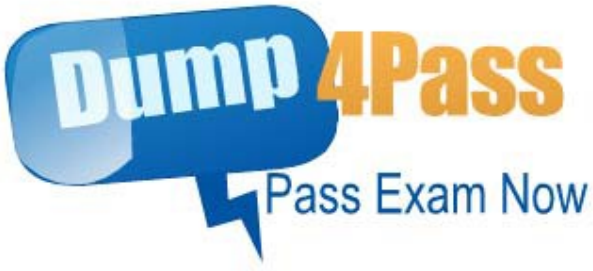


Chanakya "The King of IT Certifications"

Oracle

1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQ

Ver 18.08.15

Q&A 168

QUESTION 1
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 2
Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 3
Which statement is true regarding external tables?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4
Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

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

table.

E. A `DELETE FROM.....` statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
F. An `UPDATE....SET....` statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5
Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 6
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two)

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

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 7
Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL
  WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
    INTO small_orders
  WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO medium_orders
  WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO large_orders
  SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
    FROM orders;
```

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

A. They are evaluated by all the three `WHEN` clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other `WHEN` clause.
B. They are evaluated by the first `WHEN` clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent `WHEN` clauses.
C. They are evaluated by the first `WHEN` clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent `WHEN` clauses.
D. The insert statement would give an error because the `ELSE` clause is not present for support in case none of `WHEN` clauses are true.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

```
Name                Null?            Type
---------------     -----------------    ----------------------------
MEMBER_ID            NOT NULL            VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME            NOT NULL            VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS                            VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY                                VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE                              VARCHAR2 (3)
```

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9
You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.
Which query will provide the required result?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

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

You execute the SQL statement:
```
SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ' , first_name, ' ' , last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME
" FROM members;
```

What is the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11
You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 12
You execute the following commands:

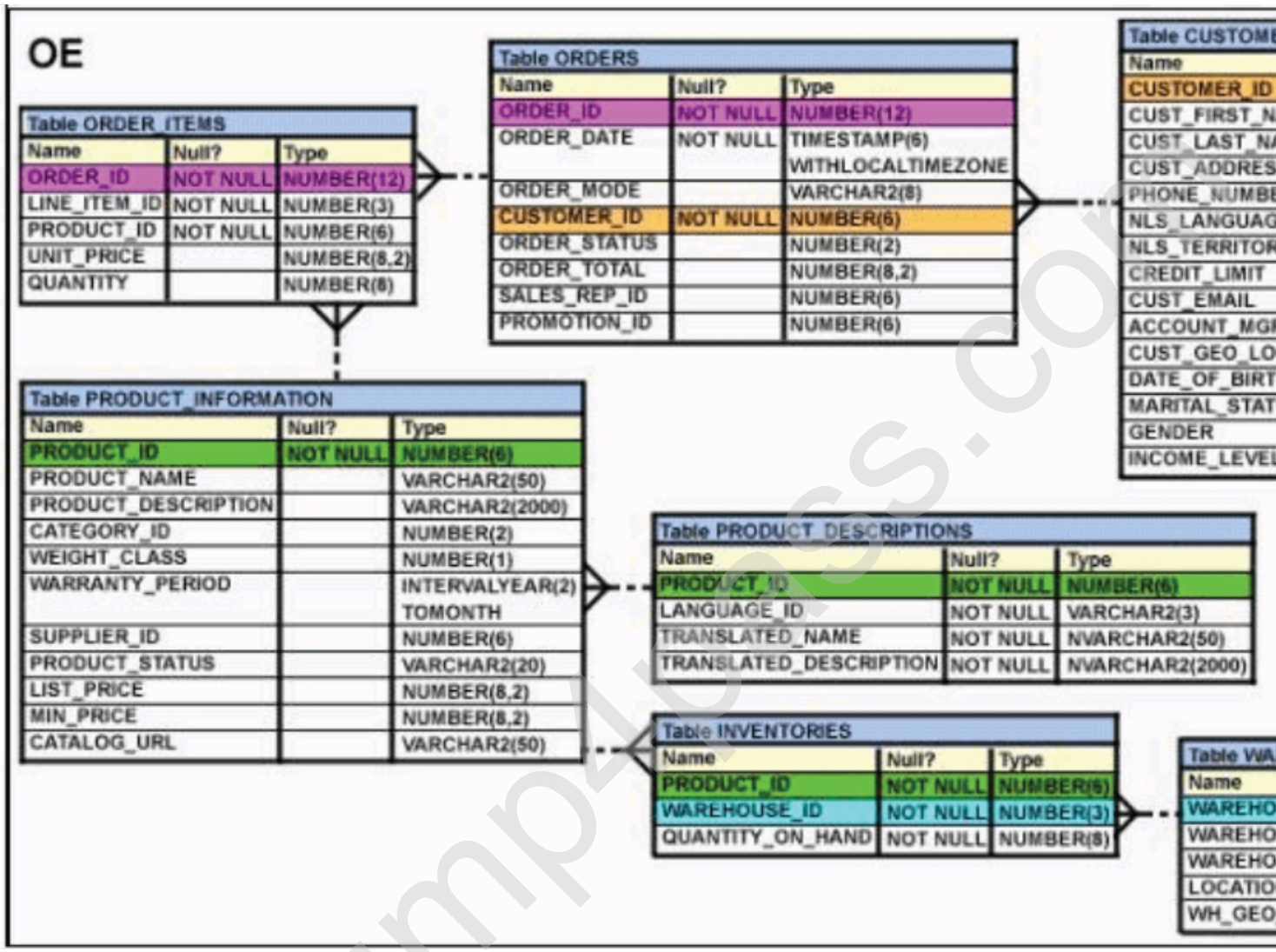
```
SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.
Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



A.
```
DELETE orders o, order_items I
WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;
```

B.
```
DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
```

C.
```
DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
```

D.
```
DELETE order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
```

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_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;
```

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15
View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

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

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

```
LOCATION_ID                              NUMBER(4)
```

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

You issue the following command:

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

What is outcome?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 16
Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 17
Examine the business rule:
Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

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

```
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
```

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

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

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 18
View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

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

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name
FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.

C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 19
Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 20
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table.

```
STORES table
Name                  Null?        Type
-----------------    ----- -------------
STORE_ID                           NUMBER
NAME                               VARCHAR2(100)
ADDRESS                            VARCHAR2(200)
CITY                               VARCHAR2(100)
COUNTRY                            VARCHAR2(100)
START_DATE                         DATE
END_DATE                           DATE
PROPERTY_PRICE                     NUMBER
```

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.
The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.
Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 21
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

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

What is the outcome on execution?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 22
Examine the command:

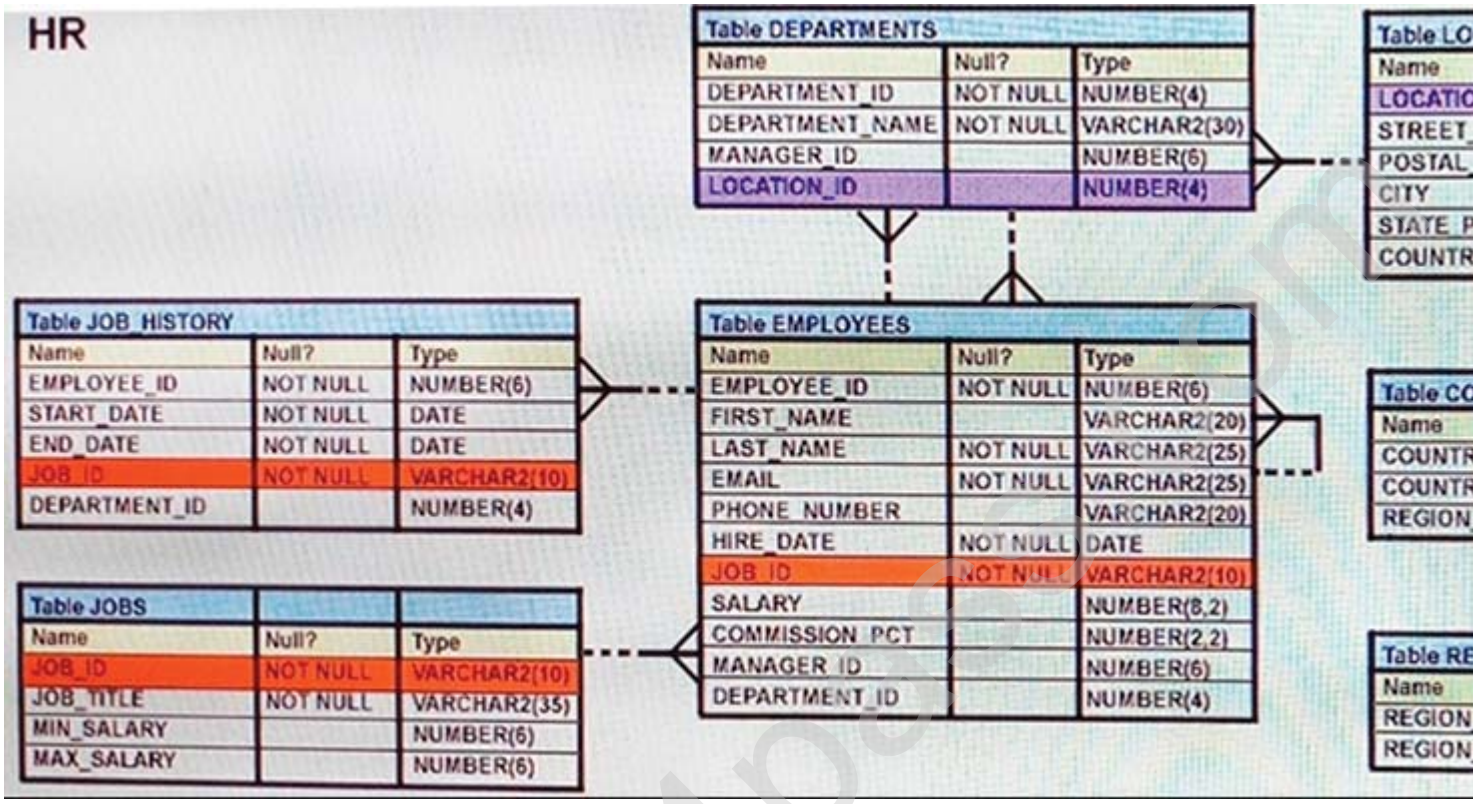
```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
     ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id)
     REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 23
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

