

1z0-071.131q

Number: 1z0-071

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min

1z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

Exam A**QUESTION 1**

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 2

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:

QUESTION 3

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 4

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 5

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 6

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 must display the NAME of stores 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 7

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 8

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)

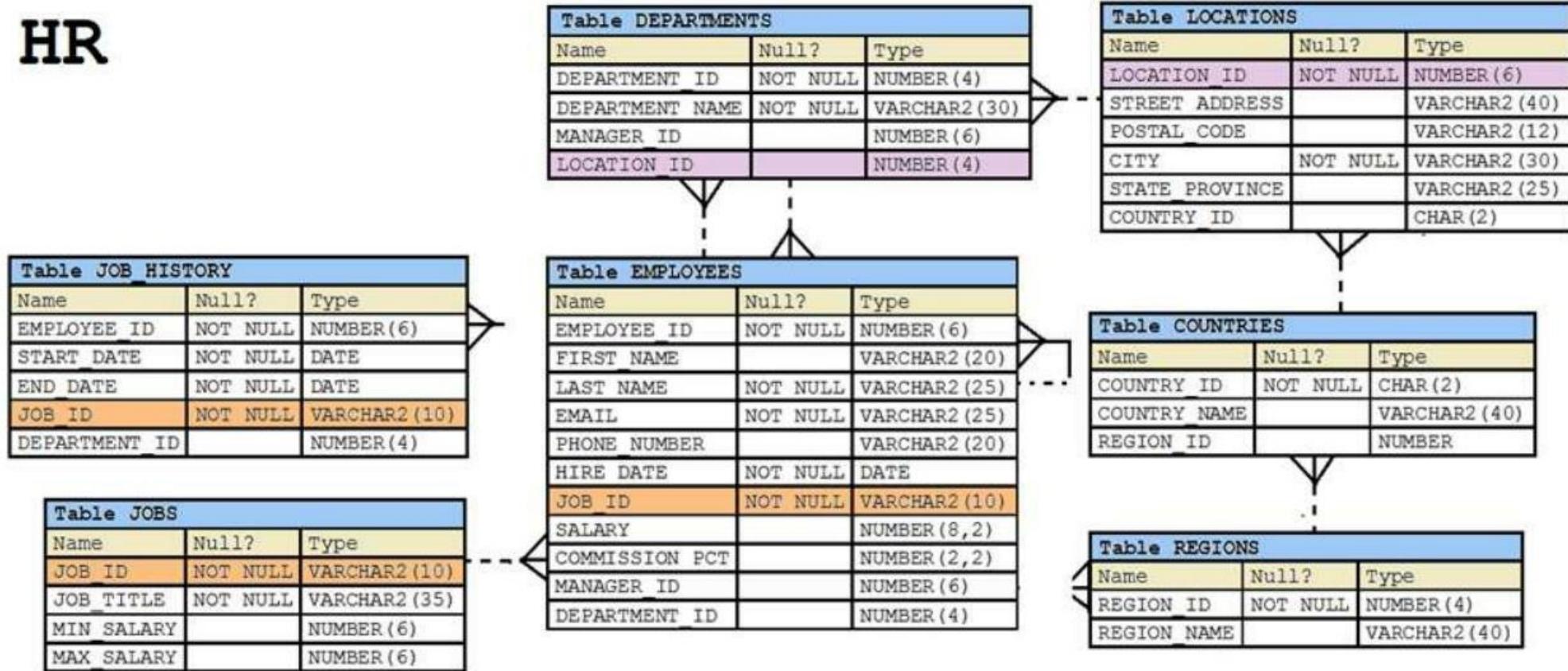
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

HR



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A.

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

```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
```

- ```
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
```
- C. 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;
- D. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee"  
FROM employees m JOIN employees e  
WHERE m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id AND e.manager\_id = 100

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 10**

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 11**

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 LEFT 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:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 12**

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 13**

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

## **QUESTION 14**

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 must 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 15**

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 16**

Which three statements are true regarding the data types? (Choose three.)

- 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 17**

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

- 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/rrefsqj13658.html>

#### **QUESTION 18**

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 19**

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 20**

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 21**

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

#### **QUESTION 22**

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

### **QUESTION 23**

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. Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause
- B. Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause
- C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks
- D. Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/sql\\_elements003.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm)

### **QUESTION 24**

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

**ORDERS**

| Name        | Null?    | Type         |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ORDER ID    | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4)    |
| ORDER 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 25**

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 26

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)

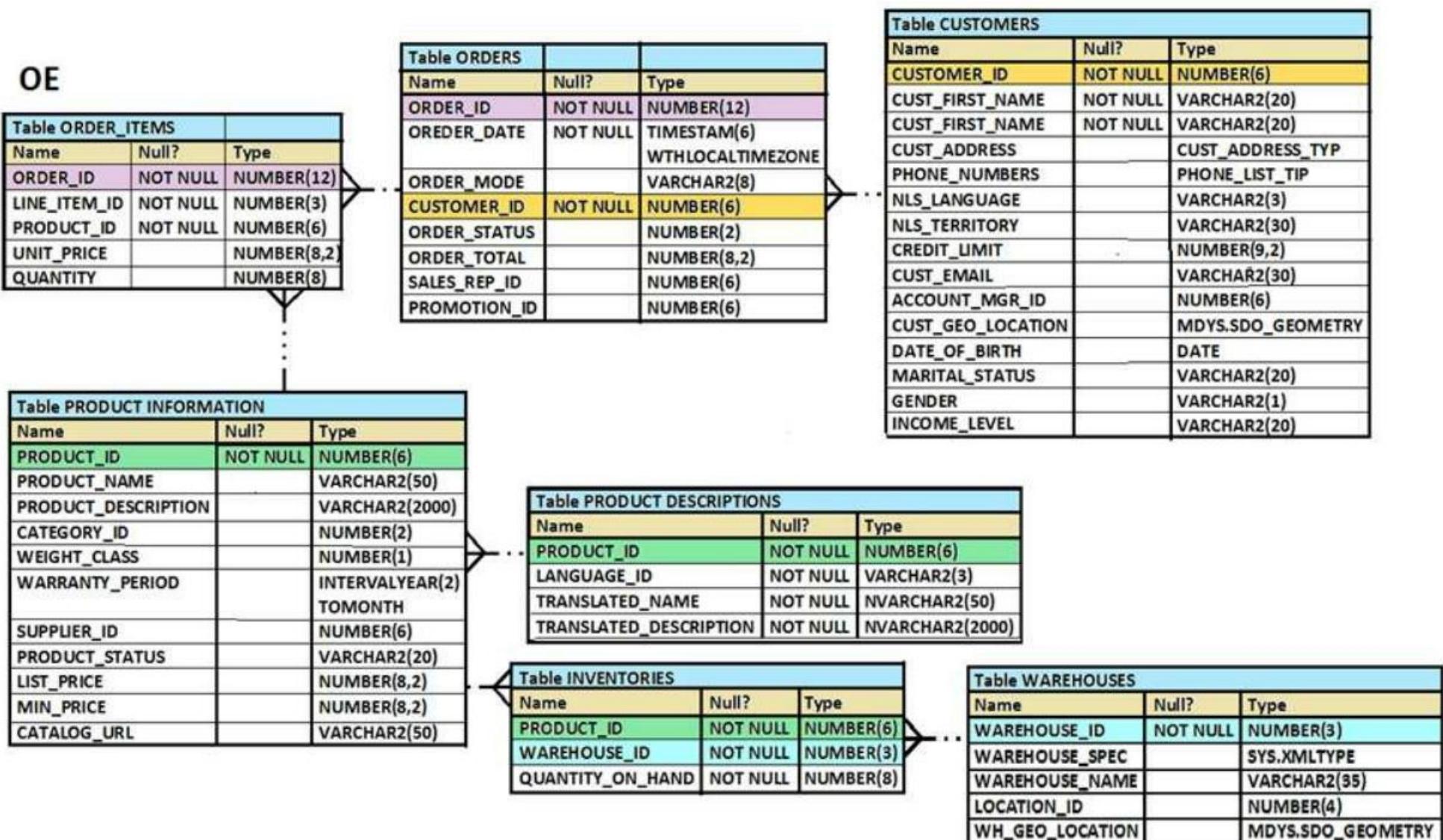
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

