

## Chapter 07: Using Set Operator

### Question: 1

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

Which SET operator would you use in the blank space in the following SQL statement to list the departments where all the employees have managers?

```
SELECT department_id  
FROM departments  
  
_____  
SELECT department_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id IS NULL;
```

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

**Answer: B**

### Question: 2

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

### Question: 3

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id= 50 ORDER BY department\_id UNION SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id= 90

UNION

SELECT employee\_id, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id= 10;

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT\_ID.

B. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.

C. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.

D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

**Answer: D**

**Question: 4**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB\_HISTORY tables.

The query should display the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA\_MAN

at any time during their tenure.

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

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_MAN'

\_\_\_\_\_ SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history

WHERE job\_id='SA\_MAN';

A. UNION

B. MINUS

C. INTERSECT

D. UNION ALL

**Answer: A**

**Question: 5**

Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT 2 col1,'y' col2

FROM dual UNION SELECT 1,'x' FROM dual UNION

SELECT 3,NULL

FROM dual

ORDER BY 2;

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

A. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 3, 2, 1.

B. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1, 2, 3.

C. It would not execute because the column alias name has not been used in the ORDER BY clause.

D. It would not execute because the number 2 in the ORDER BY clause would conflict with the value 2 in the first SELECT statement.

**Answer: B**

## **Chapter 08: Manipulating Data**

### **Question: 6**

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements executed in the given order: ALTER TABLE cust ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY(cust\_id) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED; INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'RAJ'); –row 1  
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'SAM'); –row 2  
COMMIT;  
SET CONSTRAINT cust\_id\_pk IMMEDIATE; INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'LATA'); –row 3  
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (2,'KING'); –row 4  
COMMIT;  
Which rows would be made permanent in the CUST table?

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

**Answer: C**

### **Question: 7**

Given below are the SQL statements executed in a user session:

```
CREATE TABLE product
(pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(10));
INSERT INTO product VALUES(1, 'pen'); INSERT INTO product VALUES (2,'pencil');
SAVEPOINT a;
UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1; SAVEPOINT b;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2; COMMIT;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10; ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

Which statement describes the consequences?

- A. No SQL statement would be rolled back.
- B. Both the DELETE statements would be rolled back.
- C. Only the second DELETE statement would be rolled back.
- D. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement would be rolled back.

**Answer: A**

### **Question: 8**

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

The ORDERS table belongs to the user OE. HR is another user in the database. Evaluate the commands issued by users OE and HR in the

following order: Statement 1 by user OE: GRANT SELECT,  
UPDATE(customer\_id, order\_total) ON orders  
TO hr;

Statement 1 by user HR: SELECT \* FROM oe.orders; Statement 2 by user HR: UPDATE  
oe.orders  
SET order\_total= 10000;

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Statement 1 by user OE would not work because the statement has to be issued by the DBA.
- B. Statement 2 by user HR would not work because the grant is only for SELECT in a subquery of update.
- C. There are no errors in the statements issued by OE and HR; all the statements would execute successfully.
- D. Statement 1 by user HR would not work because SELECT and UPDATE privileges have been granted only on CUSTOMER\_ID and ORDER\_TOTAL columns.

Answer: C

Question: 9

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

NEW\_ORDERS is a new table with the columns ORD\_ID, ORD\_DATE, CUST\_ID, and ORD\_TOTAL that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the ORDERS table.

Evaluate the following INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_orders (ord_id, ord_date, cust_id, ord_total) VALUES(SELECT  
order_id,order_date,customer_id,order_total FROM orders  
WHERE order_date > '31-dec-1999');
```

Why would the INSERT statement fail?