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
```

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 24
Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.

D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.
E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.
F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 25
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.
You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 26
Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 27
Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table

Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID		NUMBER
STORE_ID		NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2 table

Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID		NUMBER
STORE_ID		NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 28
Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

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

Which statement is true?

A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.
B. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute 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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 29
Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

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

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_PK?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 30
Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 31
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

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

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 32
Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 33
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

```
Name                    Null?           Type
```

```
---------------    -----------------    --------------------------
MEMBER_ID           NOT NULL            VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME                              VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME           NOT NULL            VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS                                 VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY                                    VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE                           NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (3)
```

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 34
Which two statements are true regarding the `COUNT` function?

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 35
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 36
Examine the structure of the `BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS` table:

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

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as $2 for all transactions.
Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 37
In which three situations does a transaction complete?

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

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 38
View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 39
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

You received the following error while executing the above query:

```
ERROR
ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated
```

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 40
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

ORDERS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 41
Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

```
Name                  Null?            Type
------------------    -------------------    -------------
INV_NO            NOT NULL            NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE                              DATE
INV_AMT                               NUMBER(10,2)
```

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')
FROM invoice;
```
B.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```
C.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```
D.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

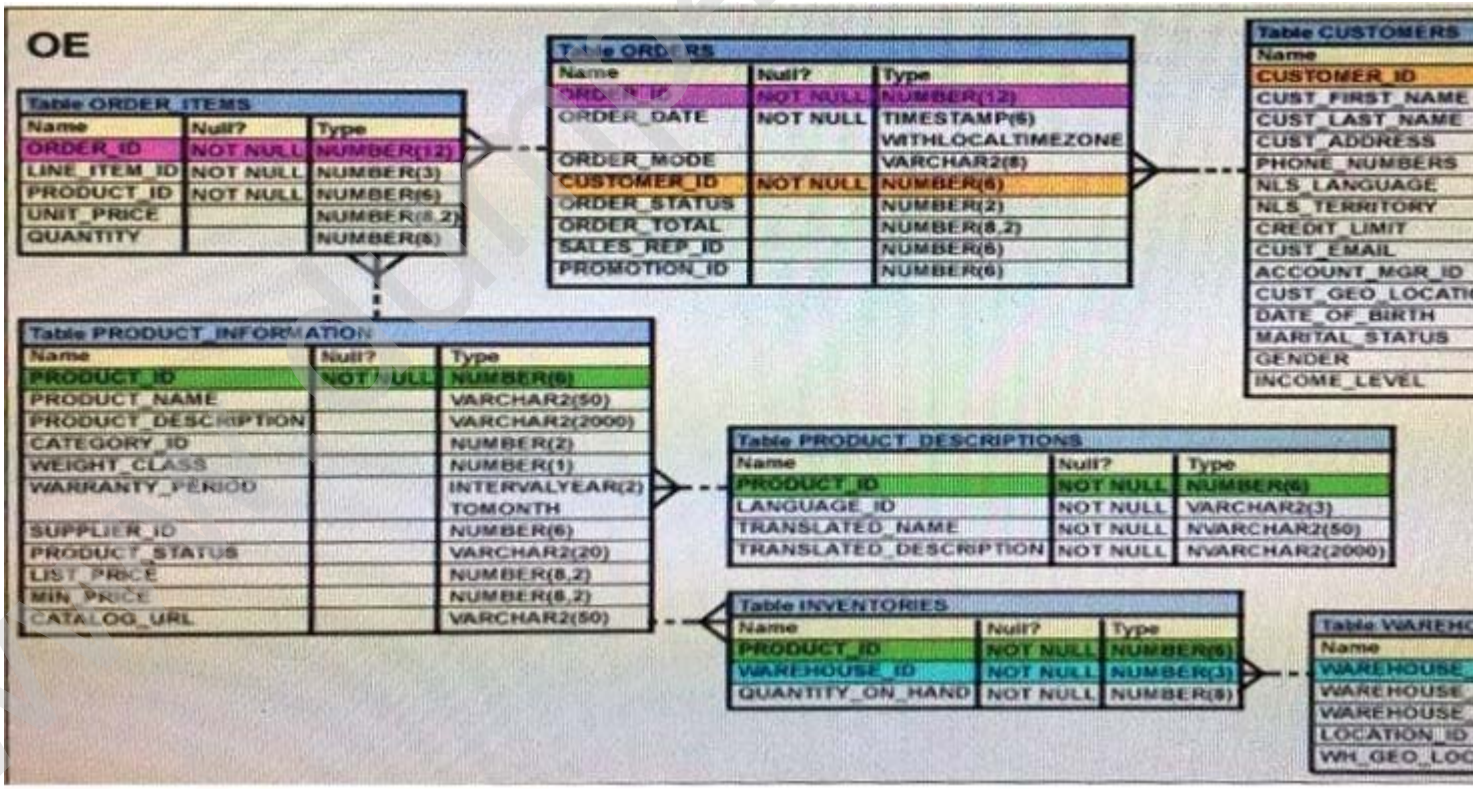
Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 42
Which three statements are true about the `ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN....` command?

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

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 43
View the exhibit and examine the description of the `PRODUCT_INFORMATION` table.



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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 44
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

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

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 45
The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 46
You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT_ID – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row
EXECUTION_DATETIME – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.
Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

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

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

Correct Answer: CF

QUESTION 47
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
                'dd "is the first Monday for" 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 48
Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 49
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 50
Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 51
View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.

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

FACULTY
Name                 Null?            Type
------------------    -------------------    -------------
FACULTY_ID         NOT NULL            NUMBER(2)
FACULTY_NAME                           VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION_ID                            NUMBER(2)
```

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.
Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 52
Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 53
View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

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

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

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

C.
```
INSERT INTO orders
 VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
    (SELECT customer_id
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
```

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

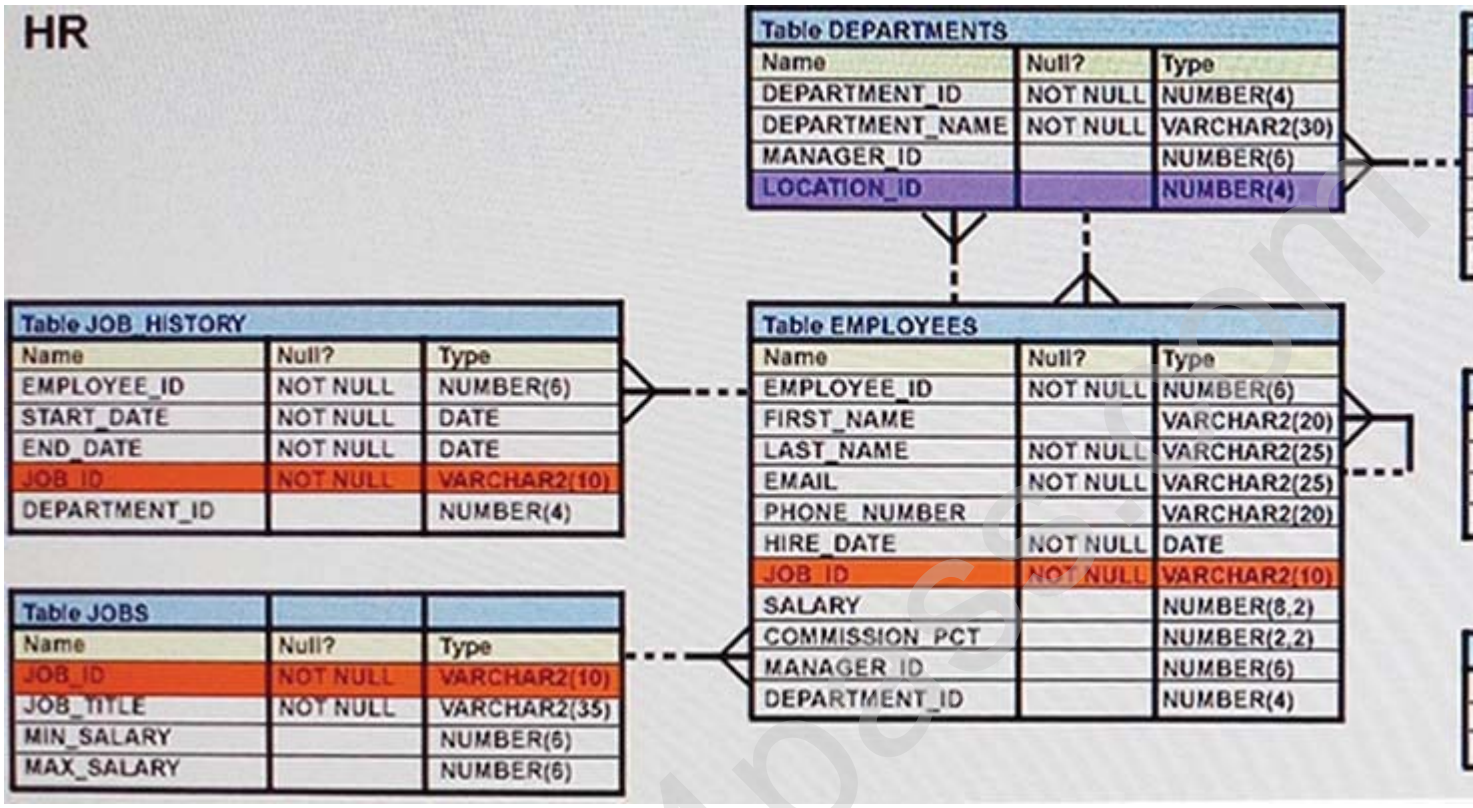
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 54
Which three statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

A. A non-deferrable `PRIMARY KEY` or `UNIQUE KEY` constraint in a table automatically attempts to 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.

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 55
View the exhibit and examine the description of the `DEPARTMENTS` and `EMPLOYEES` tables.



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

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

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

A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the `SELECT` clause.
B. The `NATURAL JOIN` clause is missing the `USING` clause.
C. The `DEPARTMENTS` table is not used before the `EMPLOYEES` table in the `FROM` clause.
D. The `EMPLOYEES` and `DEPARTMENTS` tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 56
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 57
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

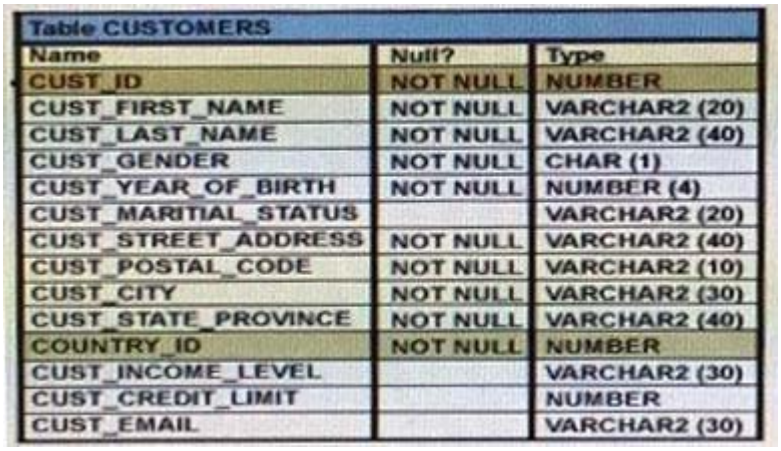


Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT 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'.

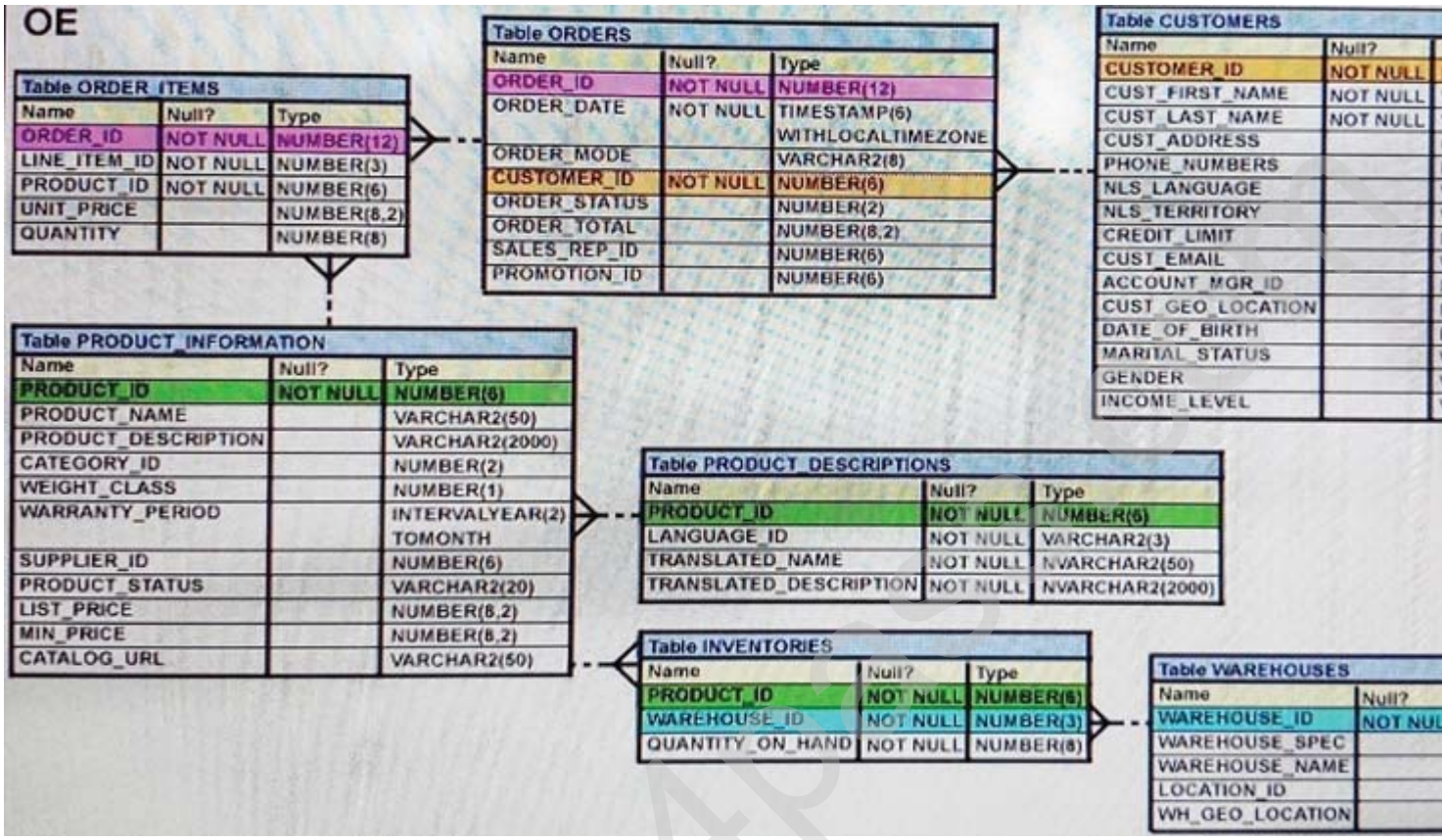
Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 58
Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 59
View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.



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

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

A.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

B.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date)
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

C.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 60
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 61
Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 62
Examine the following query:

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

What is the output of this query?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 63
The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 64
The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 65
Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 66
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC".
Which query gives the required output?

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

B.
```
SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ')+1)
```

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 67
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH

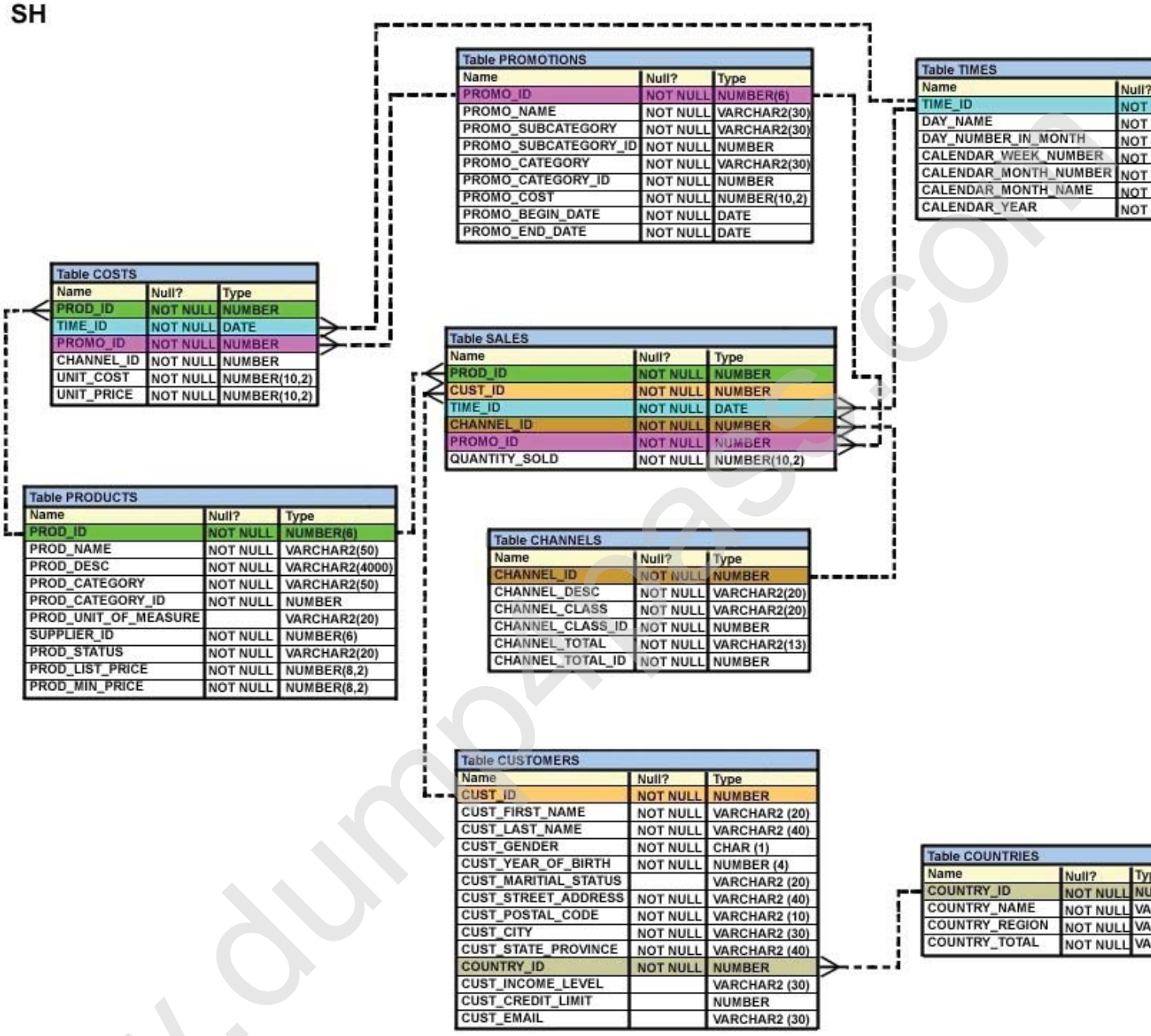


Table PROMOTIONS

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

Table TIMES

Name	Null?
TIME_ID	NOT
DAY_NAME	NOT
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT

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 SALES

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

Table PRODUCTS

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

Table CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

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)

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Ty
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NU
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VA
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VA
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VA

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

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

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 68
Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:

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

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order _mode in ('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.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 69
Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 70
Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: CDF

QUESTION 71
View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

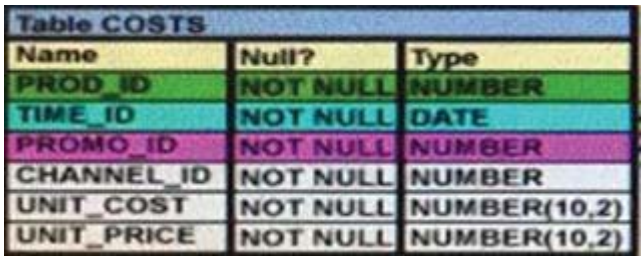


Table COSTS

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

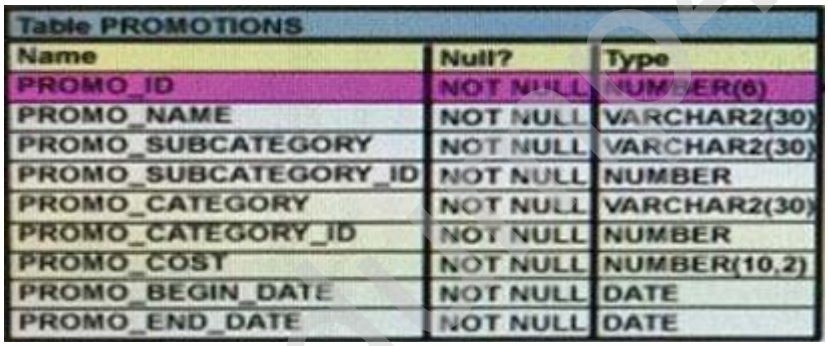


Table PROMOTIONS

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

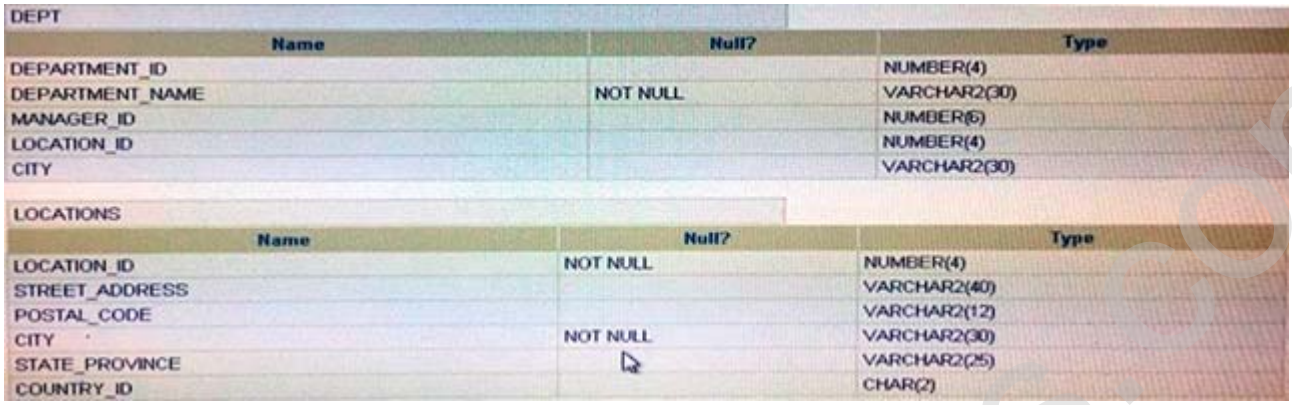
```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs
     WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions
                        WHERE promo_cost < ALL
                        (SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions
                        GROUP BY (promo_end_date-
                        promo_begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 72
View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.



DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

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

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

A.
```
UPDATE dept d
    SET city = ALL (SELECT city
                    FROM locations l
                    WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
```

B.
```
UPDATE dept d
    SET city = (SELECT city
                FROM locations l)
    WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

C.
```
UPDATE dept d
    SET city = ANY (SELECT city
                    FROM locations l)
```

D.
```
UPDATE dept d
    SET city = (SELECT city
                FROM locations l
                WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
```

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 73
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.
You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 74
Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 75
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

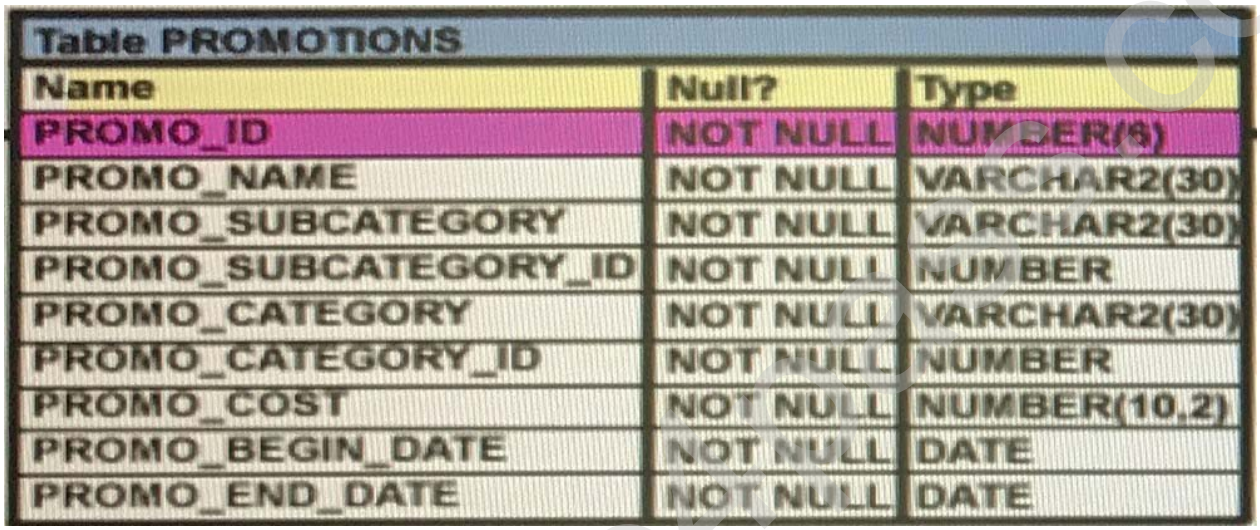


Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL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

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

Which query would give you the required output?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 76
Which two statements are true about sequences crated in a single instance Oracle database?

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

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 77
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER (3),
item-id NUMBER (2),
qty NUMBER (4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
        PRIMARY KEY (order_id, item_id)
      USING INDEX
       (CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
        ON order_item (order_id, item_id)));
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID PK would be created.
D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CRETAE TABLE command.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 78
Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT cust_income_level || ‘ ’ || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS “50% Credit Limit” FROM customers.
B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ‘ ’ || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS “50% Credit Limit” FROM customers.
C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS “50% Credit Limit” FROM customers.
D. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS “50% Credit Limit” FROM customers

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 79
Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

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

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 80
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 81
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

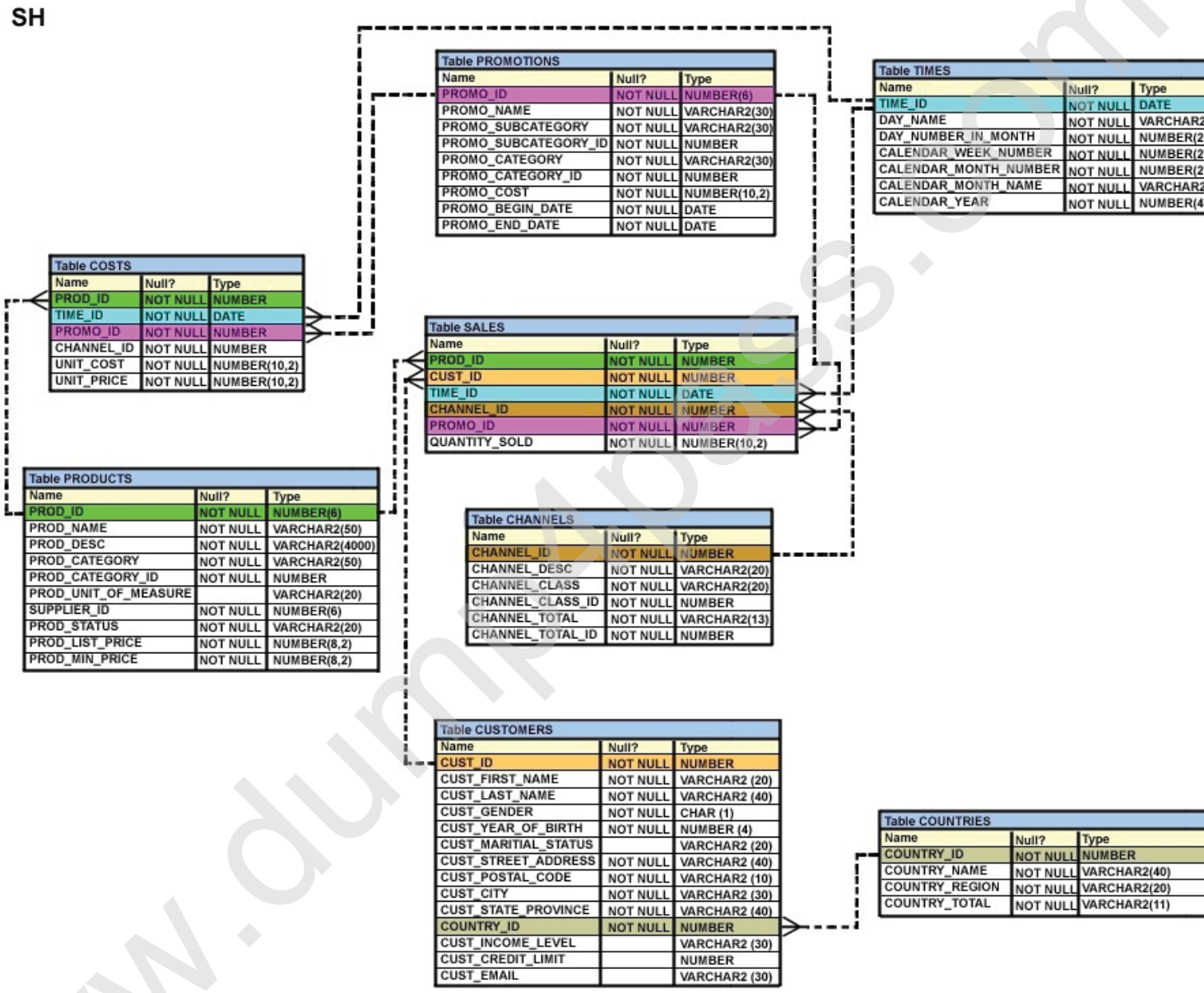
You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 82
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 table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

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

Examine this command:

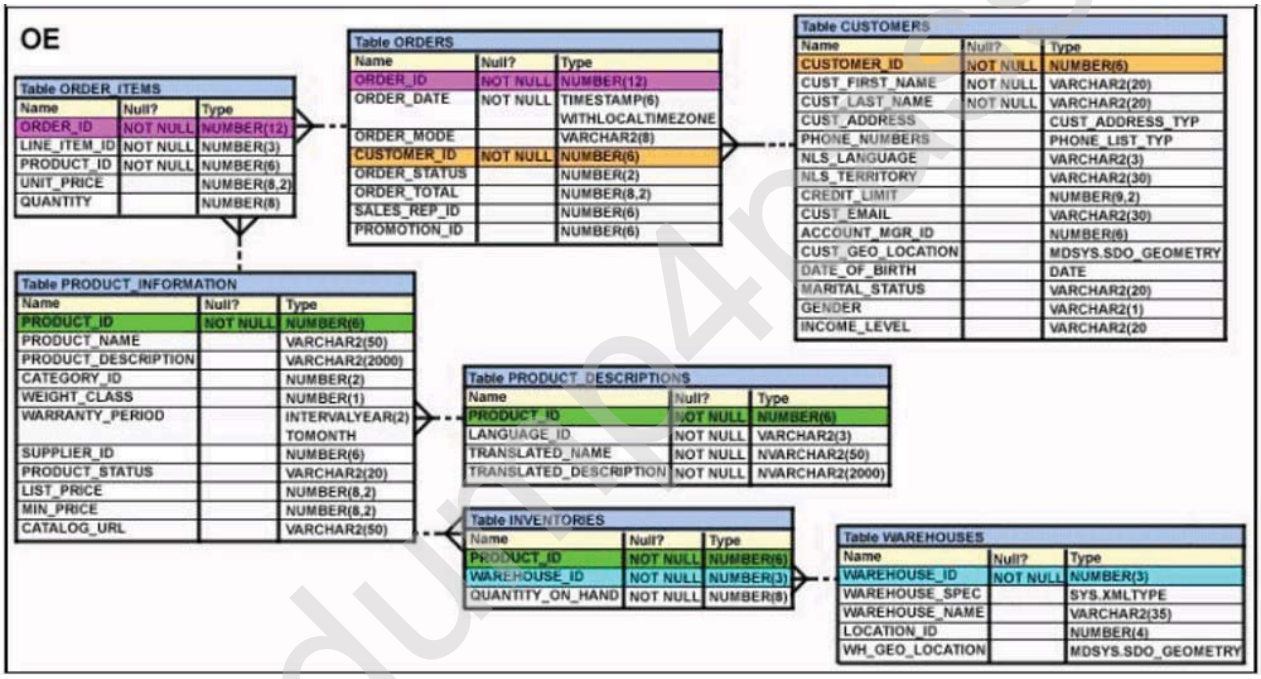
```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 83
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 84
Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL
  WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
    INTO small_orders
  WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO medium_orders
  WHEN order_total > 200000 THEN
    INTO large_orders
  SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
    FROM orders;
```

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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 85
Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

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

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 86
Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 87
You issue this command which succeeds:
SQL> DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 88
You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 89
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 BETWEEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTARAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));

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

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 90
Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 91
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_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)

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

Customers with no credit limit should have “Not Available” displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

A. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’)) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, ‘Not Available’)*.15 “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 92
Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

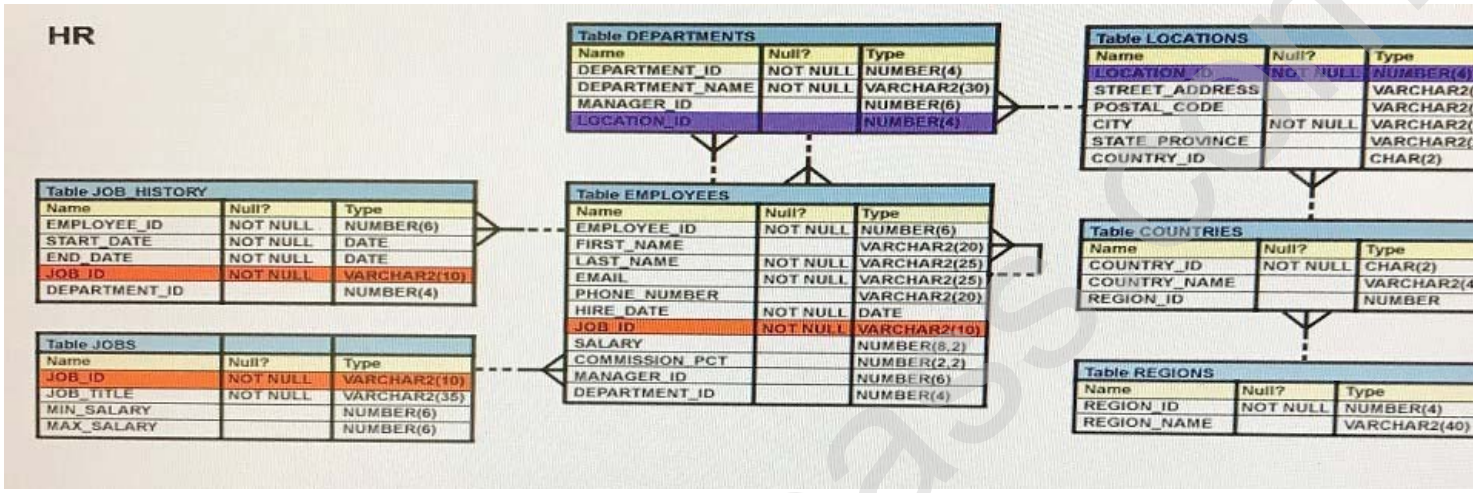
What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

A. It will be enabled and immediate.
B. It will be enabled and deferred.

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 93
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=90
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=10;
```

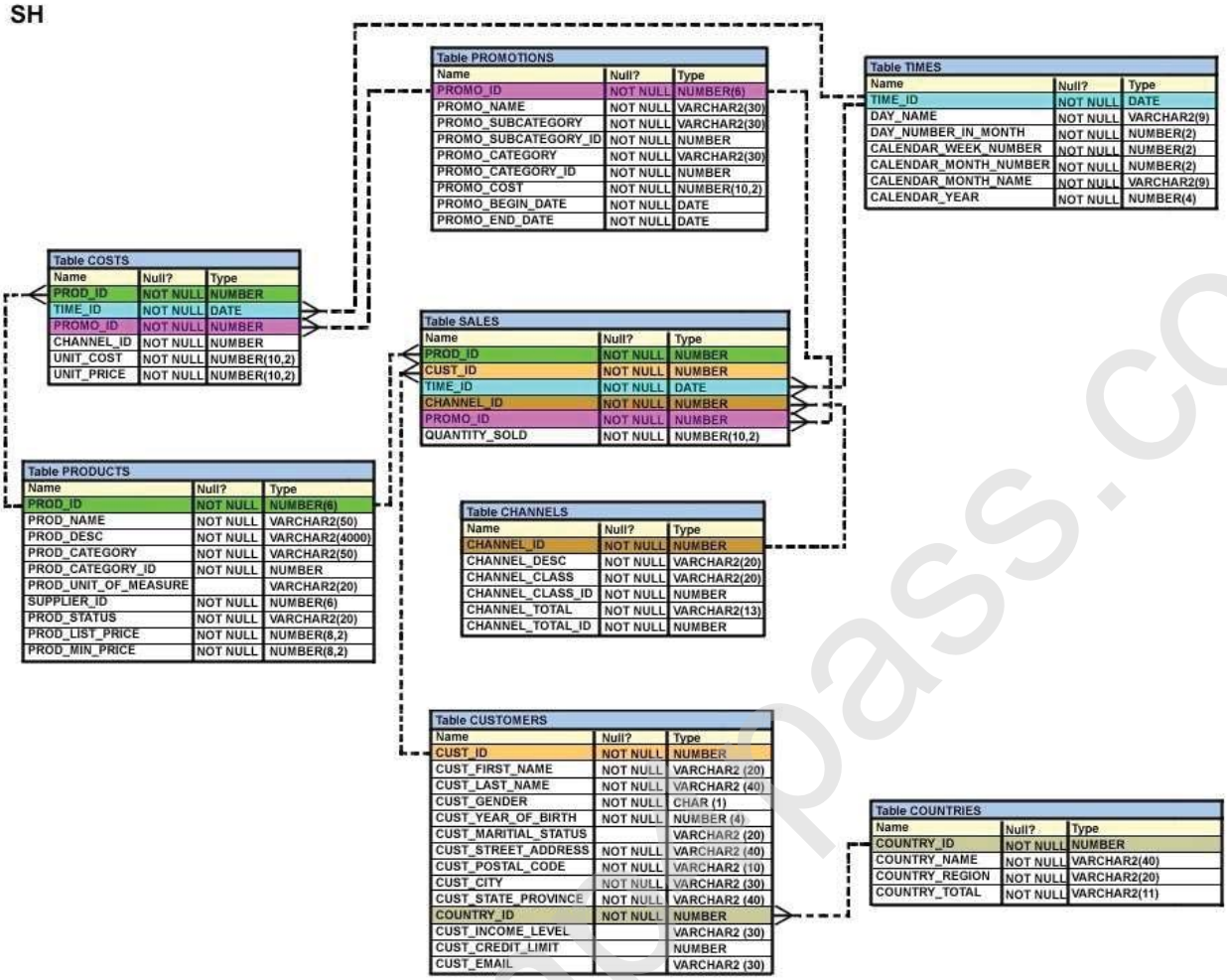
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 94
View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

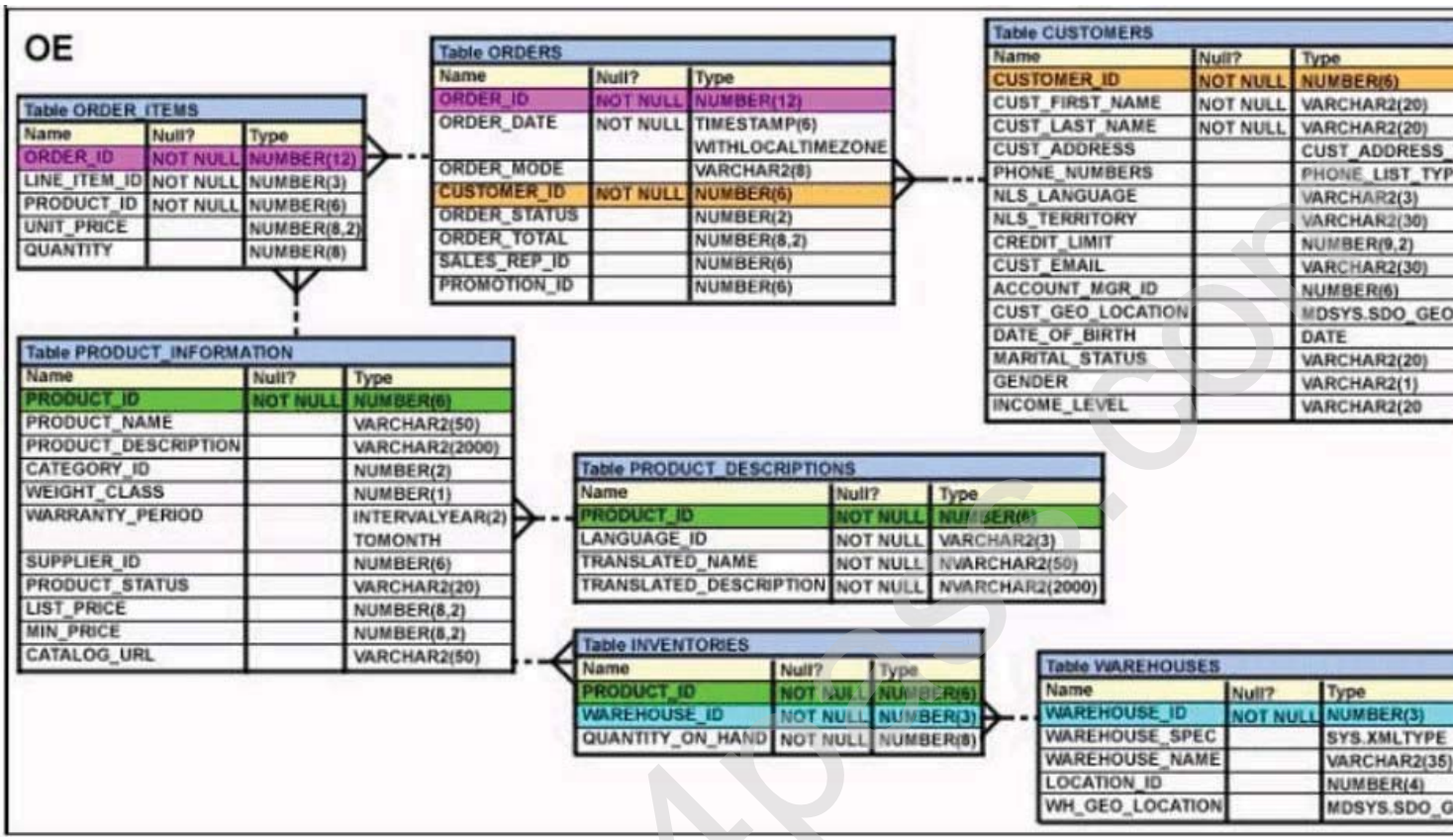
```
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                          (SELECT CAHNNEL_ID
                          FROM CHANNELS
                          WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 95
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. (Choose two.)



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

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

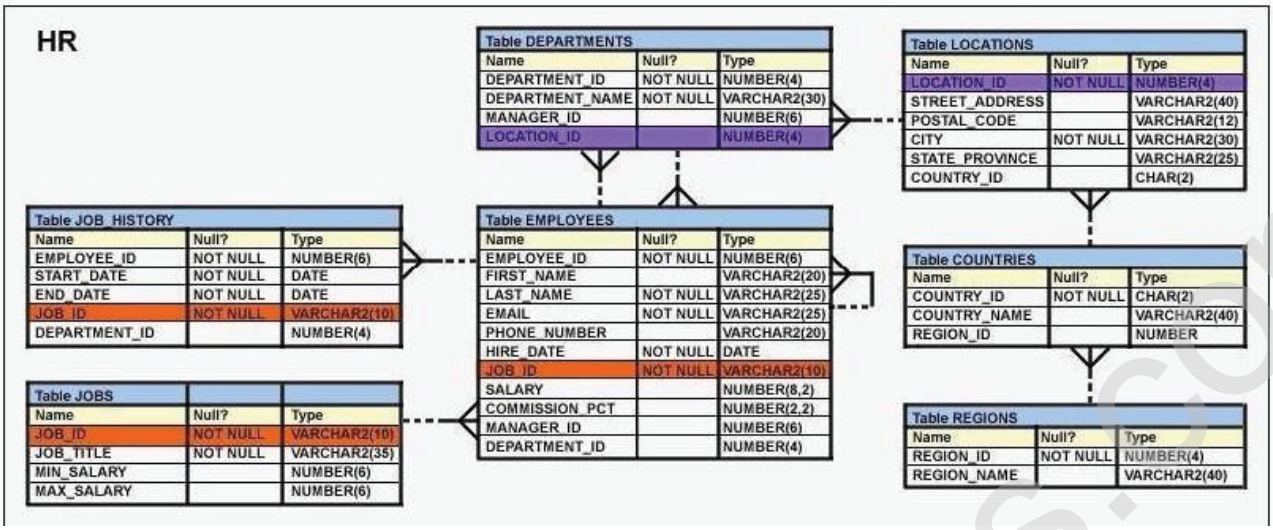
Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 96
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 97
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 98
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.)

SALESID: Number
STOREID: Number
ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified
PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified

Which statement would create the table?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID NUMBER (4),
ITEMID NUMBER (4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
```

PAYMENT VAR
CHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

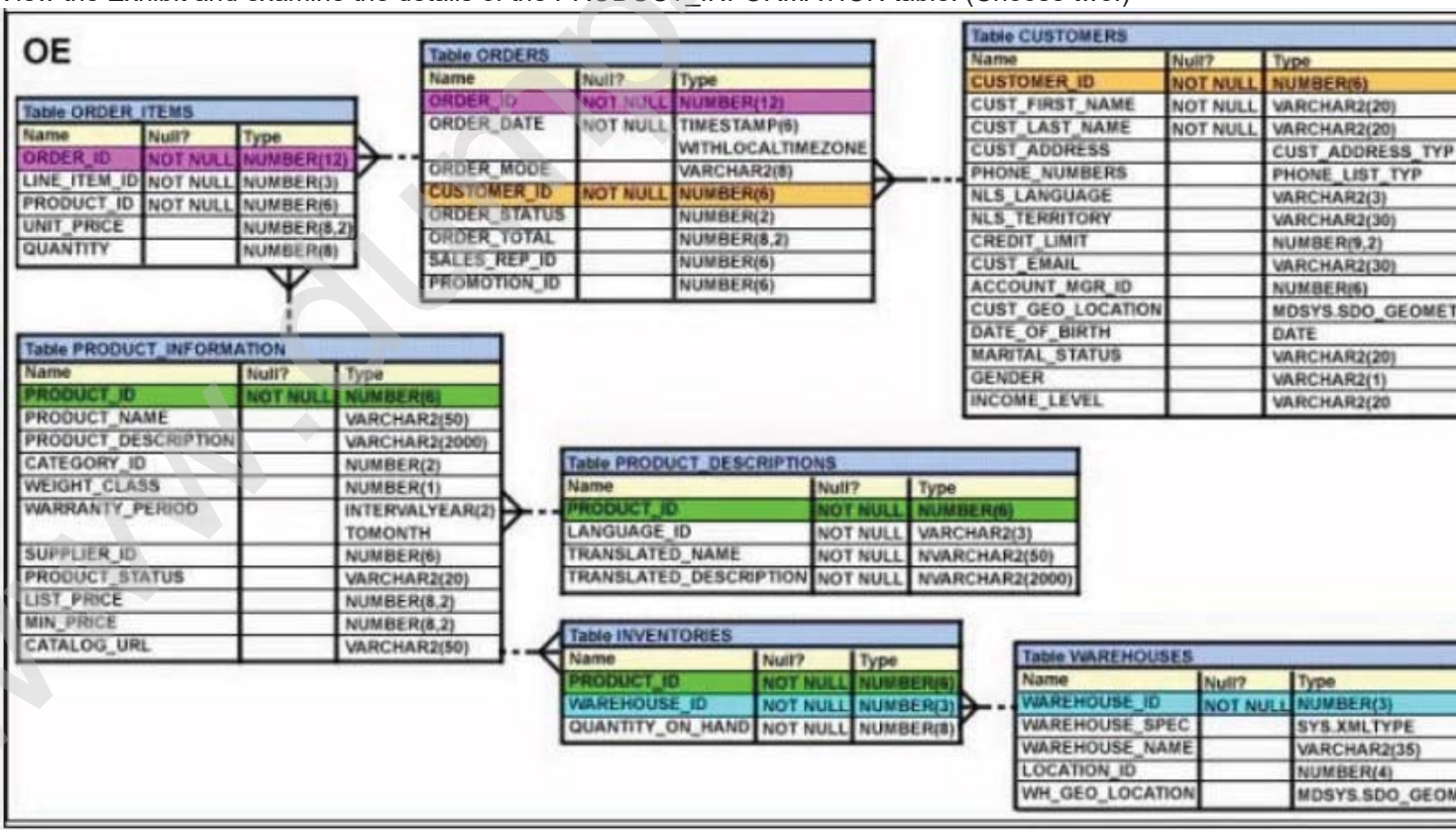
B. CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID NUMBER (4),
ITEMID NUMBER (4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);

C. CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID
NUMBER (4),
ITEMID NUMBER (4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

D. Create Table sales
(salesid NUMBER (4),
Storeid NUMBER (4),
Itemid NUMBER (4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
Slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 99
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999')
From product_information;

Which two statements are true regarding the output?

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 100
Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 101
Examine the structure of the ORDERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 102
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS

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

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

Which query would produce the desired result?

A.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id
HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))
FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
```
B.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id);
```
C.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
GROUP BY order_id);
```
D.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id)
```

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 103
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 104
View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the invoice table. (Choose two.)

INVOICE

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

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 105
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 106
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

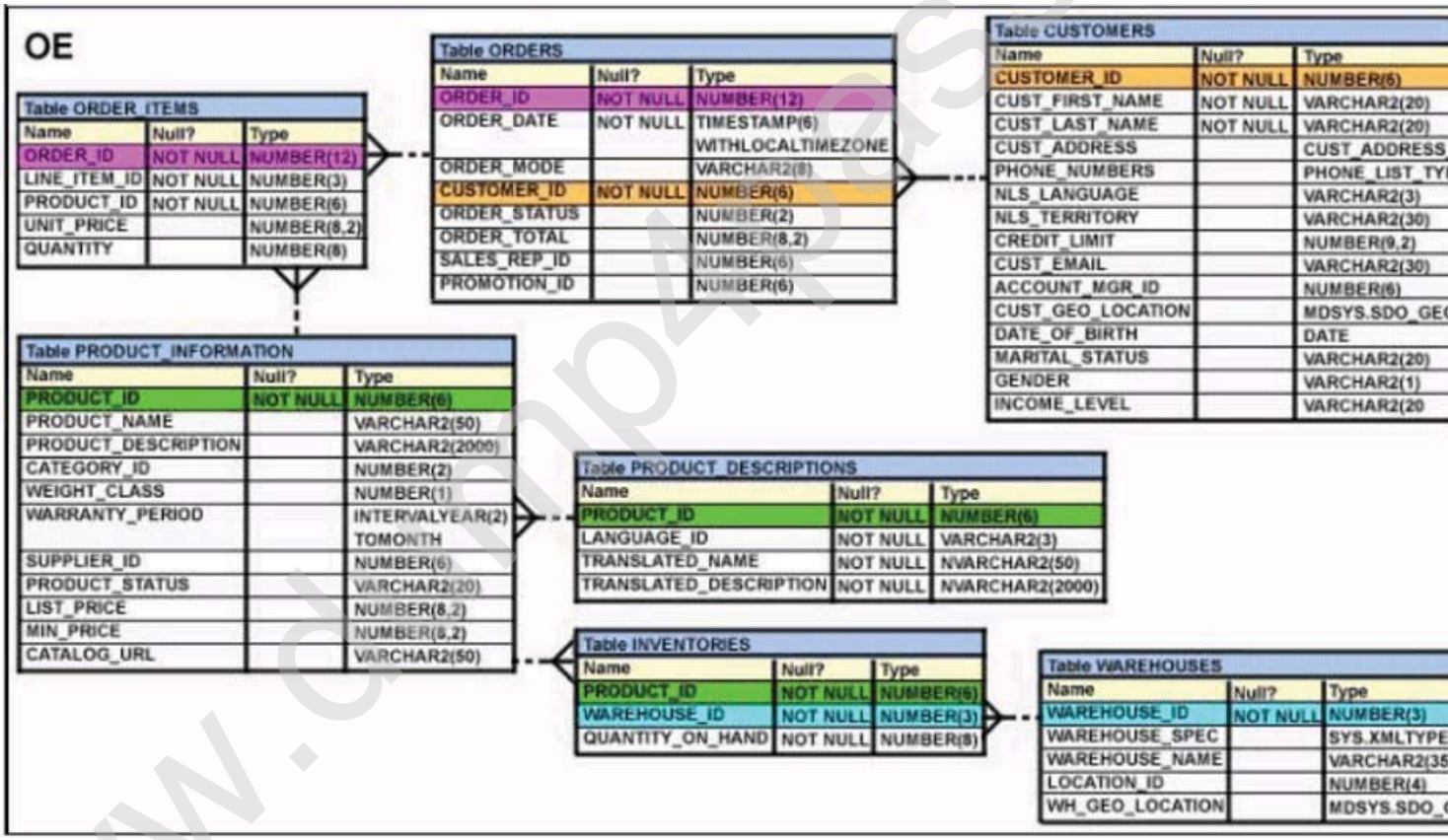
Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 107
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 108
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. (Choose the best answer.)



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

Which query would give you the desired result?

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

(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 109
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 110
You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'. (Choose the best answer.)

Which query generates the required output?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 111
Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 112
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PRODUCTS

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

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

You issue this query:
SQL > SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price FROM products
Where prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> ' ';

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 113
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

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

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

Which two statements would provide the correct output?

A. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365

GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);

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

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

D. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)
FROM (SELECT salary FROM
employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 114
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 115
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 116
Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 117
You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE
SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: BCF

QUESTION 118
View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

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

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

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

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

Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 119
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

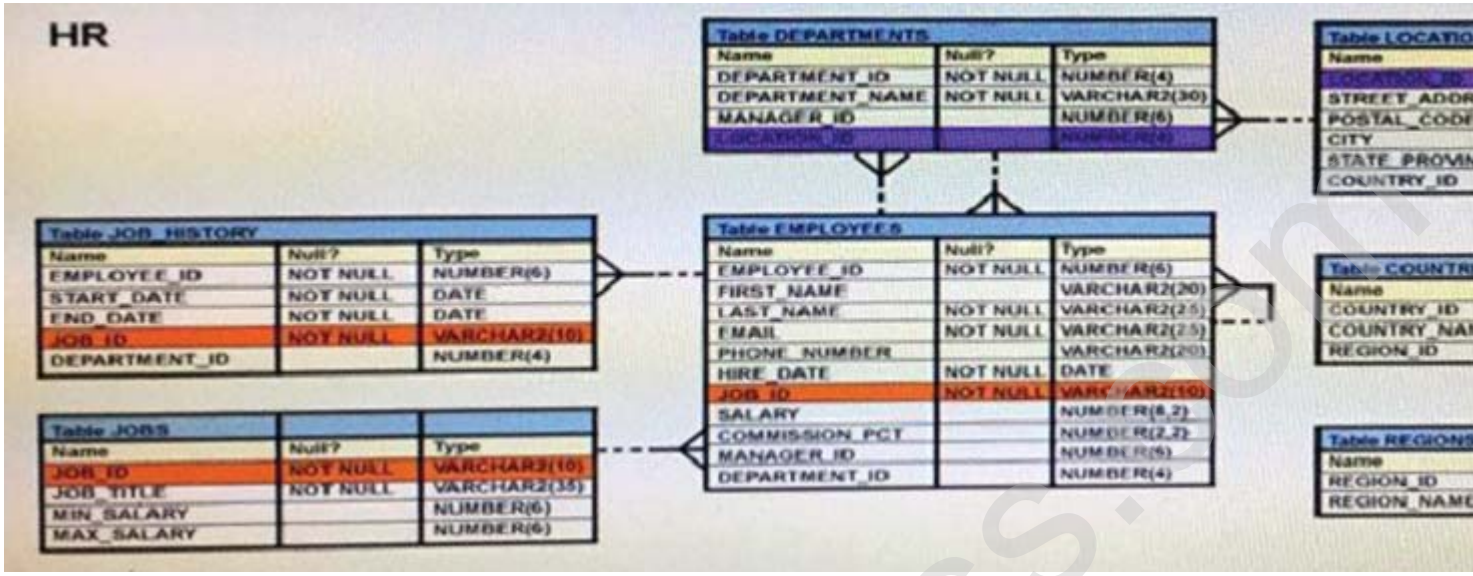
SQL > SELECT p.prod_id, count(s.prod_id)
FROM products p _____ sales s
ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id;

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 120
View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement:

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

Which two statements are true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 121
Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

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

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

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 122
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order _mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS SALES REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

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

Which two statements are true about the output?

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 123
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

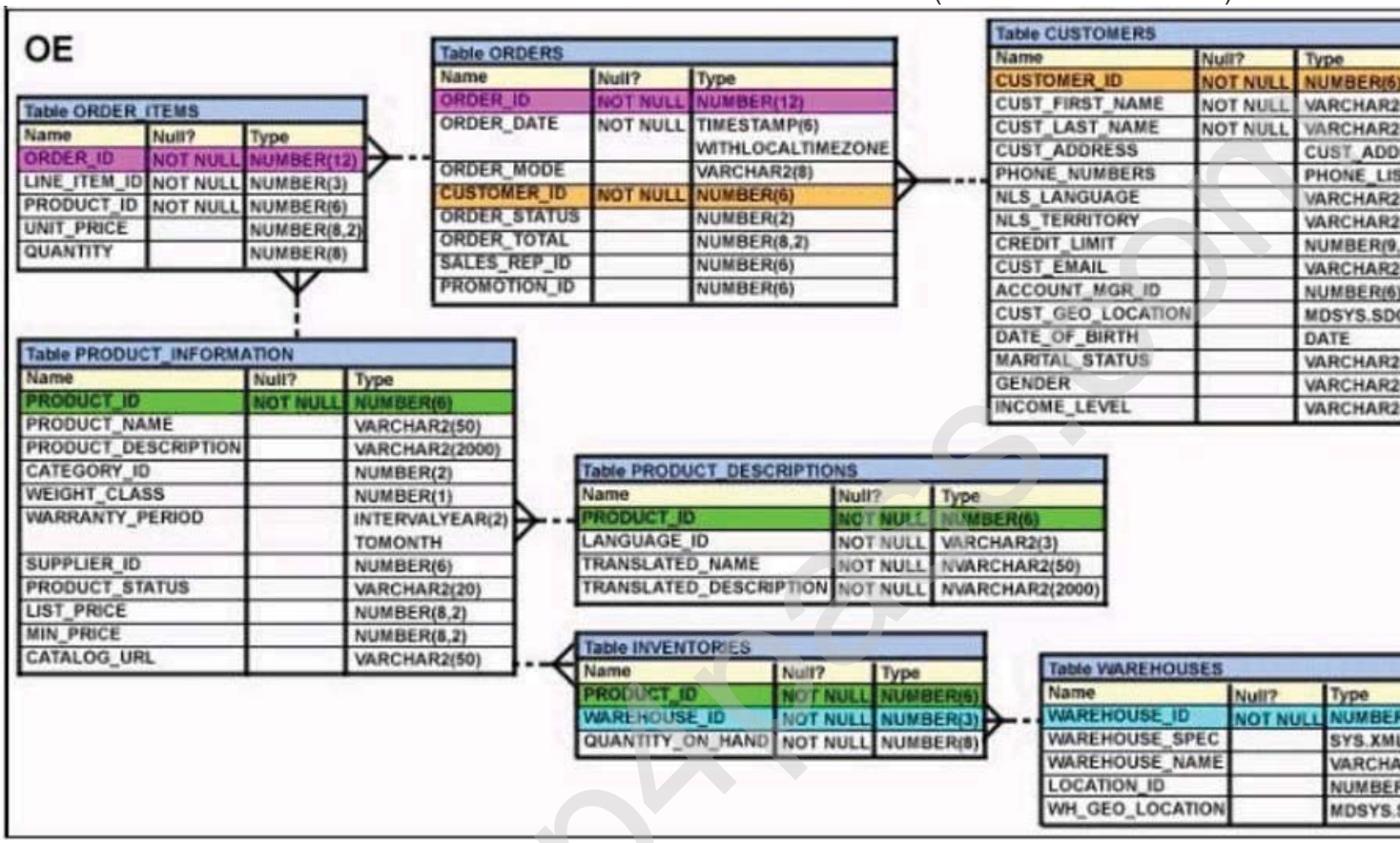
Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 124
Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 125
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. (Choose the best answer.)



You executed this UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE
      ( SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders)
Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'
WHERE customer_id IN
      (SELECT customer_id FROM customers
      WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 126
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

You issue this query:
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id
FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM porducts);

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 127
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

Examine the SQL statement:
SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;

What would be the result execution?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 128
View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 129
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 130
Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

Which query would satisfy this requirement?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 131
You must create a table for a banking application. (Choose the best answer.)

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

Which data type would you use?

A. Date
B. Number
C. Timestamp
D. Interval day to second
E. Interval year to month

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 132
Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 133
Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 134
Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 135
Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.)

ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED (order_date);

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 136
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 137
A subquery is called a single-row subquery when _____.

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 138
You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed. (Choose the best answer.)

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

Which statement achieves those objectives?

A.
```
SELECT &col1, '&col2'
FROM &table
WHERE &&condition = '&cond';
```
B.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition = &cond;
```
C.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &cond;
```
D.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &&cond
```

Correct Answer: C

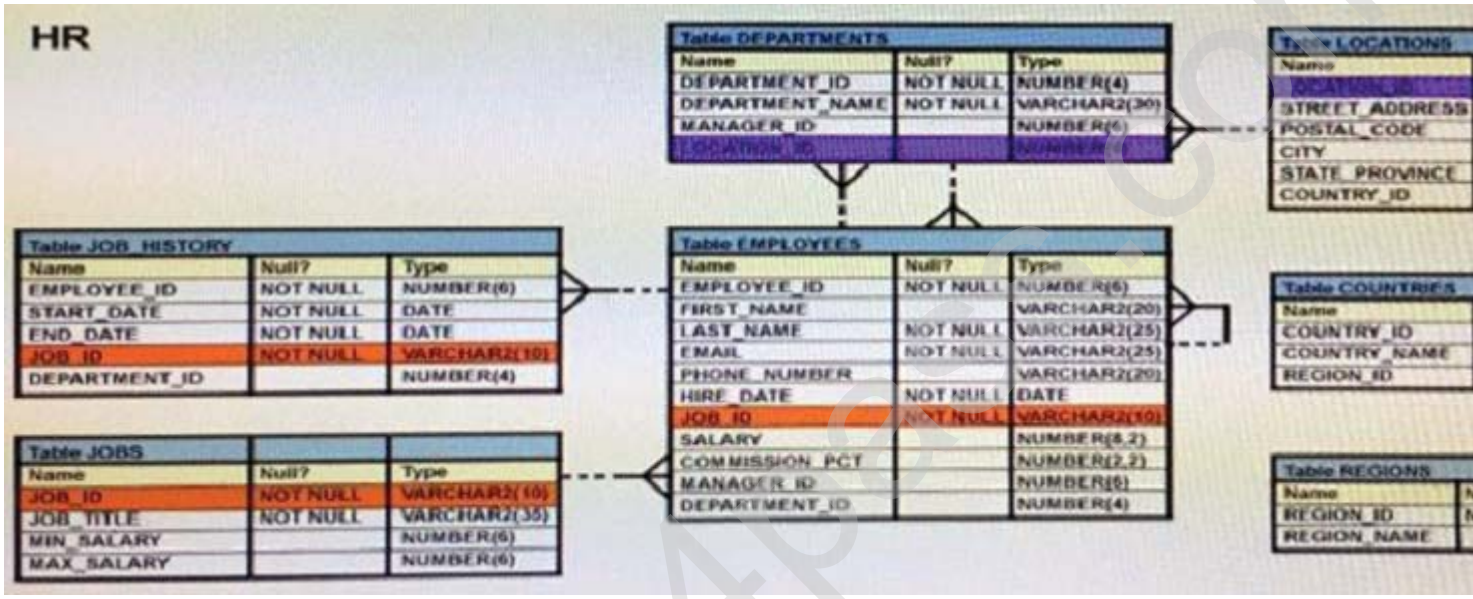
QUESTION 139
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
C. They can accept only one argument.
D. They can be nested up to only two levels.

E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Correct Answer: AEF

QUESTION 140
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM
departments
WHERE departments_id=90
UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM
departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort output?

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 141
Which two statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

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

D. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

Correct Answer: CD

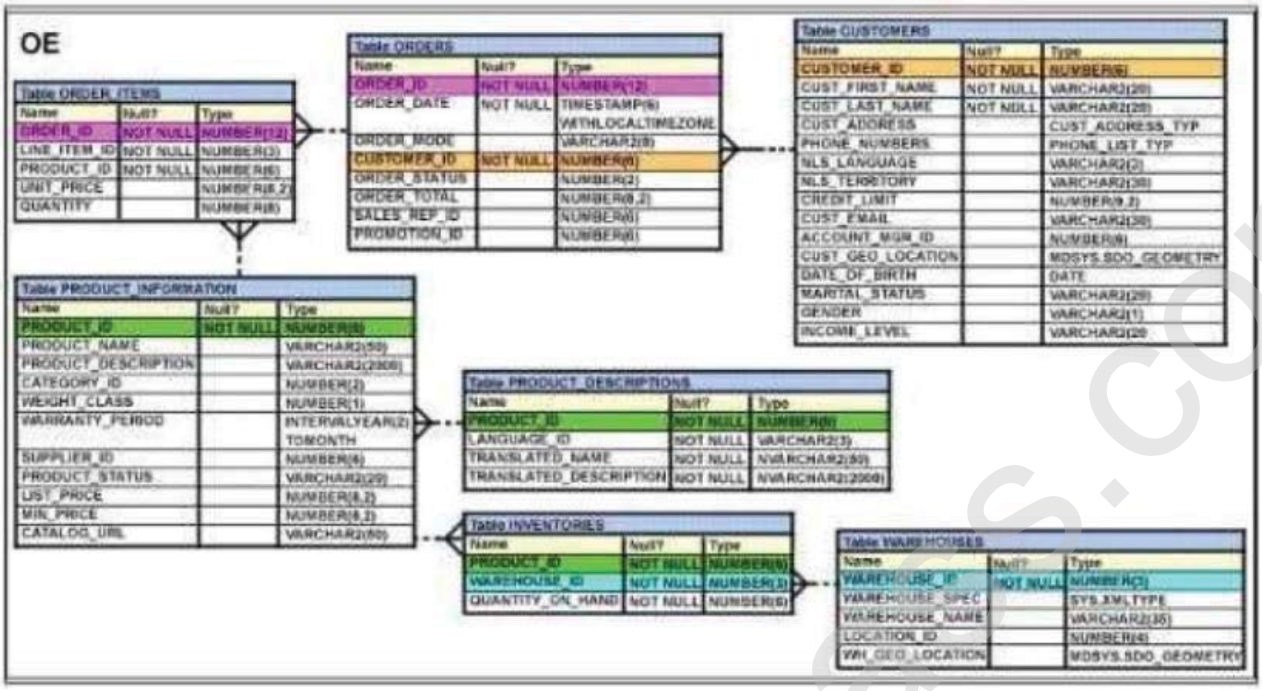
QUESTION 142
You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.)

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

A. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
Login_id NUMBER,
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
Hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
B. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
C. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
Login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
Employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
Hire_date DATE);
D. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
Login_id NUMBER,
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
Hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
E. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,
Login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,
Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
Hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 143
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PORDUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key.

You create an index using this command:

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

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

A. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name)
   FROM product_information
   WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
B. SELECT UPPER(product_name)
   FROM product_information;
C. SELECT UPPER(product_name)
   FROM product_information
   WHERE product_id = 2254;
D. SELECT product_id
   FROM product_information
   WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 144
Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

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

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 145
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as _____. (Choose the best answer.)

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 146
When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 147
Which three statements are true reading subquenes?

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

Correct Answer: ADF

QUESTION 148
See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

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

You issue the following SQL statements:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 149
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.
B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 150
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

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


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

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.
The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.
You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 151
View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 152
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 153
You issued the following command:
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
Which three statements are true?

A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.

E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Correct Answer: ABF

QUESTION 154
Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

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

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

You executed the following statement:

SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;
The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 155
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 156
n the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.
Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

A. Abigail PA
B. Abigail Pa
C. Abigail IS
D. An error message

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 157
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 158
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 159
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 160
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.

C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 161
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

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

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 162
View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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

Exhibit 2

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 163
Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                      Null?          Type
------------------------------------------------------------------------
TRANSACTION_ID            NOT NULL       VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE                         VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE                            DATE
DUE_DATE                                 DATE
BOOK_ID                                  VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID                                VARHCAR2 (6)
```

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true about the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 164
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Exhibit

EMPLOYEES

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

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

You issue the following query:

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

What is the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 165
Evaluate the following query

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

What is the correct output of the above query?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 166
Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 167
Examine the commands used to create `DEPARTMENT_DETAILS` and `COURSE_DETAILS:`

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that do not exist in the `COURSE_DETAILS` table.

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 168
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Exhibit

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

You must display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088.

You executed this SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name
FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution?

A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
B. It would execute but would return no rows.
C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
D. It would execute and return the desired.

Correct Answer: B