OE



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 28**

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 29**

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues this GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
```

TO PUBLIC;

What must be done to fix the 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 the ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

### **QUESTION 30**

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 must 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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 31**

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" fmmonth 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 32**

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, whose 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 33**

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 34**

View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

OE

| Table ORDER_ITEMS |          |             |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| Name              | Null?    | Type        |
| ORDER_ID          | NOT NULL | NUMBER(12)  |
| LINE_ITEM_ID      | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3)   |
| PRODUCT_ID        | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)   |
| UNIT_PRICE        |          | NUMBER(8,2) |
| QUANTITY          |          | NUMBER(8)   |

| Table ORDERS |          |                                   |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Name         | Null?    | Type                              |
| ORDER_ID     | NOT NULL | NUMBER(12)                        |
| ORDER_DATE   | NOT NULL | TIMESTAMP(6)<br>WITHLOCALTIMEZONE |
| ORDER_MODE   |          | VARCHAR2(8)                       |
| CUSTOMER_ID  | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)                         |
| ORDER_STATUS |          | NUMBER(2)                         |
| ORDER_TOTAL  |          | NUMBER(8,2)                       |
| SALES_REP_ID |          | NUMBER(6)                         |
| PROMOTION_ID |          | NUMBER(6)                         |

| Table CUSTOMERS   |          |                   |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Name              | Null?    | Type              |
| CUSTOMER_ID       | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)         |
| CUST_FIRST_NAME   | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(20)      |
| CUST_LAST_NAME    | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(20)      |
| CUST_ADDRESS      |          | CUST_ADDRESS_TYP  |
| PHONE_NUMBERS     |          | PHONE_LIST_TYP    |
| NLS_LANGUAGE      |          | VARCHAR2(3)       |
| NLS_TERRITORY     |          | VARCHAR2(30)      |
| CREDIT_LIMIT      |          | NUMBER(9,2)       |
| CUST_EMAIL        |          | VARCHAR2(30)      |
| ACCOUNT_MGR_ID    |          | NUMBER(6)         |
| CUST_GEO_LOCATION |          | MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY |
| DATE_OF_BIRTH     |          | DATE              |
| MARITAL_STATUS    |          | VARCHAR2(20)      |
| GENDER            |          | VARCHAR2(1)       |
| INCOME_LEVEL      |          | VARCHAR2(20)      |

| Table PRODUCT INFORMATION |          |                            |
|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Name                      | Null?    | Type                       |
| PRODUCT_ID                | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)                  |
| PRODUCT_NAME              |          | VARCHAR2(50)               |
| PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION       |          | VARCHAR2(2000)             |
| CATEGORY_ID               |          | NUMBER(2)                  |
| WEIGHT_CLASS              |          | NUMBER(1)                  |
| WARRANTY_PERIOD           |          | INTERVALYEAR(2)<br>TOMONTH |
| SUPPLIER_ID               |          | NUMBER(6)                  |
| PRODUCT_STATUS            |          | VARCHAR2(20)               |
| LIST_PRICE                |          | NUMBER(8,2)                |
| MIN_PRICE                 |          | NUMBER(8,2)                |
| CATALOG_URL               |          | VARCHAR2(50)               |

| Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS |          |                 |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Name                       | Null?    | Type            |
| PRODUCT_ID                 | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)       |
| LANGUAGE_ID                | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(3)     |
| TRANSLATED_NAME            | NOT NULL | NVARCHAR2(50)   |
| TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION     | NOT NULL | NVARCHAR2(2000) |

| Table INVENTORIES |          |           |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Name              | Null?    | Type      |
| PRODUCT_ID        | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| WAREHOUSE_ID      | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3) |
| QUANTITY_ON_HAND  | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8) |

| Table WAREHOUSES |          |                   |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Name             | Null?    | Type              |
| WAREHOUSE_ID     | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3)         |
| WAREHOUSE_SPEC   |          | SYS.XMLTYPE       |
| WAREHOUSE_NAME   |          | VARCHAR2(35)      |
| LOCATION_ID      |          | NUMBER(4)         |
| WH_GEO_LOCATION  |          | MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY |

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 view 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  
WHITH CHECK OPTION;

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 35

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 36**

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.

**QUESTION 37**

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 38**

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using this command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then a FLASHBACK operation is performed using this command:

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

Which is true about the result 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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm)

### **QUESTION 39**

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

1. The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2. A candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3. This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, until 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 40**

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/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/olap.111/b28126/dml\\_functions\\_2127.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm)

**QUESTION 41**

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST\_NAME

```

Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
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)

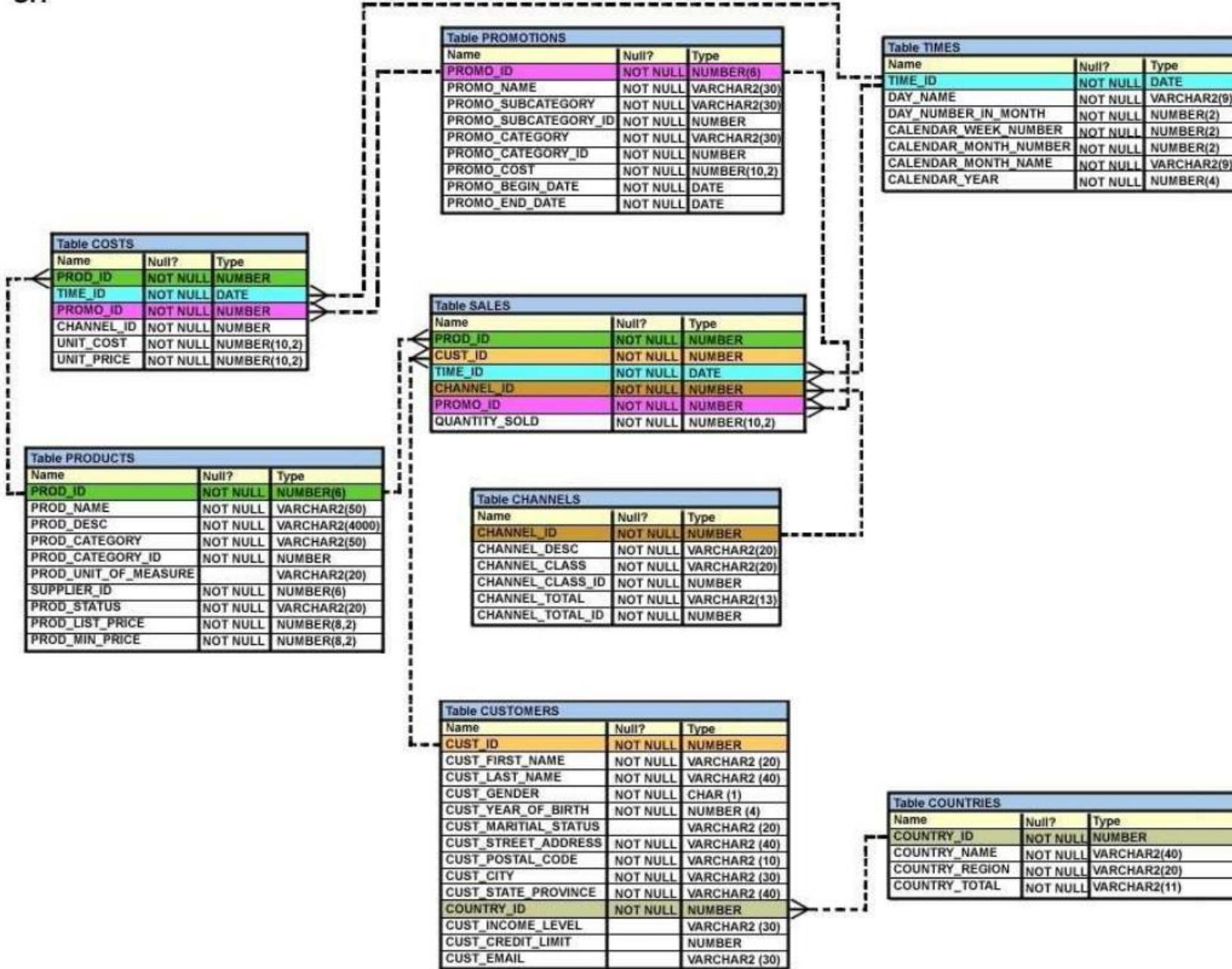
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

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, 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 43

Evaluate this query:

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

What will be the result?

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

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 45**

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
- D. The USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of columns to which constraints apply.
- E. Both USER\_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all objects that are owned by the user.
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, reference 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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm)**QUESTION 46**

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 47**

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 1)
- D. UPDATE dept d  
SET city = (SELECT city  
FROM locations 1  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 48**

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 49**

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 50**

View 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         |

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)