- A. because column names in NEW\_ORDERS and ORDERS tables do not match
- B. because the VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery
- C. because the WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement
- D. because the total number of columns in the NEW\_ORDERS table does not match the total number of columns in the ORDERS table

Answer: B

Question: 10

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

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', order\_total = NULL  
 WHERE order\_id = 2455;  
 C. UPDATE orders  
 SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007'  
 AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(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;

Answer: B

Question: 11

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

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

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 12

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

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 = ANY (SELECT city  
 FROM locations l);  
 B. UPDATE dept d  
 SET city = (SELECT city  
 FROM locations l)  
 WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;  
 C. UPDATE dept d  
 SET city = (SELECT city  
 FROM locations l  
 WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);  
 D. UPDATE dept d  
 SET city = ALL (SELECT city

```
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
Answer: C
```

Question: 13

Evaluate the following DELETE statement: DELETE FROM orders;  
There are no other uncommitted transactions on the ORDERS table. Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

- A. It removes all the rows in the table and allows ROLLBACK.
- B. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key.
- C. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table.
- D. It removes all the rows in the table and does not allow ROLLBACK.

Answer: A

Question: 14

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.  
ORDER\_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table.  
It is also the foreign key in the ORDER\_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.  
Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

- A. DELETE order\_id  
FROM orders  
WHERE order\_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE orders  
WHERE order\_total < 1000;
- C. DELETE  
FROM orders  
WHERE (SELECT order\_id  
FROM order\_items);
- D. DELETE orders o, order\_items i  
WHERE o.order\_id = i.order\_id;

Answer: B

Question: 15

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of EMPLOYEES and JOB\_HISTORY tables.

The EMPLOYEES table maintains the most recent information regarding salary, department, and job for all the employees. The JOB\_HISTORY table maintains the record for all the job changes for the employees. You want to delete all the records from the JOB\_HISTORY table that are repeated in the EMPLOYEES table.

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

- A. DELETE  
FROM job\_history j  
WHERE employee\_id =  
(SELECT employee\_id  
FROM employees e

```
WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id) AND job_id = (SELECT job_id
FROM employees e
WHERE j.job_id = e.job_id);
```

B. DELETE

```
FROM job_history j
WHERE (employee_id, job_id) = ALL
(SELECT employee_id, job_
```

```
FROM employees e
WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id )
```

C. DELETE

```
FROM job_history j
WHERE employee_id =
(SELECT employee_id
FROM employees e
WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id )
```

D. DELETE

```
FROM job_history j
WHERE (employee_id, job_id) =
(SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM employees e
WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id )
```

Answer: C, D

Question: 16

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

Evaluate the following UPDATE statement: UPDATE  
(SELECT order\_date, order\_total, customer\_id  
FROM orders)  
SET order\_date = '22-mar-2007' WHERE customer\_id =  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name = 'Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit = 600);

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

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

Answer: B

Question: 17

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

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT is 600?

A. INSERT INTO orders  
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600), 1000);  
B. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode,  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600),order\_total)  
VALUES(1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer\_id, 1000); C. INSERT INTO orders  
(order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode,  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600),order\_total)  
VALUES(1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);  
D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date,o.order\_mode,c.customer\_id, o.order\_total  
FROM orders o, customers c  
WHERE o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id  
AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts' ANDc.credit\_limit=600 ) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007',  
'direct',(SELECT customer\_id FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600), 1000);

Answer: A

Question: 18

View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.



In the EMPLOYEES table EMPLOYEE\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPARTMENT\_ID is the FOREIGN KEY. In the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY.

Evaluate the following UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE employees a
SET department_id =
(SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = '2100'),
(salary, commission_pct) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission_pct) FROM employees b
WHERE a.department_id = b.department_id) WHERE first_name||' '||last_name = 'Amit Banda';
What would be the outcome of the above statement?
```

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

Answer: A

Question: 19

You executed the following SQL statements in the given order: CREATE TABLE orders (order\_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, order\_date DATE, customer\_id number(3)); INSERT INTO orders VALUES (100,'10-mar-2007',222); ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY order\_date NOT NULL; UPDATE orders SET customer\_id=333; DELETE FROM order;

The DELETE statement results in the following error: ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: D

Question: 20

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDER\_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

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 DELETE statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

A. DELETE

FROM order\_items

WHERE order\_id IN (SELECT order\_id

FROM orders

WHERE order\_status in (0,1));

B. DELETE \*

FROM order\_items

WHERE order\_id IN (SELECT order\_id

FROM orders

WHERE 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 (SELECT \* FROM order\_items i,orders o

WHERE i.order\_id = o.order\_id AND order\_status IN (0,1));

Answer: A, C, D

### Chapter 09: Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables

Question: 21

Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement: CREATE TABLE products

(product\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY, product\_name

VARCHAR2(15));

Which statement is true regarding the PROD\_ID\_PK constraint?

A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.

B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.

C. It would be created and would use an automatically created no unique index.

D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Answer: B

Question: 22

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

A. CREATE TABLE ord\_details

(ord\_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, item\_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, ord\_date date NOT NULL);

B. CREATE TABLE ord\_details

(ord\_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL, item\_no NUMBER(3),

ord\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL); C. CREATE TABLE ord\_details

(ord\_no NUMBER(2) ,

item\_no NUMBER(3),

ord\_date date DEFAULT NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord\_uq UNIQUE (ord\_no), CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no));

D. CREATE TABLE ord\_details

(ord\_no NUMBER(2), item\_no NUMBER(3),

ord\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no));

Answer: D

Question: 23

You need to create a table with the following column specifications:

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

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

A. CREATE TABLE EMP\_1

(emp\_id NUMBER(4), emp\_name VARCHAR2(25), start\_date DATE, e\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB(200));

B. CREATE TABLE 1\_EMP

(emp\_id NUMBER(4), emp\_name VARCHAR2(25), start\_date DATE, emp\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB);

C. CREATE TABLE 1\_EMP

(emp\_id NUMBER(4), emp\_name VARCHAR2(25), start\_date DATE, emp\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE", resume CLOB);

D. CREATE TABLE EMP\_1

(emp\_id NUMBER, emp\_name VARCHAR2(25), start\_date DATE, emp\_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB);

Answer: D

Question: 24

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

The ORDER\_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table. Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new\_orders(ord\_id, ord\_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cust\_id) AS SELECT order\_id,order\_date,customer\_id

FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

Question: 25

Evaluate the following command: CREATE TABLE employees

(employee\_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, last\_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,  
department\_id NUMBER(2),  
job\_id VARCHAR2(8), salary NUMBER(10,2));

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

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales\_staff\_vu AS SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id  
FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE 'SA\_%' WITH CHECK OPTION;

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

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

Answer: B, D

Question: 26

Evaluate the SQL statements: CREATE TABLE new\_order

(orderno NUMBER(4),  
booking\_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE);

The database is located in San Francisco where the time zone is -8:00. The user is located in New York where the time zone is -5:00.

A New York user inserts the following record: INSERT INTO new\_order

VALUES(1, TIMESTAMP '007-05-10 6:00:00 -5:00?'); Which statement is true?

- A. When the New York user selects the row, booking\_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000'
- B. When the New York user selects the row, booking\_date is displayed as '2007-05-10

6.00.00.000000 -5:00'.

C. When the San Francisco user selects the row, booking\_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000'

D. When the San Francisco user selects the row, booking\_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000 -8:00'

Answer: C

Question: 27

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

A. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.

C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.

D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.

E. All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.

Answer: B, D

## Chapter 10: Creating Other Schema Objects

Question: 28

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The USER\_SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms.

B. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.

C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with V\$ are accessible to all the database users.

D. The USER\_OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user only.

E. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

Answer: A, E

Question: 29

Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement: CREATE SEQUENCE seq1

START WITH 100

INCREMENT BY 10

MAXVALUE 200

CYCLE NOCACHE;

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

SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 1

B. 10

C. 100

D. an error

Answer: A

Question: 30

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 31

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER\_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

- A. 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;
- B. 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;
- C. 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;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu  
AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT(i.line\_item\_id)||' NO OF ITEMS' FROM orders o  
JOIN order\_items i  
ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id)  
GROUP BY o.order\_id,o.order\_date  
WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: B

Question: 32

You need to create a table for a banking application with the following considerations:

- 1) You want a column in the table to store the duration of the credit period.
- 2) The data in the column should be stored in a format such that it can be easily added and subtracted with
- 3) date type data without using the conversion functions.
- 4) The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days.
- 5) The interest has to be calculated for the number of days an individual has taken a credit for.

Which data type would you use for such a column in the table?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: B

Question: 33

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

- A. A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.
- B. A subquery used in a complex view definition cannot contain group functions or joins.
- C. Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the DISTINCT keyword.
- D. Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.
- E. The OR REPLACE option is used to change the definition of an existing view without dropping and re-creating it.
- F. The WITH CHECK OPTION constraint can be used in a view definition to restrict the columns displayed through the view.

Answer: C, E

Question: 34

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

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

Answer: C, D

Question: 35

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

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

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 36

The ORDERS table belongs to the user OE. OE has granted the SELECT privilege on the ORDERS table to the user HR.

Which statement would create a synonym ORD so that HR can execute the following query successfully?

```
SELECT * FROM ord;
```

- A. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.
- B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.
- C. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.
- D. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.

Answer: D

Question: 37

Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

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

Answer: C

Question: 38

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

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

```
order: CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
```

```
SELECT ord_seq.nextval
```

```
FROM dual;
```



INSERT INTO ord  
VALUES (ord\_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007',101); UPDATE ord  
SET ord\_no= ord\_seq.NEXTVAL WHERE cust\_id =101;  
What would be the outcome of the above statements?

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

Answer: A

Question: 39

ORD is a private synonym for the OE.ORDERS table. The user OE issues the following command:

DROP SYNONYM ord;

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. Only the synonym would be dropped.
- B. The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid.
- C. The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped.
- D. The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid.

Answer: A

Question: 40

View the Exhibit button and examine the structures of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

In the ORDERS table, ORDER\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and in the ORDER\_ITEMS table, ORDER\_ID and LINE\_ITEM\_ID form the composite primary key.

Which view can have all the DML operations performed on it?

- A. CREATE VIEW V1  
AS SELECT order\_id, product\_id  
FROM order\_items;
- B. CREATE VIEW V4(ord\_no, ord\_date, cust\_id)  
AS SELECT order\_id, order\_date, customer\_id  
FROM orders

```

WHERE order_date < '30-mar-2007' WITH CHECK OPTION;
C. CREATE VIEW V3
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, i.product_id
FROM orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id;
D. CREATE VIEW V2
AS SELECT order_id, line_item_id, unit_price*quantity total
FROM order_items;

```

Answer: B

## Chapter 11: Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views

Question: 42

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

```

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

```

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

- A. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- D. The column DELETE\_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

Answer: A, D

Question: 43

Which statement is true regarding the SESSION\_PRIVS dictionary view?

- A. It contains the current object privileges available in the user session.
- B. It contains the current system privileges available in the user session.
- C. It contains the object privileges granted to other users by the current user session.
- D. It contains the system privileges granted to other users by the current user session.

Answer: B

Question: 44

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

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

Answer: C, D, F

Question: 45

Which view would you use to display the column names and DEFAULT values for a table?

- A. DBA\_TABLES
- B. DBA\_COLUMNS
- C. USER\_COLUMNS
- D. USER\_TAB\_COLUMNS

Answer: D

## **Oracle Database 10g SQL Fundamentals II**

### **Chapter 01: Controlling User Access**

Question: 46

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

CREATE ROLE r1;

GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe.orders TO r1; GRANT r1 TO scott;

GRANT SELECT ON oe.orders TO scott; REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott;

What would be the outcome after executing the statements?

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

Answer: A

Question: 47

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT EXECUTE ON proc1  
TO PUBLIC;
- B. GRANT CREATE VIEW ON table1 TO  
user1;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1,user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE SESSION TO ALL;

Answer: C

Question: 48

User OE, the owner of the ORDERS table, issues the following command: GRANT SELECT  
,INSERT  
ON orders  
TO hr  
WITH GRANT OPTION;  
The user HR issues the following command: GRANT SELECT  
ON oe.orders  
TO scott;  
Then, OE issues the following command: REVOKE ALL  
ON orders  
FROM hr;

Which statement is correct?

- A. The user SCOTT loses the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS.
- B. The user SCOTT retains the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS.
- C. The REVOKE statement generates an error because OE has to first revoke the SELECT privilege from SCOTT.
- D. The REVOKE statement generates an error because the ALL keyword cannot be used for privileges that have been granted using WITH GRANT OPTION.

Answer: A

Question: 49

SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Question: 50

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command: GRANT ALL  
ON orders, order\_items  
TO PUBLIC;  
What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Question: 51

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

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

Answer: B, E

Question: 52

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

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

Answer: D

## Chapter 02: Managing Schema Objects

Question: 53

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

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

Which SQL statement would you use to accomplish the task?

- A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'^A-Z'))NOVALIDATE ;
- B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'^[0-9]'))NOVALIDATE
- C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'[[:alpha:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;
- D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'[[:digit:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;

Answer: C

Question: 54

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement: ALTER TABLE emp

DROP COLUMN first\_name;

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

- A. The FIRST\_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
- B. The FIRST\_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one or more columns remain in the table.
- C. The FIRST\_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the above SQL statement.
- D. The FIRST\_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is used.

Answer: B, D

Question: 55

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE hr.emp  
SET UNUSED (mgr_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the above SQL statement?

- A. Any synonym existing on the EMP table would have to be re-created.
- B. Any constraints defined on the MGR\_ID column would be removed by the above command.
- C. Any views created on the EMP table that include the MGR\_ID column would have to be dropped and re-created.
- D. Any index created on the MGR\_ID column would continue to exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed.

Answer: B

Question: 56

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

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

Answer: D

Question: 57

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

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

ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id) USING INDEX emp\_id\_idx;

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

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

Answer: B

Question: 58

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD\_ITEMS tables.

In the ORD table, the PRIMARY KEY is ORD\_NO and in the ORD\_ITEMS tables the composite PRIMARY KEY is (ORD\_NO, ITEM\_NO).

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

- A. CREATE INDEX ord\_idx  
ON ord(ord\_no);
- B. CREATE INDEX ord\_idx  
ON ord\_items(ord\_no);
- C. CREATE INDEX ord\_idx  
ON ord\_items(item\_no);
- D. CREATE INDEX ord\_idx  
ON ord,ord\_items(ord\_no, ord\_date,qty);

Answer: B, C

Question: 59

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 key.
- C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD\_ITM\_IDX and ORD\_ITM\_ID\_PK would be created.
- D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

Answer: A

Question: 60

Which mandatory clause has to be added to the following statement to successfully create an external table called EMPDET?

```
CREATE TABLE empdet  
(empno CHAR(2), ename CHAR(5), deptno NUMBER(4)) ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL  
(LOCATION ('emp.dat'));
```

- A. TYPE
- B. REJECT LIMIT
- C. DEFAULT DIRECTORY
- D. ACCESS PARAMETERS

Answer: C

Question: 61

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); ALTER TABLE emp  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE; ALTER TABLE emp  
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;  
What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?
```

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

Answer: C

Question: 62

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement: ALTER TABLE orders SET UNUSED order\_date; Which statement is true?



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

Answer: D

Question: 63

View the Exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

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  
ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders  
MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;
- C. ALTER TABLE orders  
MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders  
ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: B

Question: 64

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

In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

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

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

```
DROP TABLE emp;
FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP; INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2,COTT 10);
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3,ING 55);
```

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

Answer: D

Question: 65

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

- A. It enables users to store the results of a query permanently.
- B. It enables users to store the query block permanently in the memory and use it to create complex queries.

- C. It enables users to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- D. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the user's temporary tablespace.

Answer: C, D

Question: 66

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

In the ORDERS table, ORDER\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and ORDER\_DATE has the DEFAULT value as SYSDATE.

Evaluate the following statement: UPDATE orders

SET order\_date=DEFAULT

WHERE order\_id IN (SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items

WHERE qty IS NULL);

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

Answer: D

Question: 67

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

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: D

Question: 68

Evaluate the following SQL statement: CREATE INDEX upper\_name\_idx

ON product\_information(UPPER(product\_name)); Which query would use the

UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?

- A. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information WHERE product\_id = 2254;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information;
- C. SELECT product\_id

FROM product\_information  
WHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'Cable'); D. SELECT product\_id,  
UPPER(product\_name)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE UPPER(product\_name)='LASERPRO' OR list\_price > 1000;

Answer: C

Question: 69

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

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;

Answer: C

Question: 70

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands: CREATE TABLE orders  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY, ord\_date DATE,  
cust\_id NUMBER(4)); CREATE TABLE ord\_items  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2), item\_no NUMBER(3),  
qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200), expiry\_date date CHECK (expiry\_date  
> SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no,item\_no),  
CONSTRAINT ord\_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord\_no) REFERENCES orders(ord\_no)); Why would the  
ORD\_ITEMS table not get created?

- A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
- B. The CHECK constraint cannot be used twice for the same table.
- C. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
- D. ORD\_NO and ITEM\_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD\_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer: A

### Chapter 03: Manipulating Large Data Set

Question: 71

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 72

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS\_DETAILS and MARKStables.

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 73

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

The ORDER\_ID column has the PRIMARY KEY constraint and CUSTOMER\_ID has the NOT NULL constraint.

Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT INTO (SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id  
FROM ORDERS
```

```
WHERE order_total = 1000
```

```
WITH CHECK OPTION) VALUES (13, SYSDATE, 101);
```

What would be the outcome of the above INSERT statement?

- A. It would execute successfully and the new row would be inserted into a new temporary table created by the subquery.
- B. It would execute successfully and the ORDER\_TOTAL column would have the value 1000 inserted automatically in the new row.
- C. It would not execute successfully because the ORDER\_TOTAL column is not specified in the SELECT list and no value is provided for it.
- D. It would not execute successfully because all the columns from the ORDERS table should have been included in the SELECT list and values should have been provided for all the columns.

Answer: C

Question: 74

Evaluate the following statements:

```
CREATE TABLE digits  
(id NUMBER(2),  
description VARCHAR2(15));
```

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

What would be the outcome of the above query?

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

Answer: C

Question: 75

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

CUSTOMER\_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS\_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table. CUSTOMERS needs to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

```
MERGE INTO customers c
USING customer_vu cv
ON (c.customer_id = cv.customer_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET
c.customer_id = cv.customer_id, c.cust_name = cv.cust_name, c.cust_email = cv.cust_email,
c.income_level = cv.income_level WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(cv.customer_id,cv.cust_name,cv.cust_email,cv.income_level)

WHERE cv.income_level >100000;
```

- A. The CUSTOMER\_ID column cannot be updated.
- B. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.
- C. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.
- D. CUSTOMER\_VU cannot be used as a data source.

Answer: A

Question: 76

Evaluate the following statement:

```
CREATE TABLE bonuses(employee_id NUMBER, bonus NUMBER DEFAULT 100);
```

The details of all employees who have made sales need to be inserted into the BONUSES table. You can obtain the list of employees who have made sales based on the SALES\_REP\_ID column of the ORDERS table.

The human resources manager now decides that employees with a salary of \$8,000 or less should receive a bonus. Those who have not made sales get a bonus of 1% of their salary. Those who have made sales get a bonus of 1% of their salary and also a salary increase of 1%. The salary of each employee can be obtained from the EMPLOYEES table. Which option should be used to perform this task most efficiently?

- A. MERGE
- B. Unconditional INSERT
- C. Conditional ALL INSERT
- D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Answer: A

Question: 77

Which statement is true regarding Flashback Version Query?

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

Answer: D

Question: 78

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

The columns ORDER\_MODE and ORDER\_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

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

- A. INSERT INTO orders  
VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 'online',, 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders  
(order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode, customer\_id,order\_total) VALUES(1,TO\_DATE(NULL),  
'online', 101, NULL);
- C. INSERT INTO  
(SELECT order\_id,order\_date,customer\_id  
FROM orders)  
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 101);
- D. INSERT INTO orders  
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);
- E. INSERT INTO orders  
(order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode,order\_total) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online',1000);

Answer: C, D

Question: 79

The details of the order ID, order date, order total, and customer ID are obtained from the ORDERS table. If the order value is more than 30000, the details have to be added to the LARGE\_ORDERS table. The order ID, order date, and order total should be added to the ORDER\_HISTORY table, and order ID and customer ID should be added to the CUST\_HISTORY table. Which multitable INSERT statement would you use?

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

Answer: C

Question: 80

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUST\_DET table.

You executed the following multitable INSERT statement: INSERT FIRST  
WHEN credit\_limit >= 5000 THEN  
INTO cust\_1 VALUES(cust\_id, credit\_limit, grade, gender) WHEN grade = THEN  
INTO cust\_2 VALUES(cust\_id, credit\_limit, grade, gender) WHEN grade = THEN  
INTO cust\_3 VALUES(cust\_id, credit\_limit, grade, gender) INTO cust\_4 VALUES(cust\_id,  
credit\_limit, grade, gender) ELSE  
INTO cust\_5 VALUES(cust\_id, credit\_limit, grade, gender) SELECT \* FROM cust\_det;  
The row will be inserted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. CUST\_1 table only because CREDIT\_LIMIT condition is satisfied
- B. CUST\_1 and CUST\_2 tables because CREDIT\_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied
- C. CUST\_1, CUST\_2 and CUST\_5 tables because CREDIT\_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied but GENDER condition is not satisfied
- D. CUST\_1, CUST\_2 and CUST\_4 tables because CREDIT\_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied for CUST\_1 and CUST\_2, and CUST\_4 has no condition on it

Answer: A

Question: 81

Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT ALL  
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders  
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders  
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN INTO large_orders
```

```
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id  
FROM orders;
```

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

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.

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

Answer: A

## Chapter 04: Generating Reports by Grouping Related Data

Question: 82

View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of ORDER\_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

You want to display the CUSTOMER\_ID, PRODUCT\_ID, and total (UNIT\_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY) for the order placed. You also want to display the subtotals for a CUSTOMER\_ID as well as for a PRODUCT\_ID for the last six months.

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

- A. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total" FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o ON oi.order_id=o.order_id GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id) WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;`
- B. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total" FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o ON oi.order_id=o.order_id GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id) HAVING MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;`
- C. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total" FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o ON oi.order_id=o.order_id GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id) WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) >= 6;`
- D. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total" FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o ON oi.order_id=o.order_id WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6 GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id) ;`

Answer: D

Question: 83

In which scenario would you use the ROLLUP operator for expression or columns within a GROUP BY clause?

- A. to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row
- B. to create group-wise grand totals for the groups specified within a GROUP BY clause
- C. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in one direction, from right to left for calculating the subtotals
- D. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in all possible directions, which is cross-tabular report for calculating the subtotals



Answer: C

Question: 84

Which statement best describes the GROUPING function?

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

Answer: C

Question: 85

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 86

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

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 87

View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions for ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Order Amount" FROM  
order_items oi JOIN orders o  
ON oi.order_id = o.order_id  
GROUP BY CUBE (o.customer_id, oi.product_id);
```

Which three statements are true regarding the output of this SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER\_ID.
- B. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount for every PRODUCT\_ID.

- C. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every PRODUCT\_ID and CUSTOMER\_ID as one group.
- D. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER\_ID and PRODUCT\_ID as one group.
- E. It would return only the grand total for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER\_ID and PRODUCT\_ID as one group.

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 88

View the Exhibit1 and examine the descriptions of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

The following SQL statement was executed:

```
SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total,
GROUPING(e.department_id) GRP_DEPT,
GROUPING(e.job_id) GRP_JOB, GROUPING(d.location_id) GRP_LOC FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);
```

View the Exhibit2 and examine the output of the command.

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

- A. The value 1 in GRP\_LOC means that the LOCATION\_ID column is taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- B. The value 1 in GRP\_JOB and GRP\_LOC means that JOB\_ID and LOCATION\_ID columns are not taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- C. The value 1 in GRP\_JOB and GRP\_LOC means that the NULL value in JOB\_ID and LOCATION\_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- D. The value 0 in GRP\_DEPT, GRP\_JOB, and GRP\_LOC means that DEPARTMENT\_ID, JOB\_ID, and LOCATION\_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.

Answer: B, D

Question: 89

View the Exhibit and examine the description for EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY CUBE (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);
```

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

- A. The output would display the total salary for all the departments.
- B. The output would display the total salary for all the JOB\_IDs in a department.
- C. The output would display only the grand total of the salary for all JOB\_IDs in a LOCATION\_ID.
- D. The output would display the grand total of the salary for only the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: A, B

Question: 90

Exam Name

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

- A. It produces only aggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. It finds all the NULL values in the superaggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- C. It produces  $2^n$  possible superaggregate combinations, if the  $n$  columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- D. It produces  $n+1$  possible superaggregate combinations, if the  $n$  columns and expressions are specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: C

### **Chapter 05: Managing Data in Different Time Zones**

Question: 91

Evaluate the following SQL statements in the given order:

```
DROP TABLE dept; CREATE TABLE dept  
(deptno NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, deptname VARCHAR2(10));  
DROP TABLE dept;  
FLASHBACK TABLE dept TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above FLASHBACK operation?

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

Answer: B

Question: 92

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 93

Given below is a list of datetime data types and examples of values stored in them in a random order:

Datatype Example

- 1)INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH a) '2003-04-15 8:00:00 -8:00'
- 2)TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE b) '+06 03:30:16.000000'
- 3)TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE c) '17-JUN-03 12.00.00.000000 AM'
- 4)INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND d) '+02-00'

Identify the option that correctly matches the data types with the values.

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

Answer: A

Question: 94

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

Answer: A

Chapter 06: Retrieving Data Using Subqueries

Question: 95

Which two statements is 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.

Answer: A, D

Question: 96

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.

Answer: A, C

Question: 97

A non-correlated subquery can be defined as \_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: D

Question: 98

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

You want to display the EMPLOYEE\_ID, LAST\_NAME, and SALARY for the employees who get the maximum salary in their respective departments. The following SQL statement was written:

```
WITH SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (department_id, salary) = ANY (SELECT * FROM dept_max)
dept_max as ( SELECT d.department_id, max(salary) FROM departments d JOIN employees j
ON (d.department_id = j.department_id) GROUP BY d.department_id);
Which statement is true regarding the execution and the output of this statement?
```

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

Answer: C

Question: 99

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

- 1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

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

Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

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

Answer: C

Question: 100

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

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

Answer: A, B, D

## Chapter 07: Hierarchical Retrieval

Question: 100

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

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

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

Answer: E

Question: 101

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

- A. It is possible to retrieve data only in top-down hierarchy.

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

Answer: B, C

Question: 102

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
START WITH employee_id = 101
```

```
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output for this command?

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

Answer: C

Question: 103

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

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

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

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

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 104

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id, LEVEL FROM employees
```

```
START WITH employee_id = 101
```

```
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id ;
```

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

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 105

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements: Statement 1:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id FROM employees
```

```
START WITH employee_id = 101
```

```
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id AND manager_id != 108 ; Statement 2:
```

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE manager_id != 108
```

```
START WITH employee_id = 101
```

```
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id;
```

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

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

Answer: C, D

## Chapter 08: Regular Expression Support

Question: 106

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

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

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 107

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



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

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 108

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement: `SELECT street_address FROM locations WHERE REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'^[[:alpha:]]') = 1;`

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

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

Answer: D

Question: 109

Evaluate the following expression using meta character for regular expression: `'[^A|ax.r$]'`

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

- A. Alex
- B. Alax
- C. Alxer
- D. Alaxendar
- E. Alexander

Answer: D, E

Question: 110

View the Exhibit and examine the details for the CATEGORIES\_TAB table.

Evaluate the following incomplete SQL statement: `SELECT category_name,category_ FROM categories_tab`

You want to display only the rows that have 'harddisks' as part of the string in the CATEGORY\_DESCRIPTION column.

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

- A. WHERE REGEXP\_LIKE (category\_description, 'hard+.s');
- B. WHERE REGEXP\_LIKE (category\_description, '^H|hard+.s');
- C. WHERE REGEXP\_LIKE (category\_description, '^H|hard+.s\$');
- D. WHERE REGEXP\_LIKE (category\_description, '^H|hard+.s');

Answer: A, B

Question: 111

Given below is the list of meta character syntaxes and their descriptions in random order:

Meta character syntax Description

- 1) ^ a) Matches character not in the list
- 2) [...] b) Matches character when it occurs at the beginning of a line
- 3) | c) Treats the subsequent meta character as a literal
- 4) \ d) Matches one of the characters such as the OR operator

Identify the option that correctly matches the meta character syntaxes with their descriptions.

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

Answer: A