Oracle 1z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

Version: 1.0

QUESTION NO: 1

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name"

FROM customers

WHERE country_id = 10

UNION

SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name

FROM customers

WHERE country_id = 30

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

A.
ORDER BY "Last name"

B.
ORDER BY 2, cust_id

C.
ORDER BY CUST_NO

D.
ORDER BY 2, 1

E.
ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

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

A.
WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.

B.
The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.

C.
The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.

D.
The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.

E.
The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

A.
The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

B.
The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.

C.
The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.

D.
ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 4

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

A.
An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

B.
An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

C.
A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.

D.
An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.

E.
A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

F.
An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A.
A role can be granted to itself.

B.
A role can be granted to PUBLIC.

C.
A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.

D.
The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.

E.

Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autoId28

QUESTION NO: 6

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

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

B.
A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

C.
The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.

D.
You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Evaluate the following statement.

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

```
WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN

INTO large_orders

SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id

FROM orders;
```

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

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

B.
They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.

C.
They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.

D.
The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 8

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

```
NameNull?Type

-------------------------------------------------------

MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
```

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

CITYVARCHAR2 (25)

STATEVARCHAR2 (3)

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

A.
SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_';

B.
SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';

C.
SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';

D.
SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

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

Which query will provide the required result?

A.
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;

B.

SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

C.
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;

D.
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

NameNull?Type

---------- -------- ----------

MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

A.
It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.

B.
It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.

C.
It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.

D.
It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

SQL > DROP TABLE products;

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

A.
All data along with the table structure is deleted.

B.
A pending transaction in the session is committed.

C.
All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.

D.
All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.

E.
All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

You execute the following commands:

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

SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate'

AND manager_id > &mgr_id;

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

A.
none, because no input required

B.
both the substitution variables "hiredate' and 'mgr_id'.

C.
only hiredate'

D.
only 'mgr_id'

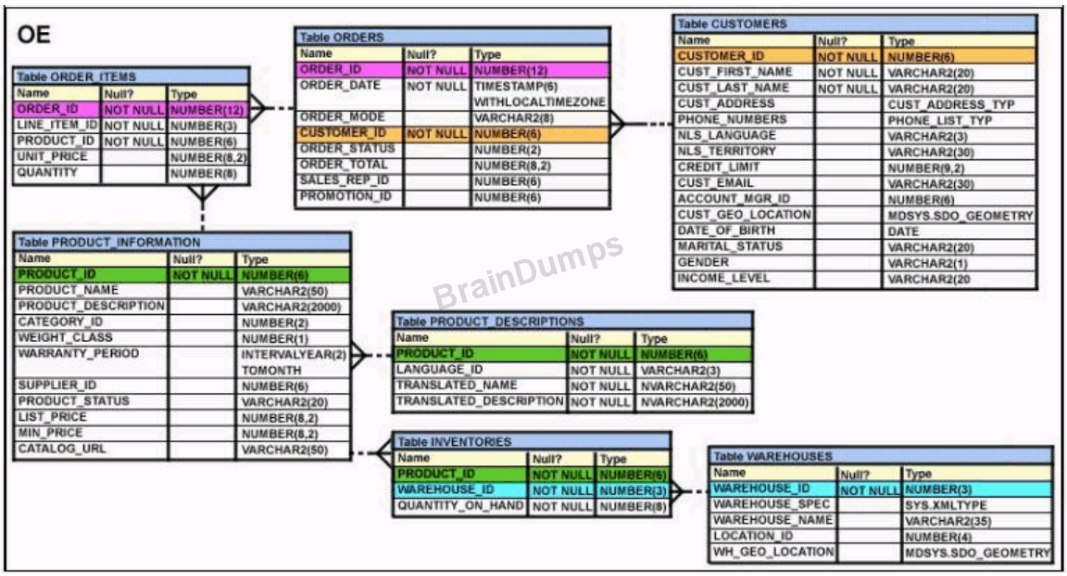
Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

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

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



A.
DELETE orders o, order_items I

WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

B.
DELETE

FROM orders

WHERE (SELECT order_id

FROM order_items);

C.
DELETE orders

WHERE order_total < 1000;

D.
DELETE order_id

FROM orders

WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Table CUSTOMERS

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

A.
SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"

FROM customers;

B.
SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"

FROM customers;

C.
SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"

FROM customers;

D.
SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"

FROM customers;

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 15

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

EMPLOYEES

NameNull?Type

---------- -------------

EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25)

HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE

JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10)

SALARYNUMBER(10,2)

COMMISSIONNUMBER(6,2)

MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6)

DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS

NameNull?Type

---------- -------------

DEPARTMENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENT_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(30)

MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6)

LOCATION_IDNUMBER(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 correct result.