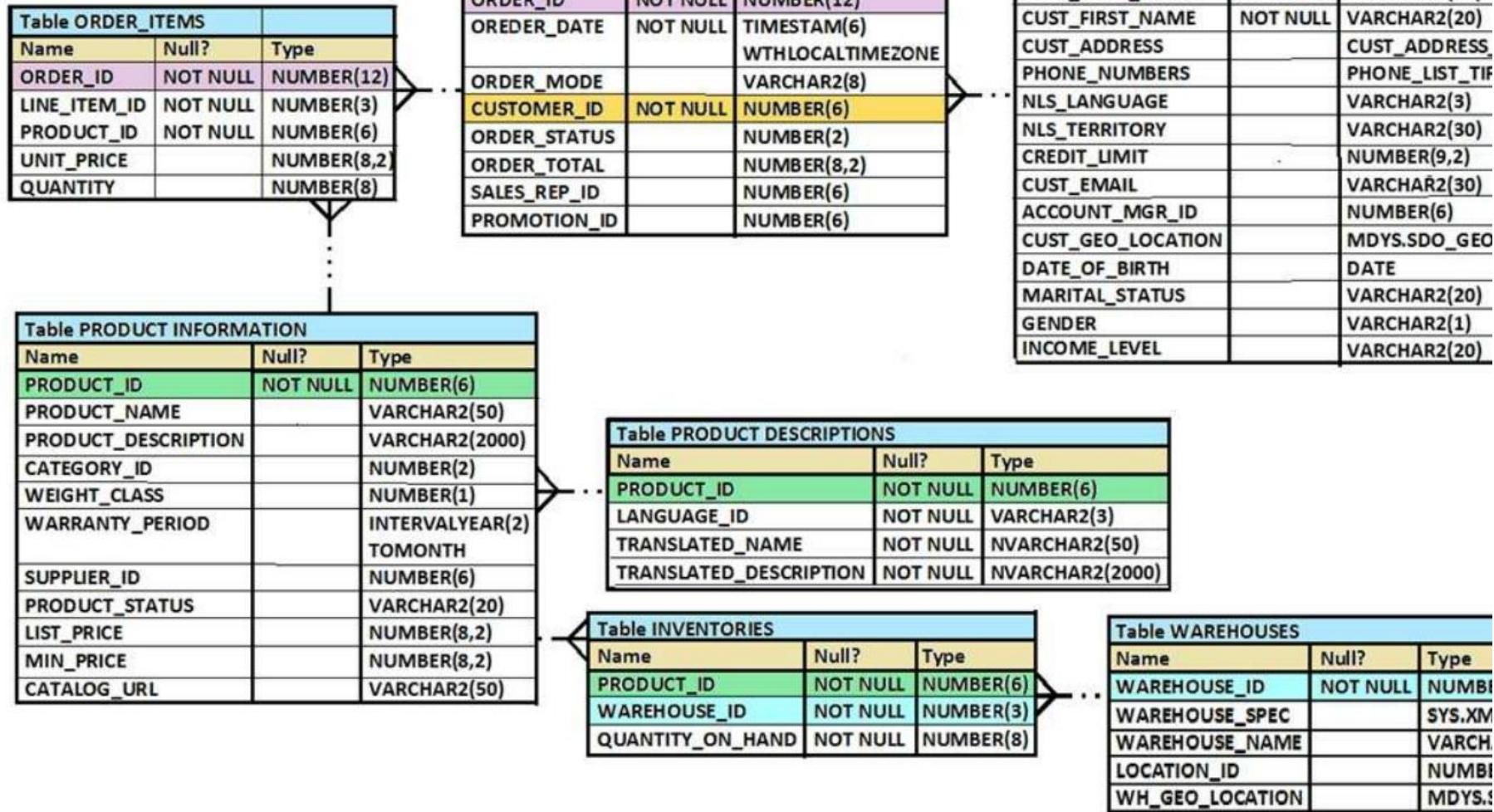
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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

OE



Examine the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price =
(SELECT MAX(unit_price)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id);
```

You want to display the PRODUCT_ID of the product that has the highest UNIT_PRICE per ORDER_ID. What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

- A. Remove the GROUP BY clause from the subquery and place it in the main query
- B. Replace = with the >ANY operator
- C. Replace = with the >ALL operator
- D. Replace = with the IN operator

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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 clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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 54

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 55

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        VARCHAR 2 (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)

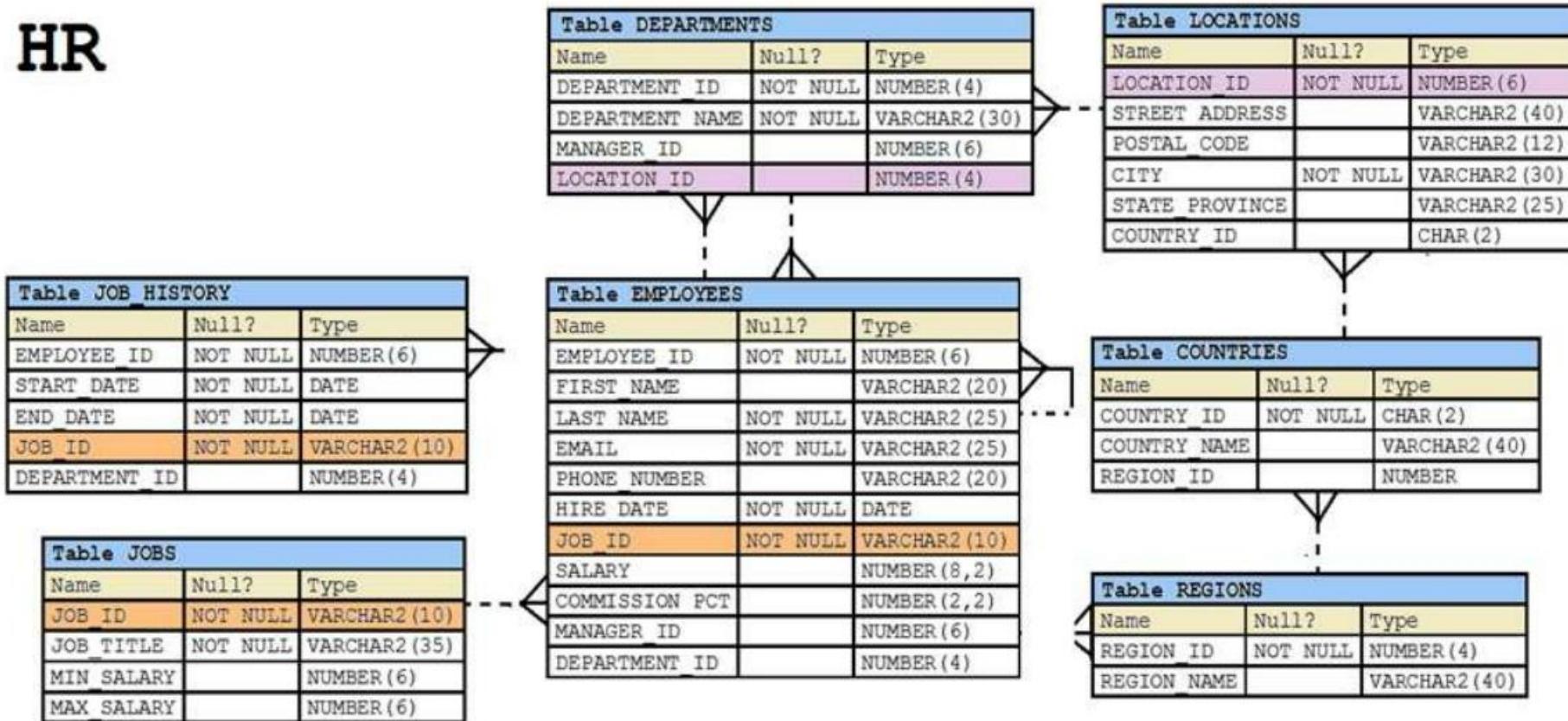
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.

HR



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)

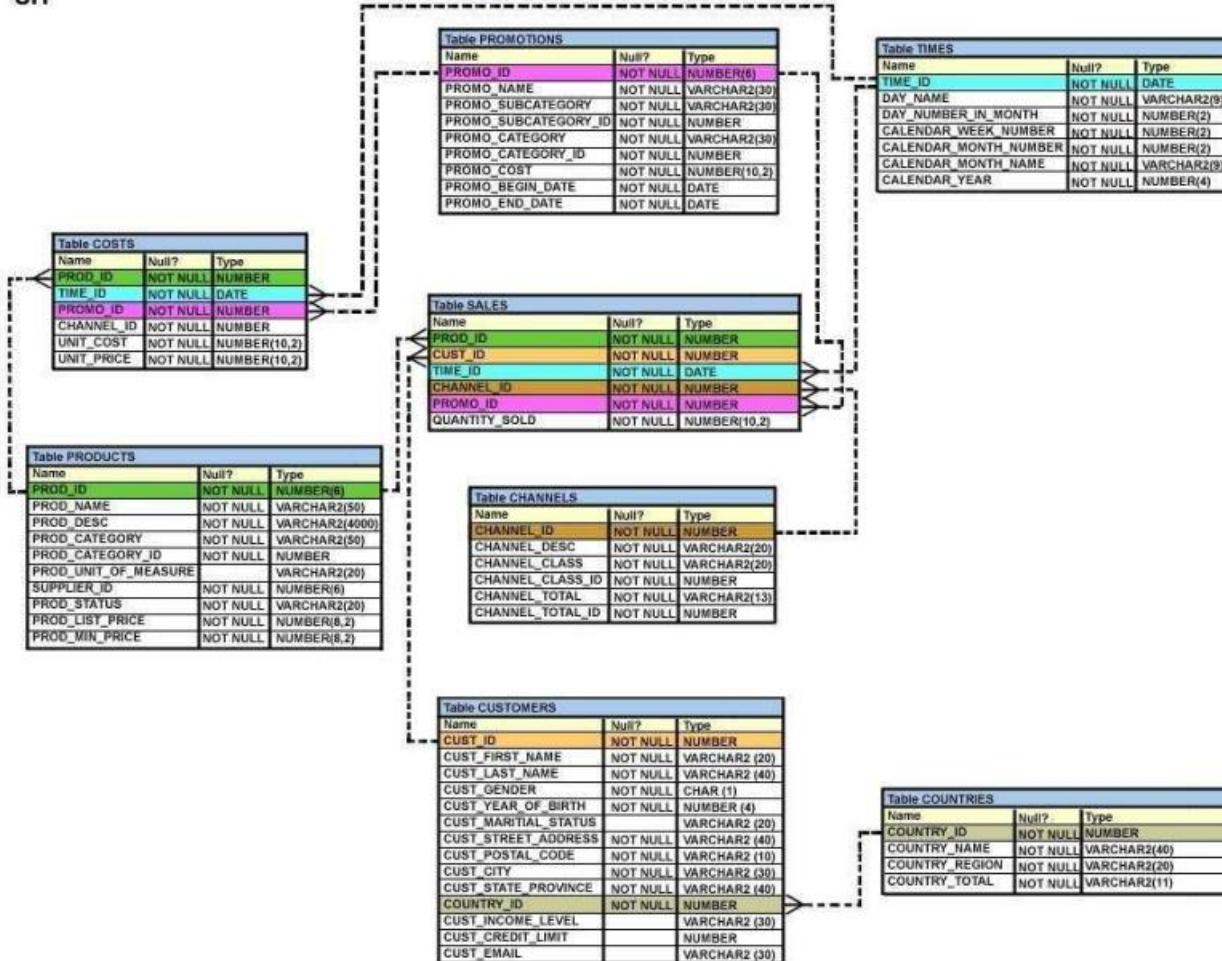
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

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 CHANNEL_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 subquery 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

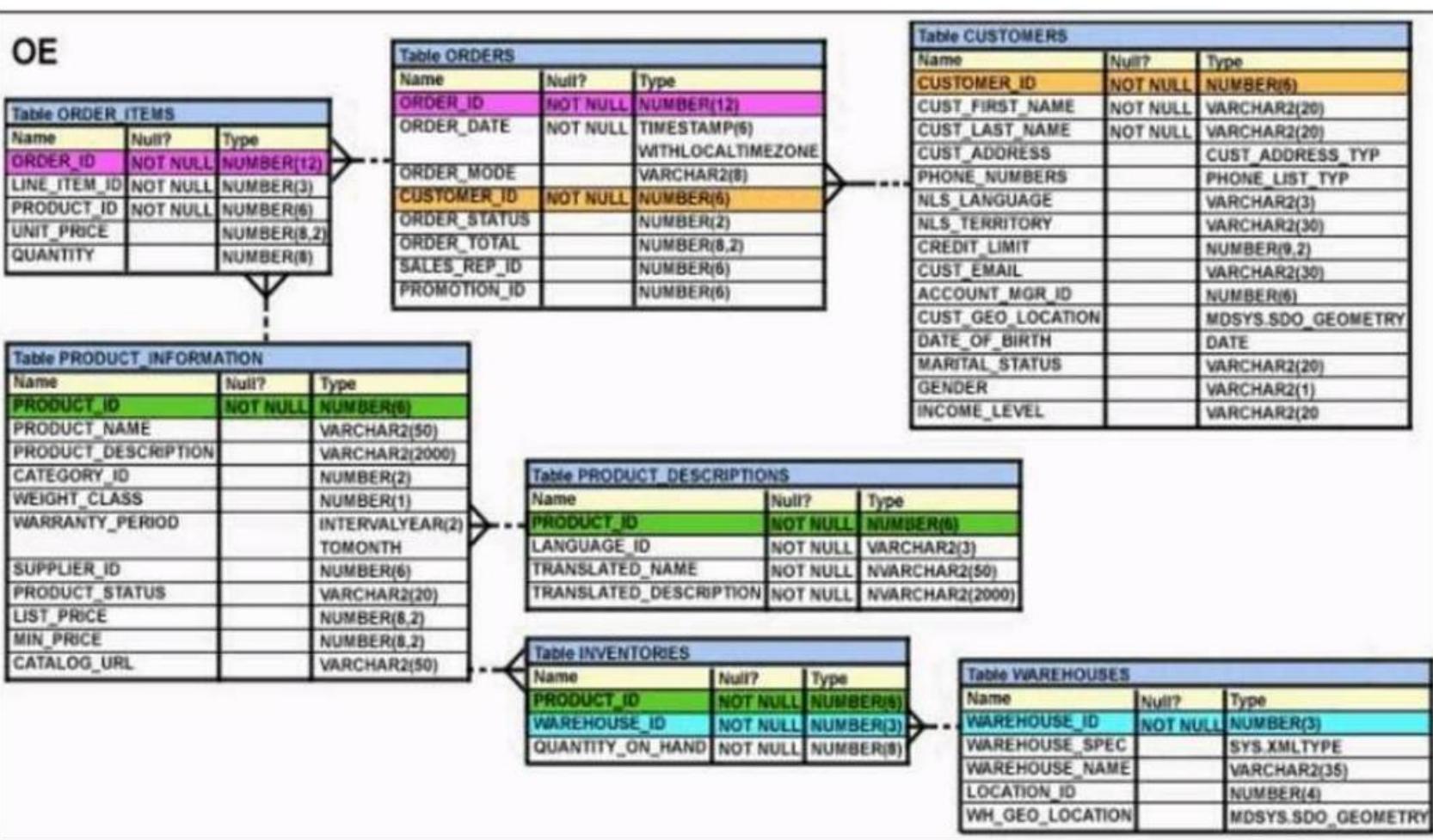
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

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



Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE order_date_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 59

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 60

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

HR

Table JOB HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Table JOBS		
Name	Null?	Type
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_TITLE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(35)
MIN_SALARY		NUMBER(6)
MAX_SALARY		NUMBER(6)

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

Table EMPLOYEES		
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)

Table LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

Table COUNTRIES		
Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
COUNTRY_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
REGION_ID		NUMBER

Table REGIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
REGION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
REGION_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)

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 61

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 VARCHAR2(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)

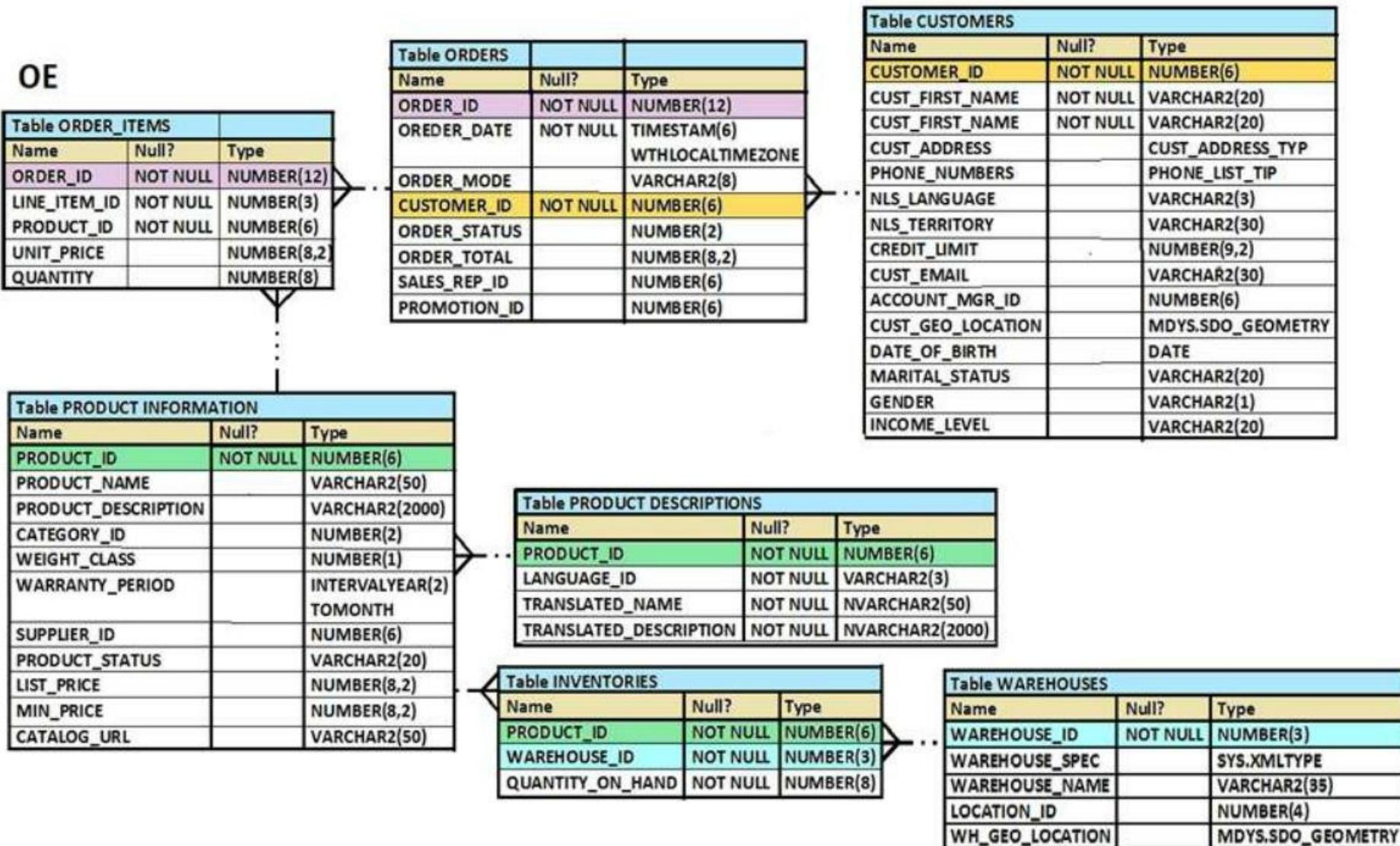
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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

OE



Evaluate this SQL statement:

```

SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999')
From product_information;
    
```

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

- 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 63

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 execution, 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 64

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 and 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 65

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

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(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 66

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 67

View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

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? (Choose two.)

- 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_amnt)
FROM invoice

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

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 69

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 70

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)

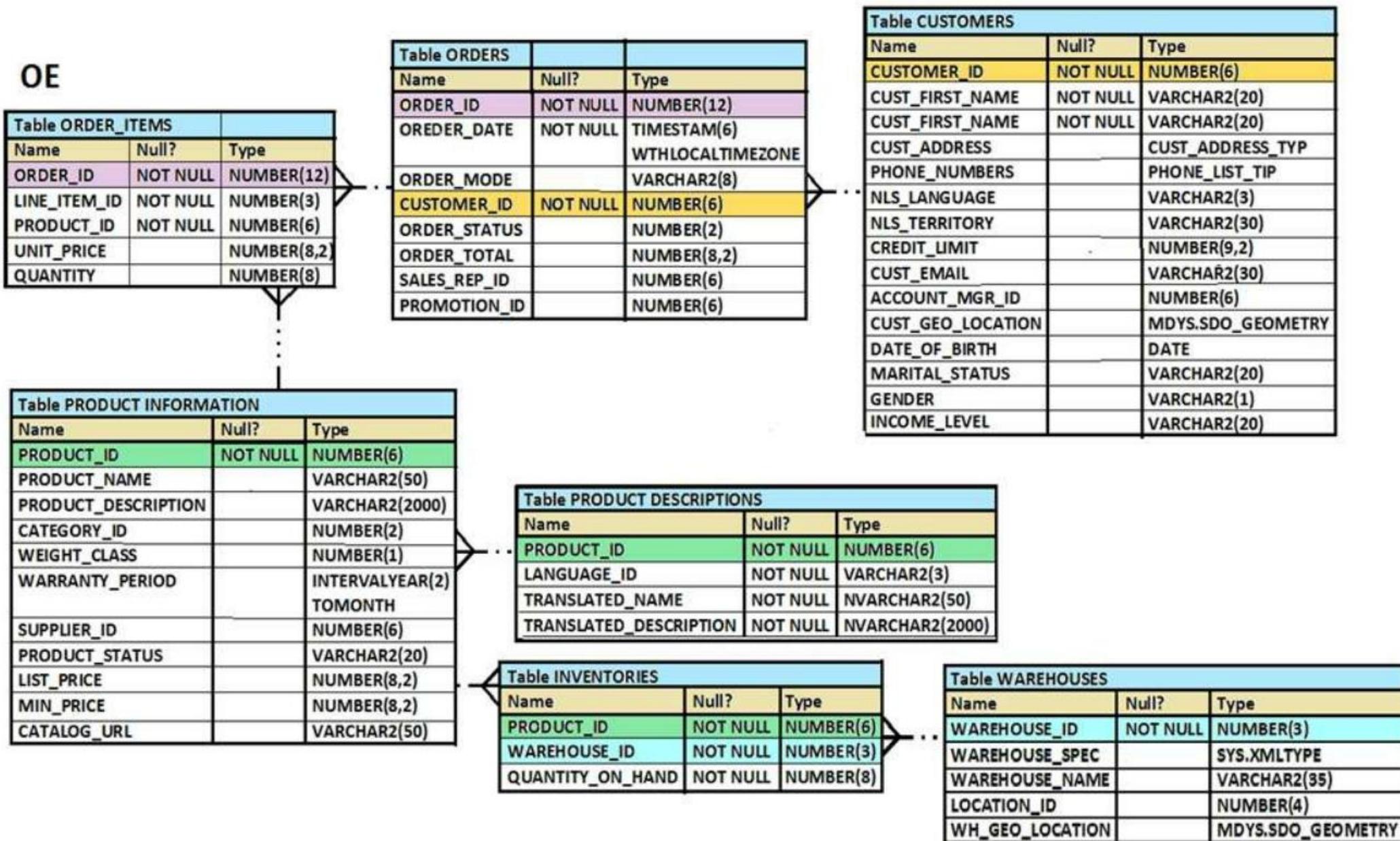
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71

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

OE



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 72

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 73

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 74

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

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 256MB - 40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation Set - Spanish	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 75

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)

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

Which two statements would provide the correct output? (Choose two.)

- 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 76

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 77

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 78

You must create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short team 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 79

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

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NULL?</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
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 80

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 81**

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table.

```
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 82**

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 83

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 84

You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed.

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 85

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)

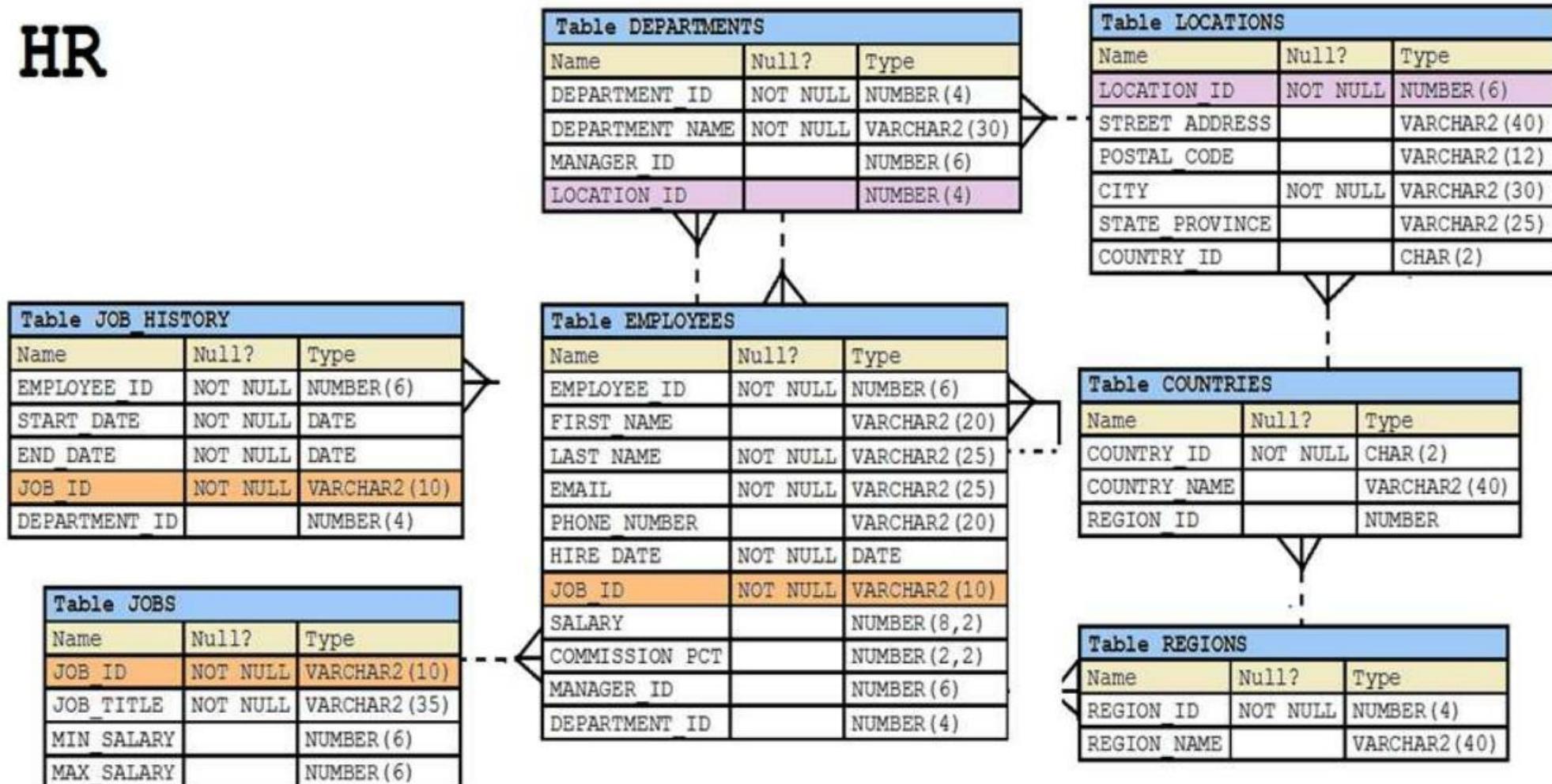
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86

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

HR



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 the 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 87

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 88

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

Which two SQL statements would create the required table? (Choose two.)

- 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_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

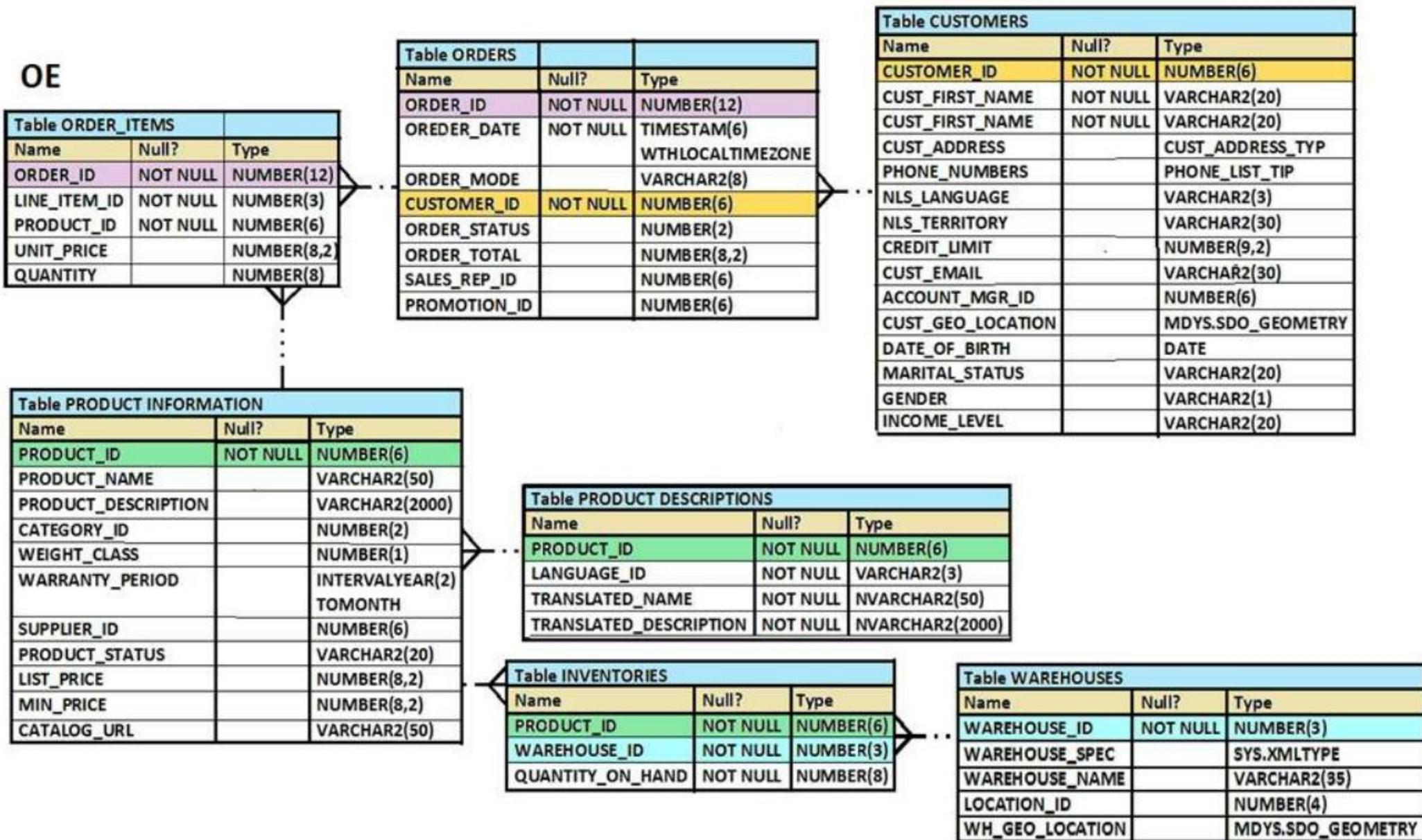
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89

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

OE



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?

- A.

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

```
SELECT UPPER(product_name)  
      FROM product_information;
```
- C.

```
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 90

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 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 91

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 92

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

- 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 date 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 93

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 94

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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)

Exhibit 2

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
      FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
            FROM sales
           GROUP BY prod_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
        ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date<SYSDATE  
AND transaction_type= 'RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN ('A101', 'A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Exhibit

EMPLOYEES			
ENAME	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
SMITH	17-DEC-00	800	
ALLEN	20-FEB-99	1600	300
WARD	22-FEB-95	1250	500
JONES	02-APR-98	2975	
MARTIN	28-SEP-99	1250	1400
BLAKE	01-MAY-97	2850	

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT ename || 'joined on' || hiredate ||  
    ', the total compensation paid is' ||  
    TO_CHAR (ROUND (ROUND (SYSDATE-hiredate) /365 * sal +comm)  
    "COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"  
   FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.
- C. It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
- E. IT executes successfully and gives the correct output.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97

Evaluate the following query

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,  
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,  
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND  
FROM dual;
```

What is the correct output of the above query?

- A. +00-300, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457
- B. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- C. +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- D. +25-00, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98

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

- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_10001.htm#SQLRF01701

QUESTION 99

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS tables:

```
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 list of all department IDs that do not exist in the COURSE_DETAILS table.

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT d.department_id FROM course_details c INNER JOIN
department_details d ON c.department_id<>d.department_id;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the required list.
- C. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.
- D. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100

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

Exhibit

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

You must 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 this 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?

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.

- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired result.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101

You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A.

```
SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
      AS "New Credit Limit"
     FROM customers;
```
- B.

```
SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
      AS New Credit Limit
     FROM customers;
```
- C.

```
SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
      "New Credit Limit"
     FROM customers;
```
- D.

```
SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
      INITCAP("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
     FROM customers;
```

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102

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

OE

Table ORDER_ITEMS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TIP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_Geometry
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

Table PRODUCT INFORMATION		
Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_Geometry

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE orders

- ```
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
order_total IS NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
```
- B. UPDATE orders
- ```
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;
```
- C. UPDATE orders
- ```
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
order_total = NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
```
- D. UPDATE orders
- ```
SET order_date = TO_DATE('12-mar-2007','dd-mon-yyyy'),
SET order_total = TO_NUMBER (NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;
```

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103

SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

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

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

- A. Statement 1 would not execute because the WITH GRANT option is missing.
- B. Statement 2 would not execute because system privileges and object privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT command.
- C. Statement 3 would not execute because role and system privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT statement.

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105

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

HR

Table JOB HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Table JOBS		
Name	Null?	Type
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_TITLE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(35)
MIN_SALARY		NUMBER(6)
MAX_SALARY		NUMBER(6)

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

Table EMPLOYEES		
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)

Table LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

Table COUNTRIES		
Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
COUNTRY_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
REGION_ID		NUMBER

Table REGIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
REGION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
REGION_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)

You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. `SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct, salary,salary+commission_pct))“Total”
FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- B. `SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct “Total”
FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- C. `SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12 “Total”
FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- D. `SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, “Total”
FROM EMPLOYEES;`

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106

View 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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name, CASE
      WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                           FROM promotions
                          WHERE promo_category='TV')
          THEN 'HIGH'
        ELSE 'LOW'
       END COST_REMARK
  FROM promotions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107

Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.

- B. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
- C. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
- D. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE		NUMBER (10)

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
- B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- C. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.
- D. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER (3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER (3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER (3)

Which two statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;
- B. SELECT student_name subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
- C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL;
- D. SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110

Which three statements indicate the end of a transaction? (Choose three.)

- A. after a CREATE statement is issued
- B. after a SAVEPOINT is issued
- C. after a SELECT statement is issued
- D. after a ROLLBACK is issued
- E. after a COMMIT is issued

Correct Answer: ADE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 111

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 (8)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to update this table such that BOOK_ID is set to 'INVALID' for all rows where no MEMBER_ID has been entered.

Examine this partial SQL statement:

```
SQL> UPDATE books_transactions  
SET     book_id = 'INVALID'  
WHERE  .....
```

Which condition must be used in the WHERE clause to perform the required update?

- A. MEMBER_ID = ";
- B. MEMBER_ID = NULL;
- C. MEMBER_ID IS NULL;
- D. MEMBER_ID = "";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 112

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
  INCREMENT BY 10
  START WITH 120
  MAXVALUE 9999
  NOCYCLE;

SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items
  (ord_no NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
  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 command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure.

- A. You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name || q'{s start date was \}' || promo_begin_date
      AS "Promotion Launches"
  FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the literal " { 's start date was \> " for each row in the output.
- C. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.
- D. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

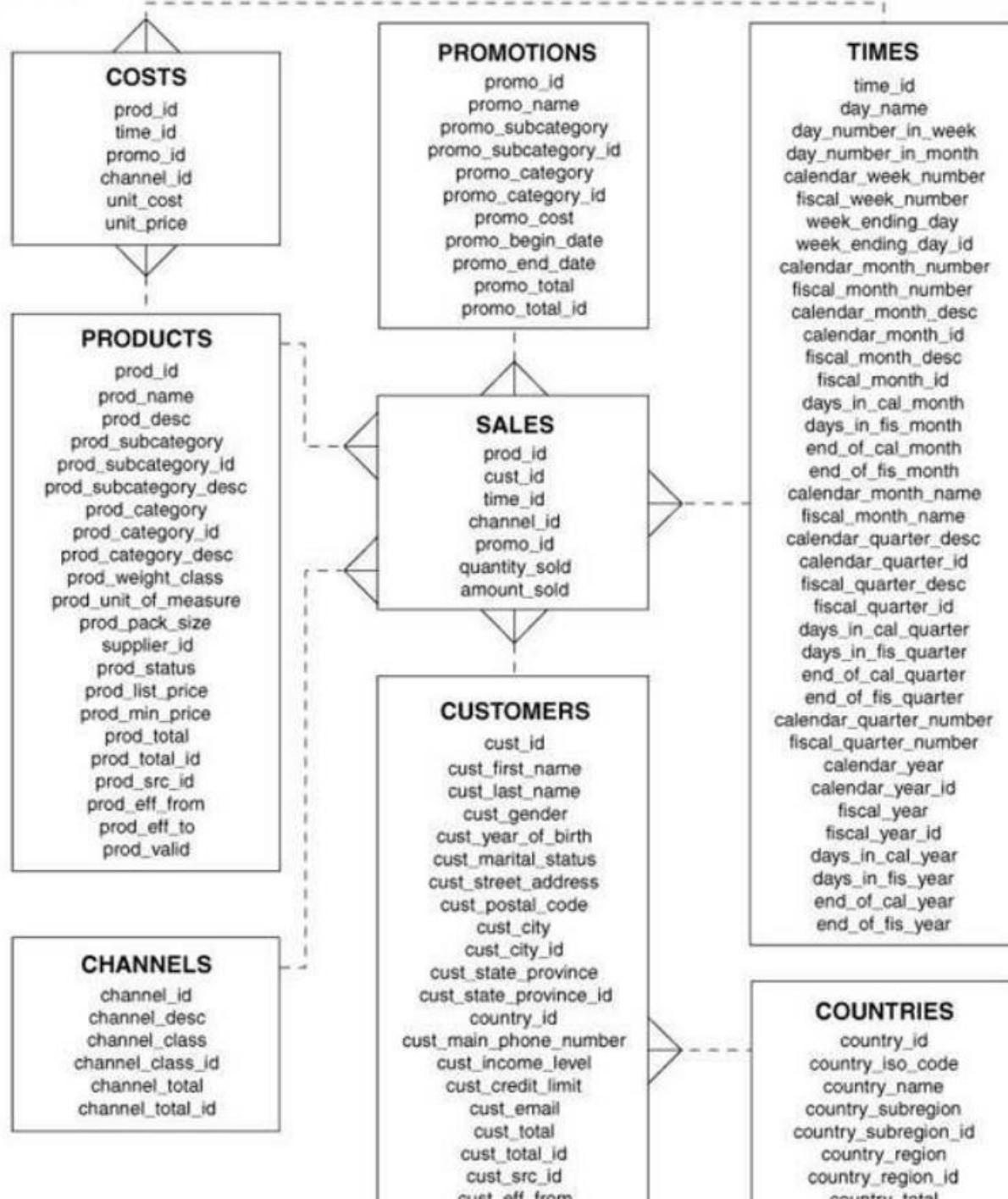
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114

View the exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables.

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                           (SELECT channel_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 subquery 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 fail because the VALUES clause is not required with a subquery.
- D. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115

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(20)
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)

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_city, COUNT(cust_last_name)
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_credits_limit > 1000
 GROUP BY cust_city
 HAVING AVG(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN 5000 AND 6000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It returns an error because the BETWEEN operator cannot be used in the HAVING clause.
- B. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.
- C. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used to apply conditions on the same column.
- D. It executes successfully.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116

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

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	7	2316	22	55
2356	8	2323	18	55
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2357	7	2276	236.5	38
2357	8	2289	48	41
2357	1	2211	3.3	140
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	6	2268	75	32
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	5	2262	95	29
2358	4	1803	55	13
2358	3	1797	316.8	12
2358	5	1808	55	14

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:

SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"

```
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"  
FROM order_items  
GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which statements are true regarding the output of these SQL statements? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Statement 2 would return multiple rows of output.
- B. Both statements would ignore NULL values for the UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY columns.
- C. Statement 1 would not return give the same output.
- D. Both the statements would give the same output.
- E. Statement 1 would return only one row of output.

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117

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

- A. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- B. A subquery in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement can be nested up to three levels only.
- C. A subquery can be used to access data from one or more tables or views.
- D. The columns in a subquery must always be qualified with the name or alias of the table used.
- E. If the subquery returns 0 rows, then the value returned by the subquery expression is NULL.

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
EMP_IMAGE		LONG

Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL TABLE?

- A. An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.
- B. You can alter the table to include the NOT NULL constraint on the EMP_IMAGE column.
- C. You cannot add a new column to the table with LONG as the data type.
- D. An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

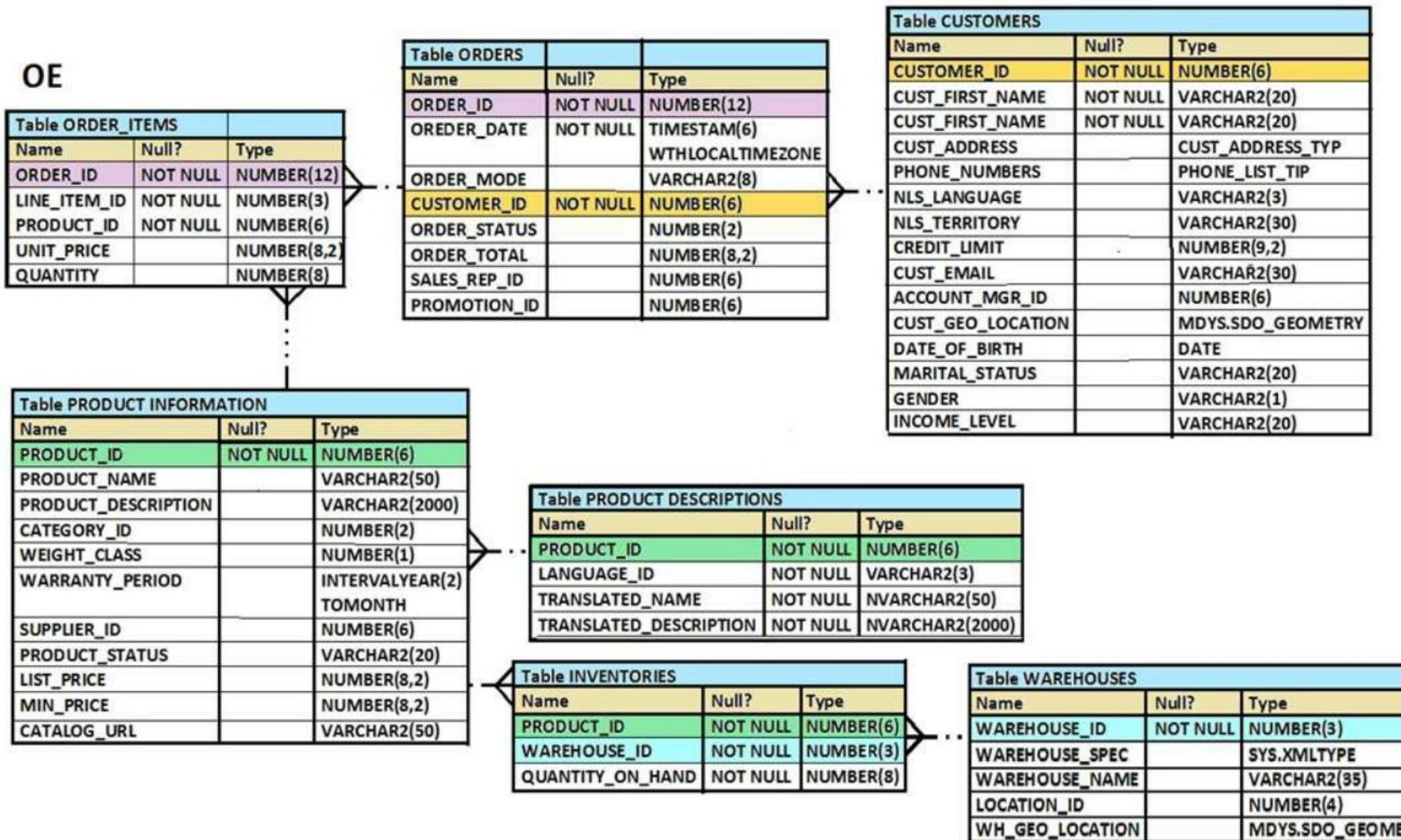
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

OE



You need to remove from the ORDER_ITEMS table those rows that have an order status of 0 or 1 in the ORDERS table.

Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)

- A.

```
DELETE *
  FROM order_items
 WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id
                      FROM orders
                     WHERE order_status IN (0,1));
```
- B.

```
DELETE
  FROM (SELECT * FROM order_items I,orders o
        WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
```
- C.

```
DELETE FROM order_items i
 WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM orders o
                   WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
```
- D.

```
DELETE
  FROM order_items
 WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id
                      FROM orders
                     WHERE orders_status in (0,1));
```

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120

Which three tasks can be performed by DDL statements?

- A. providing an alternative name for a table
- B. modifying a table to prevent data that violate certain conditions from being entered in a column
- C. preventing any data modification to a table
- D. preventing data retrieval from a table outside of office hours
- E. creating multiple savepoints to enable partial rollback of a transaction

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 121

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

OE

Table ORDER_ITEMS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table PRODUCT INFORMATION		
Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TYP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES		
Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES		
Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY

You are asked to retrieve the ORDER_ID, product_ID, and total price (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY), where the total price is greater than 50,000.

You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT prder_id, product_id, unit_price*quantity "Total Price"  
FROM order_items  
WHERE unit_price*quantity > 50000  
NATURAL JOIN orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the statement?

- A. The statement would execute and provide the desired result.
- B. The statement would not execute because the ON keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.
- C. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is before the NATURAL JOIN clause.
- D. The statement would not execute because the USING keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 122

Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries (Choose two.)

- A. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL.
- B. The <ANY operator means less than the maximum.
- C. =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality.
- D. The IN operator cannot be used in single-row subqueries.
- E. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY and ALL operators.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PO_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_MODE		VARCHAR2 (30)
SHIPMENT_COST		NUMBER (8,2)

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE
WHEN MONTHS BETWEEN (shipment_date,po_date)>1 THEN
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

```
SQL>SELECT po_id, DECODE
(MONTHS_BETWEEN (po_date, shipment_date)>1,
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) 'No Penalty' PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
- B. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- C. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
- D. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- E. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROD_PRICE		VARCHAR2 (10)

PROD_ID	PROD_PRICE
100	\$234.55
101	\$6,509.75
102	\$1,234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (prod_price* .25, '\$99,999.99')
FROM PRICE_LIST
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price) * .25, '\$99,999.00')
FROM PRICE_LIST
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99,999.99') * .25, '\$99,999.00')
FROM PRICE_LIST
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99,999.99') * .25, '\$99,999.00')
FROM PRICE_LIST

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126

The customers table has the following structure:

You need to write a query that does the following tasks:

1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.
2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.

3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

- A.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
      FROM customers
     WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
          tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
```
- B.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
      FROM customers
     WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
          cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
```
- C.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
      FROM customers
     WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND
          tax_amount <> NULL;
```
- D.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
      FROM customers
     WHERE (cust_income_level, tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;
```

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 127

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

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 items.

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id
  FROM sales
 WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*)>10
 GROUP BY prod_id
 HAVING COUNT(*)>10;
```

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

- A. It executes successfully and generates the required result.
- B. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be specified in the SELECT clause also.
- C. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be only in the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause.
- D. It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT(prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT(*).

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

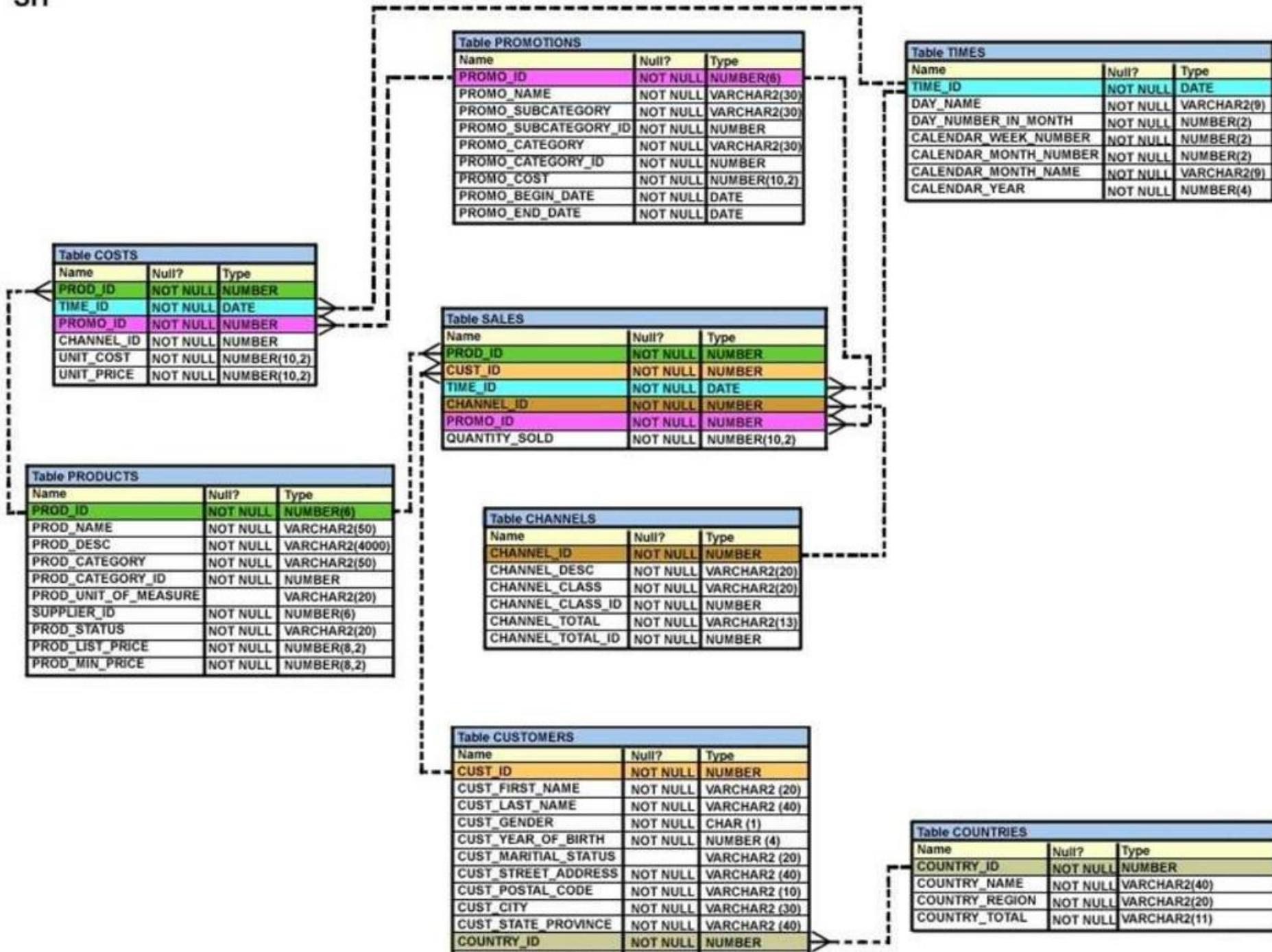
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 128

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the PRODUCTS and SALES table.

SH



PROD_ID is a primary key in the PRODUCTS table and foreign key in the SALES table with ON DELETE CASCADE option. The SALES table contains data for the last three years. You want to remove all the rows from the PRODUCTS table for which no sale was done for the last three years.

Which is the valid DELETE statement?

- A.

```
DELETE
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_id = (SELECT prod_id
                   FROM sales
                  WHERE time_id - 3*365 = SYSDATE );
```
- B.

```
DELETE
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_id = (SELECT prod_id
                   FROM sales
                  WHERE SYSDATE >= time_id - 3*365 );
```
- C.

```
DELETE
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id
                   FROM sales
                  WHERE SYSDATE - 3*365 >= time_id);
```
- D.

```
DELETE
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id
                   FROM sales
                  WHERE time_id >= SYSDATE - 3*365 );
```

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 129

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

```
SQL> DESC books
Name          Null?    Type
-----  -----
Book_ID        NOT NULL CHAR(6)
TITLE          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)
PUBLISHER      VARCHAR2(4)
AUTHOR_ID      VARCHAR2(50)
```

The BOOKS table contains details of 100 books.

Examine the commands executed and their outcome:

```
SQL>INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112',
'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', null, null);
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> SAVEPOINT A;
Savepoint created.
```

```
SQL>DELETE FROM books;
101 rows deleted.
```

```
SQL>ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT A;
Rollback complete.
```

```
SQL>ROLLBACK;
Rollback complete.
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 101 rows that were deleted.
- B. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 100 rows that were deleted.

- C. The first rollback restores the 101 rows that were deleted and the second rollback causes the row was inserted to be deleted and commits the changes.
- D. The first rollback restores the 100 rows that were deleted and the second rollback commits only the changes.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 130

Which statement is true about the Oracle SQL, DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

- A. DELTE and TRUNCATE statements can have a rollback done to restore data into a table.
- B. DELETE and TRUNCATE statements remove all indexes for the tables on which they are performed.
- C. DELETE but not TRUNCATE statement can be used to remove data from selective columns and rows of a table.
- D. DELETE but not TRUNCATE statement can be used to selectively remove rows from a table.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 131

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

HR

Table JOB HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Table JOBS		
Name	Null?	Type
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_TITLE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(35)
MIN_SALARY		NUMBER(6)
MAX_SALARY		NUMBER(6)

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

Table EMPLOYEES		
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)

Table LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

Table COUNTRIES		
Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
COUNTRY_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)
REGION_ID		NUMBER

Table REGIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
REGION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
REGION_NAME		VARCHAR2(40)

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

The query was written to retrieve the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review date for employees. The review date is the firsts Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: