY WHERE GROUP BY RESTRICT HAVING 281473913978936 10:00:35 10:01:32 00:57 statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement? Stratement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement? Stratement the statement. After the WHERE clause Before the WHERE clause Before the WHERE clause Before the FROM clause Before the FROM clause After the ORDER BY clause After the ORDER BY clause After the ORDER BY clause Defore the FROM clause After the ORDER BY clause 281473913978936 09:38:24 09:40:30 02:06 Character manipulation functions? (Choose two.) TRUNC TO_DATE CASE TRIM MOD REPLACE 281473913978936 09:54:59 09:55:34 00:35 T statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it 1998"? CHAR(x, y) converts the value x to a character or converts a date to a character Character	116.454
Irrining ending services and services are services and services and services and services are services are services and services are se	n a SE n the S xxplan The GF s no the + + + Which n the f f xxplan f uncticit	1 2 3 4 5 5 6 1.000 two are 1 2 3 4 5 6 1.000 SELECT 5 6 6 1.000 The comman selection at the comman selection at the comman selection at the comman selection selection at the comman selection sele	ORDER BY	116.454



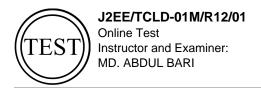


	2		HAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy	/ ')				
	3	FROM dual;	DE/CLIDOTD/C	YSDATE, 8), 'YYYY'	\				
		FROM dual;	DE(30B31K(3	TODATE, 0), TITT	,				
	+ 4	SELECT TO_CH	HAR(SYSDATE	:,'yyyy')					
		FROM dual;							
	5	SELECT TO_DA FROM dual;.	ATE(SYSDATE	,'yyyy')					
		i Kolvi ddai,.							
14 M	1.000	281473	3913978936	09:55:34		09:58:29	02:55		163.75
<u> </u>		IERS table has the						•	
		ID NUMBER(4) N NAME VARCHAF		1111					
		DRESS VARCHA	` '	OLL					
	_	SS VARCHAR2(5	` '						
	_	RESS VARCHAR2	` '						
		ADDRESS VARCH DDRESS VARCH	, ,						
	_	DE VARCHAR2(1:	. ,						
		PHONE VARCHA	, ,						
		IER_ID column is		for the table. mers? (Choose two.	١				
	explanation	terrierits iirid trie ri	uniber of custo	iners: (Choose two.)				
		ents provide corre	ct syntax and s	emantics to show the	e number of custo	mers.			
		•		on symbol of all colum	nns "*" or just with	one column			
		ery will be proces							
	+ 1	SELECT COUN FROM custome	/						
	+ 2	SELECT COUN							
		FROM custome	·						
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		FROM custome	,						
	+ 6	SELECT COUN FROM custome	,						
		Tree de de de la constante	,						
15 M	0.600		3913978936	09:27:31		09:29:23	01:52		108.328
		tements about the	evaluation of o	clauses in a SELECT	statement are tri	ue? (Choose			
	two.) explanation								
		atement WHERE	clause comes a	fter the FROM claus	e and before GR	OUP By			
				data group wise and		e GROUP			
		d ORDER BY clau	se comes after	at end of SELECT s		DE clause			
		The Oragle Con	or will evaluate	ON ODDED BY MOU	se belole a Whi	RE Clause.			
				an ORDER BY clau	efore a GROUP F	N clause			
	- <u>2</u> + 3	The Oracle Serv	er will evaluate	a WHERE clause be					
		The Oracle Serv	ver will evaluate ver will evaluate		se before a HAVI	NG clause.			
		The Oracle Service The Oracle Service	ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clau	se before a HAVI e before a HAVIN	NG clause. IG clause.			
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY claus a GROUP BY claus a HAVING clause b	se before a HAVI e before a HAVIN	NG clause. IG clause. clause.	02:00		140 670
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5	The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv 281473	ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate 3913978936	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b	se before a HAVI e before a HAVIN efore a WHERE (NG clause. IG clause.	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5	The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv The Oracle Serv 281473	ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate 3913978936	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY claus a GROUP BY claus a HAVING clause b	se before a HAVI e before a HAVIN efore a WHERE (NG clause. IG clause. clause.	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x)	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate says 13978936 mby using the so convert the valuate ver will evaluate says 13978936 mby using the says 139789 mby using the says 13978 mby using the says 13978 mby using the says 13978 mby us	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strii	The Oracle Serv 281473 ks can you perform function is used tog using formatting	ver will evaluate 3913978936 m by using the convert the valuate of convertions.	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strii + 1	The Oracle Serv 281473 ks can you perform function is used tog using formatting Convert '10' to 1	ver will evaluate ver ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will evaluate ver will	a a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strii + 1 - 2	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate 3913978936 mby using the convert the variation of convertions.	a a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strii + 1	The Oracle Serv 281473 ks can you perform function is used tog using formatting Convert '10' to 1	ver will evaluate 3913978936 mm by using the convert the variety of convertions.	a a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause b 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strii + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Servi	ver will evaluate ver convert the variation of the vertical vertic	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strit + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service The O	ver will evaluate ver convert the variation of the vertices of the vertices	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24	02:00		118.672
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Servi	ver will evaluate ver ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two)	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24			
16 M	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Servi	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function?	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e fore a WHERE ((Choose two) or converts a date	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19	02:00		118.672
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Servi	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function? Illue x to a character of to a date expression	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e fore a WHERE ((Choose two) or converts a date	NG clause. IG clause. clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19			
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL state	The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Service Service The Oracle Servi	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function? Illue x to a character of to a date expression	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI efore a WHERE ((Choose two) or converts a date	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strit - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL state column SALA	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate ver expression of the vertical	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be 09:36:24 TO_CHAR function? It to a date xpression 09:47:20 ual Salary for the calculations and or the calculations are considered as a constant of the calculations and the calculations are considered as a constant of the calculations are calculated as a constant of the calculated as a constant of th	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e before a WHERE of the second of the s	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL state	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate ver the valuation vertical very very very very very very very very	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause a GROUP BY clause a HAVING clause be a HAVING clause	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e before a WHERE of the second of the s	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strit - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL state column SALA	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause an GROUP BY clause an ANNING clause be a HAVING clau	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e before a WHERE of the second of the s	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			
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	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tas explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strit + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL stat column SALA	The Oracle Service The Oracle The Or	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause an GROUP BY clause an Advince clause be an HAVING clause be an HAVING clause be an HAVING clause be a HAVING clause by cl	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e before a WHERE of the second of the s	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			
	+ 3 - 4 + 5 0.667 Which two tass explanation TO_CHAR(x) character strin + 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6 0.000 Which SQL state column SALA	The Oracle Service The Oracle Se	ver will evaluate ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ver ve	a WHERE clause be an ORDER BY clause an ORDER BY clause an GROUP BY clause an Advince clause be an HAVING clause be an HAVING clause be an HAVING clause be a HAVING clause by cl	se before a HAVI e before a HAVI e before a WHERE of the second of the s	NG clause. IG clause. IG clause. 09:38:24 e to a 09:49:19 ALARY*12?			



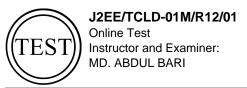


		FROM employees;				
	4	SELECT ename, salary*12 "An	nnual Salary"			
		FROM employees;				
B S	1.000	281473913978936	09:54:38	09:54:59	00:21	20.782
		would you use in a SELECT states greater then 5000?	tement to limit the display to th	iose empioyees		
WIIOS	1	GROUP BY SALARY > 5000				
+	2	WHERE SALARY > 5000				
	3	ORDER BY SALARY > 5000.				
	4	HAVING SALARY > 5000				
	•					
S	1.000	281473913978936	09:29:59	09:30:26	00:27	22.813
		alculate the total of all salaries in	the accounting department. V	Which group function		
shou	ld you us	e? LARGEST				
	2	COUNT				
	3	MIN				
	4	MAX				
+	5	SUM				
	6	TOTAL				
S	0.000	281473913978936	09:24:50	09:25:11	00:21	18.359
		T statement will the result 'ellowe	orld' from the string 'HelloWor	ld'?		
	anation					
		accept a string describing the da				
	im as	both side of column value i.e. left	t and right. In the following sta	tement this function		
		/ER(TRIM ('H' FROM 'HelloWorld	d')) FROM dual:			
		ve statement trim function will ren		elloWorld' and		
LOW	ER functi	on will convert the remaining cha	aracter to lower case.			
	1	SELECT LOWER(TRIM ('H' FF		al;		
	2					
			elloWorld', 2, 1) FROM dual;			
	3	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual;			
	3 4	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helio SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('He	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual;			
-	3	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual;	;		
-	3 4 5	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('He SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorlo	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual;		00:46	34 796
	3 4 5 0.000	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helio SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('He	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual;	10:02:18	00:46	34.796
Evalu	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('He SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld 281473913978936	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32		00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s	3 4 5 0.000 uate this S ECT e.emsales amo	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld 281473913978936 SQL statement: ployee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5* count * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct)		00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI	3 4 5 0.000 uate this S ECT e.emsales amo	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld 281473913978936 SQL statement: ployee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5* count * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_ yees e, sales s	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct)		00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI	3 4 5 0.000 uate this S ECT e.emsales amo	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld 281473913978936 SQL statement: ployee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5* count * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct)		00:46	34.796
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Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE	3 4 5 0.000 uate this SECT e.emsales amo	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelloWorld SELECT SUBSTR('HelloWorld 281473913978936 SQL statement: ployee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5* count * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_ yees e, sales s	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation?	10:02:18	00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE	3 4 5 0.000 uate this S ECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUB	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? he value displayed in the CAL	10:02:18 C_VALUE column.	00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Hello SELECT SUBSTR('Hello World SELECT SUBSTR('I Hello	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? he value displayed in the CAL	10:02:18 C_VALUE column.	00:46	34.796
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Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE	0.000 uate this SECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Hello SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Hello SELECT SUBSTR('Hello World SELECT SUBSTR('15* e.salary) + (.5* vount* (.35* e.bonus)) AS CALC_vees e, sales s ployee_id = s.emp_id; vee if you remove all the parenth. There will be no difference in the The value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported.	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALI _C_VALUE column will be high	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. her.		
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	3 4 5 0.000 Date this \$ ECT e.em sales amc M employ RE e.em 1 2 3 4 0.000	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('15 * e.salary) + (.5 * ount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_reses e, sales s ployee_id = s.emp_id; Then if you remove all the parenth There will be no difference in the The value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. The value displayed in the CAL 281473913978936	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CAL _C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31	00:46	34.796
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	0.000 uate this SECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('15 e. salary) + (.5 * Ount * (.35 * e. bonus)) AS CALC_rees e, sales s ployee_id = s.emp_id; on the complex substraint of the value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. The value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. 281473913978936 isplays '01-JAN-02' when the EN	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALI _C_VALUE column will be low	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31		
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	3 4 5 0.000 Date this \$ ECT e.em sales amc M employ RE e.em 1 2 3 4 0.000	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(ENDISTRICT) ('1.5 * Out 1 * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_rees e, sales s ployee_id = s.emp_id; out if you remove all the parenth. There will be no difference in the three will be no difference in the three value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. The value displayed in the CAL SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, SELECT ROUND(enroll_date,	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALI _C_VALUE column will be low	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31		
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM students) SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM students)	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALI _C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 IROLL_DATE value is '01-JULI 'DAY')	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31		
Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	0.000 uate this SECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student') SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, S	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALI _C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 IROLL_DATE value is '01-JULI 'DAY')	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31		
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Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	0.000 Jate this SecT e.em sales among Memploy RE e.em 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 2	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student;	oWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? he value displayed in the CALC _C_VALUE column will be high C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUL' 'DAY') 'MONTH')	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:31		
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Evalu SELE + (s.s FROI WHE What	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amc M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(en	oworld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? he value displayed in the CALL _C_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:31		
Evalu SELE + (s.s FRO) What	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amco M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(e) FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(oworld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALi_C_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:3101'?	02:10	122.204
Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE What SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SEL	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(eFROM student; SELECT ROUN	oworld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 JROLL_DATE value is '01-JUL' 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY'))	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:3101'?		
Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FROI WHE What SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SEL	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this \$ ECT e.em Sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sEROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sERO	oworld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 JROLL_DATE value is '01-JUL' 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY'))	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:3101'?	02:10	122.204
Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FROI WHE What SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SEL	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this SecT e.em Sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sEROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sERO	oworld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 JROLL_DATE value is '01-JUL' 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY'))	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:3101'?	02:10	122.204
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Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE What SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SEL	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this S ECT e.em sales amc M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu ose three mation CAT, RC	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sEROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(sERO	ellowWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE esess from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CAL _C_VALUE column will be high _C_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUI 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY')) 09:33:50 ate character, number, or date	10:02:18 C_VALUE column. ner. er. 09:46:31 -01'? 09:35:14 column values?	02:10	122.204
Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE What SELE Whice SELE Whice SELE Whice SELE White SELE WHE WHAT SELE WHE WHITE SELE WHE WHITE SELE WHE WHITE SELE WHITE SE	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this S ECT e.em sales amc M employ RE e.em 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu ose three anation CAT, RC acter, nun	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('HelioWorld SELECT SUBSTR('HelioWorld SELECT SUBSTR('15 * e.salary) + (.5 * ount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_rees e, sales s ployee_id = s.emp_id; Den if you remove all the parenth There will be no difference in the The value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. The value displayed in the CAL An error will be reported. The value displayed in the CAL SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(enroll_date, FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(e) FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(e) FROM student; SELECT ROUND(TO_CHAR(e) FROM student; DUND and INSTR are three single output since the same single output since single output single output since single output since single output since single output since single output	ellowWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALL_C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUI 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY')) dete character, number, or date are character, number, or date are consistent of the column of the column will be used.	D_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:3101'? 09:35:14 column values?	02:10	122.204
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Evalus SELE + (s.s FRO) WHE What SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SELE SEL	3 4 5 0.000 uate this \$ ECT e.em sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu ose three anation CAT, RC acter, nun CAT func on will rou 1	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(ENTO) AS CALC SELECT ROUND(ENTO) AS CALC SELECT ROUND(ENTO) AND SELECT ROUND(E	ellowWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALL_C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUI 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY')) dete character, number, or date are character, number, or date are consistent of the column of the column will be used.	D_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:3101'? 09:35:14 column values?	02:10	122.204
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Evaluation SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE What SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE What SELE + (s.s. FRO) WHE S	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this S ECT e.em Sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu ose three anation CAT , RC acter, nun CAT func CAT f	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('14 Sensitive sensit	ellowWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALL_C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUI 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY')) dete character, number, or date are character, number, or date are consistent of the column of the column will be used.	D_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:3101'? 09:35:14 column values?	02:10	122.204
SELE + (s.s. FROI WHE What	3 4 5 0.000 Jate this S ECT e.em Sales amo M employ RE e.em t will happ 1 2 3 4 0.000 h script d 1 2 3 4 0.200 h three fu ose three anation CAT , RC acter, nun CAT func on will rou 1 2	SELECT INITCAP(TRIM ('Helic SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR('Helic SELECT SUBSTR('Helic SELECT ROUND(ENTO) AS CALC Lowers e, sales selected in the selected set of the selected set o	ellowWorld', 1,1)) FROM dual; ellowWorld', 1, 1) FROM dual; d',1) FROM dual; 10:01:32 e.commission_pct) _VALUE eses from the calculation? ne value displayed in the CALL_C_VALUE column will be high LC_VALUE column will be low 09:44:21 NROLL_DATE value is '01-JUI 'DAY') 'MONTH') 'YEAR') enroll_date, 'YYYY')) dete character, number, or date are character, number, or date are consistent of the column of the column will be used.	D_VALUE column. her. er. 09:46:3101'? 09:35:14 column values?	02:10	122.204



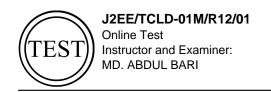


S									
,	1	0.000	281473913978936	09:49:19		09:50:22		01:03	57.375
	Which s	tatemer	t concerning SQL functions is	true?					•
	explana	ation .							
:	Single ro	ow char	acter functions accept characte	er data as input and can ret	turn both chara	acter and			
	number	values.	Character functions are case of	conversion function and cha	aracter manipu	lation			
1	functions	s							
		1	All date functions return DATE	data type values.					
	-	2	Single-row functions can only I	oe used in SELECT and W	HERE clauses				
		3	Conversion functions convert a	a column definition from one	e data type to	another data type	Э.		
		4	Character functions can return	character or number value	es.				
S		1.000	281473913978936	09:40:50		09:41:54		01:04	57.844
	Evaluate	e the SC	L statement:		•				•
:	SELEC ₁	T ROUN	D(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936	, 2)					
	FROM c								
Ľ	Which v	alues a	e displayed?						
	<u>explana</u>	ation							
			3,-1) will round value to 1 decir						
- 1			5,2) will truncate value to 2 dec	imal					
Ľ	The ans		be 50 and 45.93						
_			46 and 45.93						
_			45 and 45.93						
L			46 and 45						
L			45.95 and 45.93						
	+		50 and 45.93						
L		6	50 and 45.9						
М		0.714	281473913978936	09:22:25		09:23:57		01:32	83.062
Ľ	Which o		lowing functions are available i	n SQL? (Choose four)					
	+		DECODE.						
	+	2	NULLIF.						
L	+		NGL.						
L	+		TRAM.						
	-	5	CASCADE.						
	-	6	TRIM.						
	+	7	INSTR.						
_		•							
S		0.000	0	09:59:32		::		:	0
,	What is	true of	using group functions on colum	ins that contain NULL value	es?				l.
			Group functions on columns in			use the keyword			
_			INC_NULLS.		-	-			
		_							
		2	Group functions on columns ig	nore NULL values.					
			Group functions on columns ig Group functions on columns re		L values.				
F	7	3		turning dates include NULI					
		3 4	Group functions on columns re	turning dates include NULI turning numbers include N	ULL values.	contain NULL v	alues.		
		3 4	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re	turning dates include NULI turning numbers include N	ULL values.	contain NULL v	alues.		
S		3 4	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re	turning dates include NULI turning numbers include N	ULL values.	contain NULL v	alues.	01:10	65.672
		3 4 5 0.000	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14	ULL values.		alues.	01:10	65.672
		3 4 5 0.000 SQL stat	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14	ULL values.		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 GQL stat	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14	ULL values.		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 GQL stat ation alue sub	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu	eturning dates include NULI sturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value.	ULL values.		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue sub	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value btract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP;	ULL values.		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 SQL state ation alue sult	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value btract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; COM EMP;	IULL values. n columns that		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 SQL state ation alue sul 1 2 3	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value btract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; COM EMP; C(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI	IULL values. n columns that		alues.	01:10	65.672
1	Which S explana	3 4 5 0.000 SQL state ation alue sul 1 2 3	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value btract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; COM EMP; C(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI	IULL values. n columns that		alues.	01:10	65.672
	Which S explana DATE va	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue subsequent 1 2 3 4	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FR	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; com EMP; (hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP;	IULL values. n columns that	09:36:24	alues.		
i i	Which S explana DATE va	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue sulfation 3 4 0.000	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N ennot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; com EMP; c(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP; 10:02:18	IULL values. n columns that		alues.	01:10	65.672
S	Which S explana DATE value -	3 4 5 0.000 SQL state ation alue sulfine alu	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FR	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N ennot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; com EMP; c(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP; 10:02:18	IULL values. n columns that	09:36:24	alues.		
S	Which S explana DATE va - In which explana	3 4 5 0.000 SQL state ation alue sulfine alu	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value btract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT Sysdate-hire_date_FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936 rould you use a FULL OUTER.	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. atte + 7)FROM EMP; COM EMP; ((hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP; 10:02:18 JOIN?	IULL values. n columns that	09:36:24	alues.		
S	Which S explana DATE va In which explana Oracle9i	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue subtence ation 1 2 3 4 0.000 case wation i also m	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936 ould you use a FULL OUTER akes it possible for you to easi	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N ennot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; ROM EMP; ((hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP; 10:02:18 JOIN?	IULL values. n columns that	09:36:24 10:03:00 cords	alues.		
S	Which S explana DATE va In which explana Oracle9ifrom the	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue sut 1 2 3 4 0.000 a case we ation i also me tables	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936 ould you use a FULL OUTER. akes it possible for you to easithat would have been displaye	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N ennot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; ROM EMP; ((hire_Date), 6) FROM EMI ROM EMP; 10:02:18 JOIN?	IULL values. n columns that	09:36:24 10:03:00 cords	alues.		
S	Which S explana DATE vi In which explana Oracle9 from the RIGTH (3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue sut 1 2 3 4 0.000 a case we ation i also me stables OUTER	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936 ould you use a FULL OUTER. akes it possible for you to easi that would have been displayed JOIN clauses.	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used of 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; com EMP; com EMP; 10:02:18 JOIN? ly execute a full outer join, d if you had used both LEF	P; including all re	09:36:24 10:03:00 cords	alues.		
S	Which S explana DATE va In which explana Oracle9ifrom the	3 4 5 0.000 GQL state ation alue sut 1 2 3 4 0.000 n case we ation i also me tables OUTER 1	Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns re Group functions on columns ca 281473913978936 ement returns a numeric value otract DATE value will return nu SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_d SELECT sysdate-hire_date FR SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX SELECT ROUND(hire_date)FI 281473913978936 ould you use a FULL OUTER of akes it possible for you to easi that would have been displayed JOIN clauses. You want all matched and unm	eturning dates include NULI eturning numbers include N annot be accurately used or 09:35:14 ? umeric value. ate + 7)FROM EMP; com EMP; com EMP; 10:02:18 JOIN? ly execute a full outer join, of if you had used both LEF enatched data from only one	P; including all re	09:36:24 10:03:00 cords	alues.		
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condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outerjoin. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outerjoin to another condition by using the OR operator. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outerjoin to another condition by using the OR operator. You use (*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin. 3 You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outerjoin. You use an outerjoin to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin. 5 In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without 6 matching rows, to perform an outerjoin. 31 S 0.000 281473913978936 09:30:26 09:31:02 00:36 30.328 What is true about joining tables through an equijoin? explanation For N joined tables using Oracle or ANSI/ISO syntax for table joins, you need at least N-1 equijoin conditions in the WHERE clause of your SELECT statement or N-1 JOIN table_name ON join_condition clauses in order to avoid a Cartesian product, respectively. You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin. You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin. You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement. 3 4 To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by 5 specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions 32 M 1.000 281473913978936 09:51:07 09:54:38 03:31 202.515 Which two operators can be used in an outer join condition? (Choose two.) explanation Outer Join can be used to also see rows that do not meet the join condition. For an outer join you can use the equality (=) operator with AND operator in the join condition. IN 3 AND 4 OR 33 S 09:44:20 02:26 134.75 1 000 281473913978936 09:41:54 Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables: **EMPLOYEES** EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER MANAGER_ID NUMBER LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) DEPARTMENTS DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER MANAGER_ID NUMBER DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(35) LOCATION_ID NUMBER You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join? explanation Equijoins are also called simple joins or inner joins. Equijoin involve primary key and foreign key. SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id FROM employees, departments SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id; SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id; SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D 4 WHERE manager_id =manager_id; 34 M 0.667 281473913978936 09:50:22 09:51:07 00:45 44.515 In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.) explanation You use an outer join to also see rows that do not meet the join condition. The columns being joined have NULL values. The tables being joined have only matched data The tables being joined have only unmatched data 3 The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data. 5 The tables being joined have NOT NULL columns. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship.





topics

points	correct	module	
	points	correct	topic
16.277 / 34 (48%)	16 / 34 (47%)	Oracle9i	
	2 / 7 (29%)	2 / 7 (29%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 5-1
	3 / 9 (33%)	3 / 9 (33%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 4-1
	3.5 / 5 (70%)	3 / 5 (60%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 6-2
	0.667 / 1 (67%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 6-3
	1.143 / 2 (57%)	1 / 2 (50%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 7-4
	0.6 / 1 (60%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 5-2
	2 / 2 (100%)	2 / 2 (100%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 6-1
	0.2 / 1 (20%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Single-Row Functions & Group Functions 5-3
	0 / 1 (0%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 6-1
	0.5 / 1 (50%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 6-3
	0 / 1 (0%)	0 / 1 (0%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 5-1
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 4-2
	1 / 1 (100%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 4-1
	0.667 / 1 (67%)	1 / 1 (100%)	Displaying Data from Multiple Tables 6-2