D.
It executes successfully but does not give the correct result.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

A.
Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.

B.
There would be no change in performance.

C.
Performance would degrade in query 2.

D.
Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 17

Examine the business rule:

Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

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

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

A.
The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

B.
The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.

C.
STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.

D.
PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.

E.
An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 18

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME

CATEGORY_ID

SUPPLIER_ID

Inkjet C/8/HQ

12

102094

Inkjet C/4

12

102090

LaserPro 600/6/BW

12

102087

LaserPro 1200/8/BW

12

102099

Inkjet B/6

12

102096

Industrial 700/ID

12

102086

Industrial 600/DQ

12

102088

Compact 400/LQ

12

102087

Compact 400/DQ

12

102088

HD 12GB /R

13

102090

HD 10GB /I

13

102071

HD 12GB @7200 /SE

13

102057

HD 18.2GB @10000 /E

13

102078

HD 18.2GB @10000 /I

13

102050

HD 18GB /SE

13

102083

HD 6GB /I

13

102072

HD 8.2GB@5400

13

102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID

column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name

FROM product_information

WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

A.
It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.

B.
It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.

C.
It would execute and the output would display the desired result.

D.
It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 19

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

A.
The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.

B.
It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.

C.
It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.

D.
The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 20

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

STORES table

NameNull?Type

---------- ----------

STORE_IDNUMBER

NAMEVARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200)

CITYVARCHAR2(100)

COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100)

START_DATEDATE

END_DATEDATE

PROPERTY_PRICENUMBER

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

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

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A.

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

start_date,

property_price, property_price*115/100

FROM stores

WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <=36;

B.
SELECT name, concat (address| | ','| |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,

start_date,

property_price, property_price*115/100

FROM stores

WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

C.
SELECT name, address||','||city||','||country AS full_address,

start_date,

property_price, property_price*115/100

FROM stores

WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

D.
SELECT name, concat (address||','| |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,

start_date,

property_price, property_price*115/100

FROM stores

WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 21

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the outcome on execution?

A.
The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.

B.
Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.

C.
Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.

D.
Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

Examine the command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions

ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id)

REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

A.
When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.

B.
When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.

C.
When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.

D.

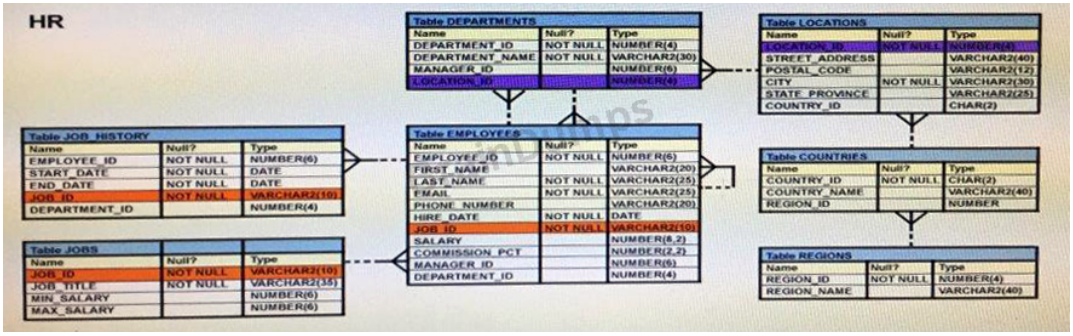
When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK_ID column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

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



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

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 AND e.manager_id = 100

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 24

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

A.
They can contain a subquery within a subquery.

B.
They can return multiple columns as well as rows.

C.
They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.

D.
They can return only one column but multiple rows.

E.
They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

F.
They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

Answer: A,B,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 25

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

NameNull?Type

---------- ----------

EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25)

EMAILNOT NULLVARCHAR2(25)

PHONE NUMBERVARCHAR2(20)

HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE

JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10)

SALARYNUMBER(8,2)

COMMISSION_PCTNUMBER(2,2)

MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6)

DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4)

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

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

A.
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)

AND e.employee_id = 123;

B.
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

C.
SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id

FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

D.
SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id

FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 26

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

dependencies?

A.
second normal form

B.
first normal form

C.
third normal form

D.
fourth normal form

Answer: A
Explanation:
References:

https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/

QUESTION NO: 27

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

SALES1 table

NameNullType

SALES_IDNUMBER

STORE_IDNUMBER

ITEMS_IDNUMBER

QUANTITYNUMBER

SALES_DATEDATE

SALES2 table

NameNullType

SALES_IDNUMBER

STORE_IDNUMBER

ITEMS_IDNUMBER

QUANTITYNUMBER

SALES_DATEDATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

A.
INTERSECT

B.
UNION

C.

PLUS

D.
MINUS

E.
SUBTRACT

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 28

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

ALTER TABLE orders

SET UNUSED (order_date);

Which statement is true?

A.
After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.

B.
The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute succsessfully.

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 29

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

CREATE TABLE emp

(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,

ename VARCHAR2(15),

salary NUMBER (8,2),

mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));

ALTER TABLE emp

DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp

ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_PK?

A.
It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and recreating it.

B.
It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.

C.
It would be automatically enabled and immediate.

D.
It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 30

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

A.
The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.

B.
Only one LONG column can be used per table.

C.
A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.

D.
The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.

E.
The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 31

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

A.
Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.

B.
Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.

C.
Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.

D.
Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.

E.
Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.

F.
Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 32

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

A.
In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.

B.
NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.

C.
Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

D.
Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 33

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

NameNull?Type

MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

CITYVARCHAR2 (25)

STATENOT 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';

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 34

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?

A.
A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

B.
COUNT (DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column.

C.
COUNT (cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column.

D.
COUNT (*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns.

E.
The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 35

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

A.
adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table

B.
adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table

C.
removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined

D.
removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 36

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

NameNull?Type

TRANSACTION_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

BORROWED_DATEVARCHAR2 (50)

DUE_DATEDATE

BOOK_IDDATE

MEMBER_IDVARCHAR2 (6)

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

A.
SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

B.

SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

C.
SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

D.
SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 37

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

A.
when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

B.
when a DELETE statement is executed

C.
when a ROLLBACK command is executed

D.
when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed

E.
when a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 38

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID

ORDER_TOTAL

1

1000

2

2000

3

3000

4

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID

ORDER_TOTAL

2

2500

3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE_INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
```

INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A.
The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 39

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'

FROM product_information

WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

A.
Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal

character string.

B.
Enclose the literal character string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.

C.
Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.

D.
Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 40

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

ORDERS

Name

Null?

Type

ORDER ID

NOT NULL

NUMBER(4)

ORDATE DATE

DATE

CUSTOMER ID

NUMBER(3)

ORDER TOTAL

NUMBER(7,2)

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

A.
ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

B.
ALTER TABLE orders

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

C.
ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

D.
ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 41

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

NameNull?Type

INV_NONOT NULLNUMBER(3)

INV_DATEDATE

INV_AMTNUMBER(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;

Answer: A,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 42

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

A.
A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.

B.
A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.

C.
A dropped column can be rolled back.

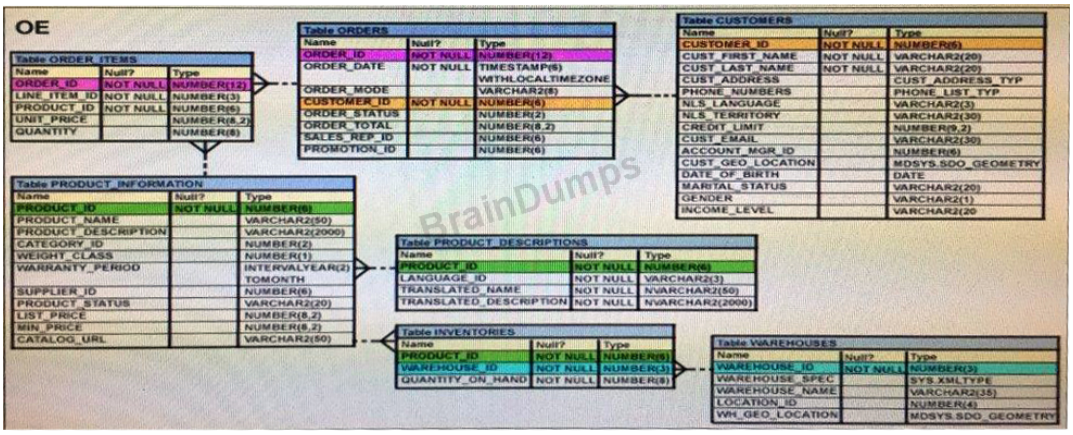
D.
The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.

E.
A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Answer: B,D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 43

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



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

A.
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

B.
SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

C.
SELECT COUNT (list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price i= NULL

D.
SELECT COUNT (list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 44

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

A.
displaying a date in a nondefault format

B.
finding the number of characters in an expression

C.
substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string

D.
combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 45

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

GRANT ALL

ON orders, order_items

TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

A.
PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.

B.
ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.

C.

WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.

D.
Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 46

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

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

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

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

A.
The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.

B.
The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.

C.
The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.

D.
The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.

E.
The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.

F.
The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.

Answer: C,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 47

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

SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),

'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmonth rrrr')

FROM DUAL;

What is the outcome?

A.
In 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.
In generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.

E.
In generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 48

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

A.
You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

B.
Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.

C.
The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.

D.
Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.

E.
If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY cause.

Answer: D,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 49

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS

(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

DEPARTMENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(50),

HODVARCHAR2(50));

SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS

(COURSE_IDNUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

COURSE_NAMEVARCHAR2(50),

DEPARTMENT_IDVARCHAR2(50));

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

A.
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c. department_id);

B.

SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c. department_id);

C.
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. department_id);

D.
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=d. department_id);

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 50

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

A.
changing the password for an existing database user

B.
connecting to a database instance

C.
querying data from tables across databases

D.
starting up a database instance

E.
executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
References:

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

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

QUESTION NO: 51

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

STUDENT

NameNull?Type

STUDENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2)

STUDENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)

FACULTY_IDVARCHAR2(2)

LOCATION_IDNUMBER(2)

FACULTY

NameNull?Type

FACULTY_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2)

FACULTY_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)

LOCATION_IDNUMBER(2)

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

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)

FROM student JOIN faculty

USING (faculty_id, location_id)

GROUP BY faculty_name;

Statement 2

SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)

FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty

GROUP BY faculty_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A.
Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.

B.
Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.

C.
Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.

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

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

A.
GRANT CREATE VIEW

ON table1 TO

user1;

B.
GRANT ALTER TABLE

TO PUBLIC;

C.
GRANT CREATE TABLE

TO user1, user2;

D.
GRANT CREATE SESSION

TO ALL;

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 53

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

ORDERS

Name

Null?

Type

ORDER_ID

NOT NULL

NUMBER(4)

ORDER_DATE

NOT NULL

DATE

ORDER_MODE

VARCHAR2(8)

CUSTOMER_ID

NOT NULL

NUMBER(6)

ORDER_TOTAL

NUMBER(8, 2)

CUSTOMERS

Name

Null?

Type

CUSTOMER_ID

NOT NULL

NUMBER(6)

CUST_FIRST_NAME

NOT NULL

VARCHAR2(20)

CUST_LAST_NAME

NOT NULL

VARCHAR2(20)

CREDIT_LIMIT

NUMBER(9,2)

CUST_ADDRESS

VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

A.
INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total

FROM orders o, customers c

WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600)

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

B.
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,

(SELECT customer id

FROM customers

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

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

C.
INSERT INTO orders

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',

(SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

D.
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,

(SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

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

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 54

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

A.
A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

B.
Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.

C.
When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.

D.

For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

Answer: A,C,D

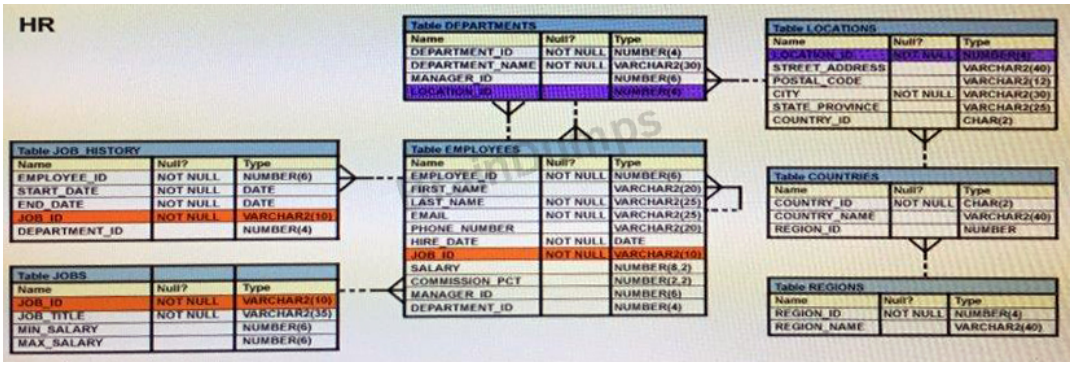
Explanation:

References:

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

QUESTION NO: 55

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



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

SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN departments;

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

A.
The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.

B.
The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.

C.
The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.

D.

The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 56

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

A.
When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.

B.
DELETE <*sequencename*> would remove a sequence from the database.

C.
The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.

D.
CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.

E.
When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
References:

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

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

QUESTION NO: 57

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

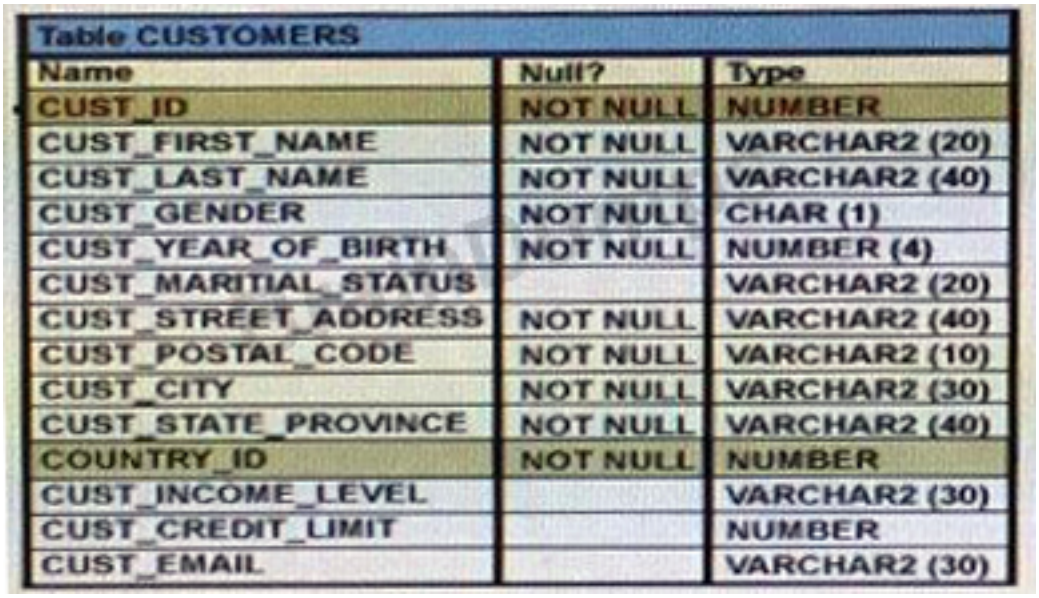


Table CUSTOMERS

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

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

A.
finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

B.
finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'

C.
listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980

D.
finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.

E.
listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 58

Which statement is true about transactions?

A.

A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.

B.
Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.

C.
A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

D.
A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

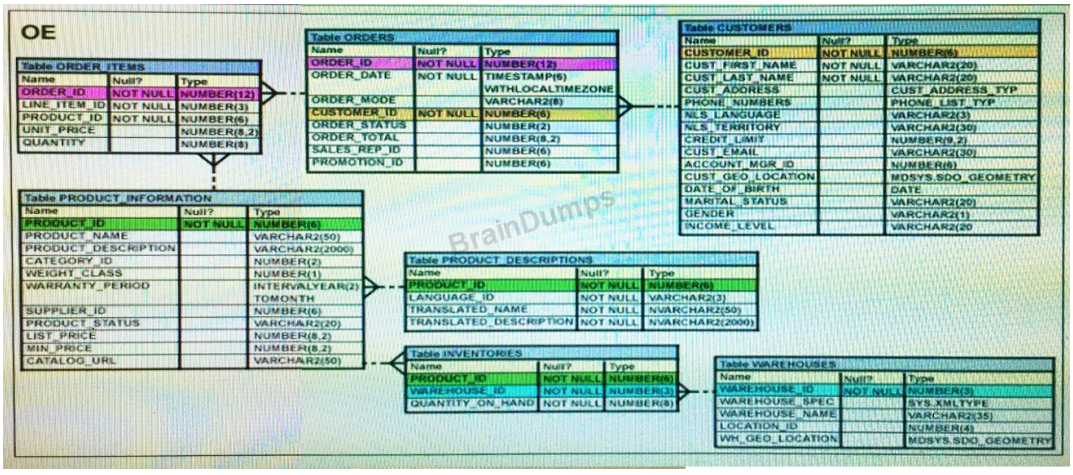
Answer: B

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 59

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



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

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

A.
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)

FROM orders o JOIN order_items i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;

B.
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date)

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)

"NO OF ITEMS"

FROM orders o JOIN order_items i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;

C.
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)

"NO OF ITEMS"

FROM orders o JOIN order_items i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;

D.
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) ||

"NO OF ITEMS"

FROM orders o JOIN order_items i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

WHITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 60

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

A.
It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.

B.
It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.

C.
It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.

D.
It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 61

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A.
The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.

B.
It ignores NULL values.

C.
Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.

D.
The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:

http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/

QUESTION NO: 62

Examine the following query:

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

What is the output of this query?

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

B.
It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.

C.
It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.

D.
It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 63

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

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

A.
It recovers only the table structure.

B.
It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.

C.
It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.

D.
It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 64

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

The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.

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.
2, 1, 4, 3

B.
4, 1, 2, 3

C.
4, 2, 1, 3

D.
2, 4, 1, 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 65

Evaluate the following query:

SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND(156.00, -1),-1)

FROM DUAL;

What would be the outcome?

A.
150

B.
200

C.
160

D.
16

E.
100

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:

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

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

QUESTION NO: 66

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

CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

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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

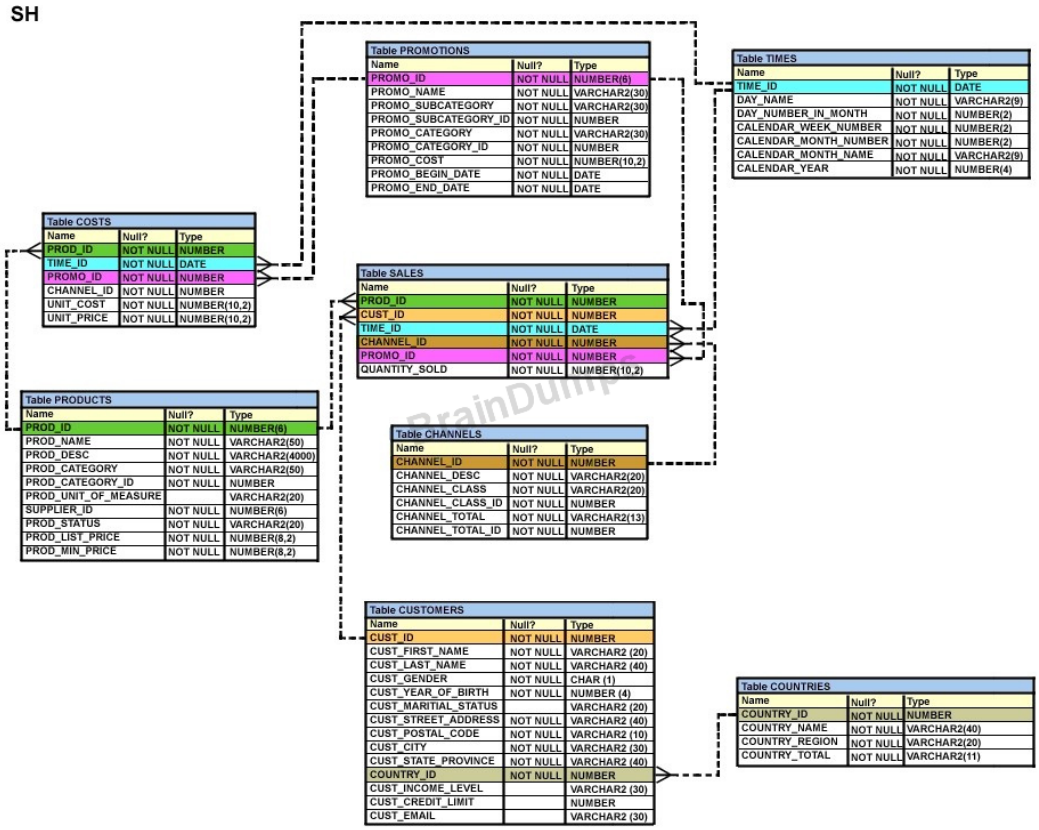
WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)) =

INITCAP 'MC%';

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 67

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



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

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

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)

AS

SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id

FROM sales;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

A.
The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

B.
The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

C.
The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D.
The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 68

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

SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status,

FROM user_constraints

WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS';

CONSTRAINT_NAME

CON

SEARCH_CONDITION

R_CONSTRAINT_NAME

DELETE_RULE

STATUS

ORDER_DATE_NN

C

"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL

ENABLED

ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN

C

"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL

ENABLED

ORDER_MODE_LOV

C

order _mode in ('direct', 'online')

ENABLED

ORDER TOTAL MIN

C

order total >= 0

ENABLED

ORDER PK

P

ENABLED

ORDERS CUSTOMER ID

R

CUSTOMERS ID

SET NULL

ENABLED

ORDERS SALES REP

R

EMP EMP ID

SET NULL

ENABLED

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

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

B.
In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.

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

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 69

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

A.
They can be used on columns or expressions.

B.
They can be passed as an argument to another group function.

C.
They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.

D.
They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

E.
They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
References:

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

QUESTION NO: 70

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

A.
The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.

B.
The data dictionary views consists of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.

C.
The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D.
The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.

E.
Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.

F.
Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same

base tables from the data dictionary.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

References:

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

QUESTION NO: 71

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

Table COSTS

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

Table PROMOTIONS

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A.
It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.

B.
It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.

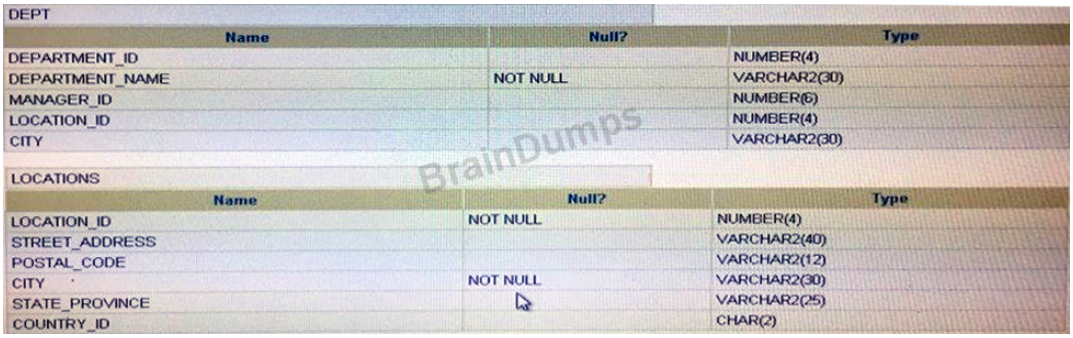
C.
It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.

D.
It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 72

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



DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

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

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

A.
UPDATE dept d

SET city = ALL (SELECT city

FROM locations l

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

B.

UPDATE dept d

SET city = (SELECT city

FROM locations l)

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;

C.
UPDATE dept d

SET city = ANY (SELECT city

FROM locations l)

D.
UPDATE dept d

SET city = (SELECT city

FROM locations l

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

Answer: D
Explanation: