

1z0-071.exam.90q

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1z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

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?



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- 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 2

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?

OE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. DELETE order\_id  
FROM orders  
WHERE order\_total < 1000;

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

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_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

- 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 4

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

##### EMPLOYEES

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

##### DEPARTMENTS

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

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows:



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

You issue the following command:

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



What is outcome?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 5

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
      FROM customers
```

```
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

<http://oracleexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>



## QUESTION 6

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 7**

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

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

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



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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 8

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.



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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

### QUESTION 9

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

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

What is the outcome on execution?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 11**

Examine the command:

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

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK\_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK\_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK\_ID column.

**Correct Answer: C**

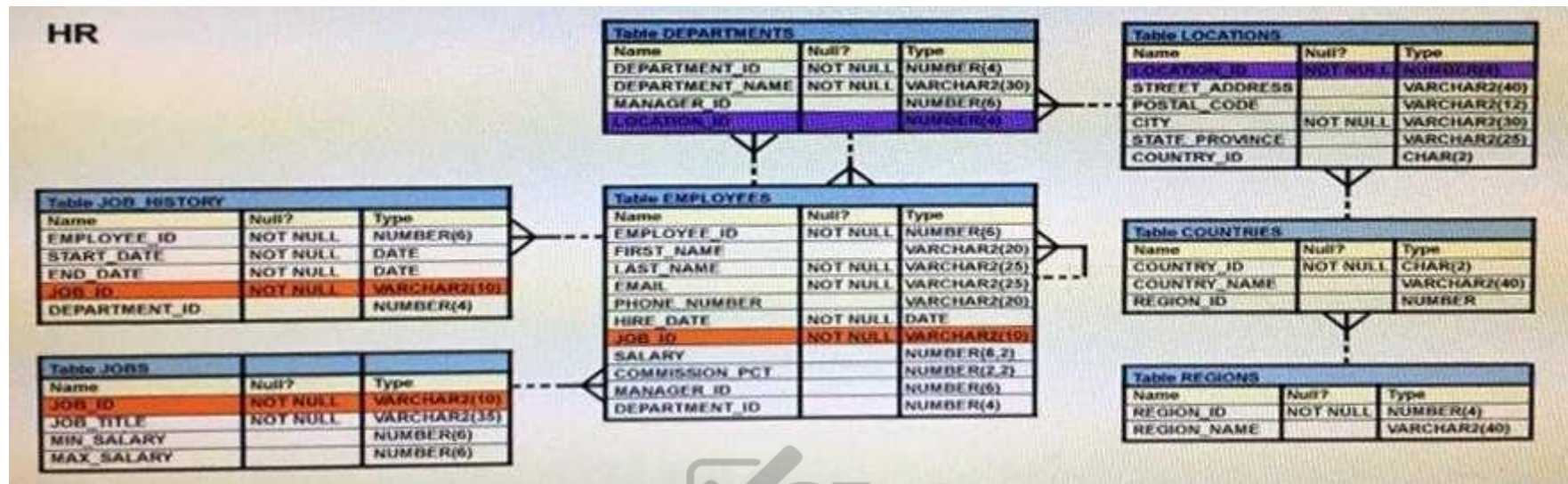
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 12

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?

- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 13

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

- A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
- B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
- C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.
- D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.
- E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.
- F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

**Correct Answer:** ABE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 14

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



**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 15

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

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

**Correct Answer: A**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References: <https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

**QUESTION 16**

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?



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A. INTERSECT

- B. UNION C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm)

#### QUESTION 17

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 successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER\_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER\_DATE column.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 18

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

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

```
ALTER TABLE emp  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp  
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_PK?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 19

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 20

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqj13658.html>

#### QUESTION 21

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

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 22

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 23**

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 24**

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

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

**Correct Answer: CDE**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)**QUESTION 25**

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?

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A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.



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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

### QUESTION 26

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

### QUESTION 27

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 28

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete') FROM invoice;

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 29

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BDE

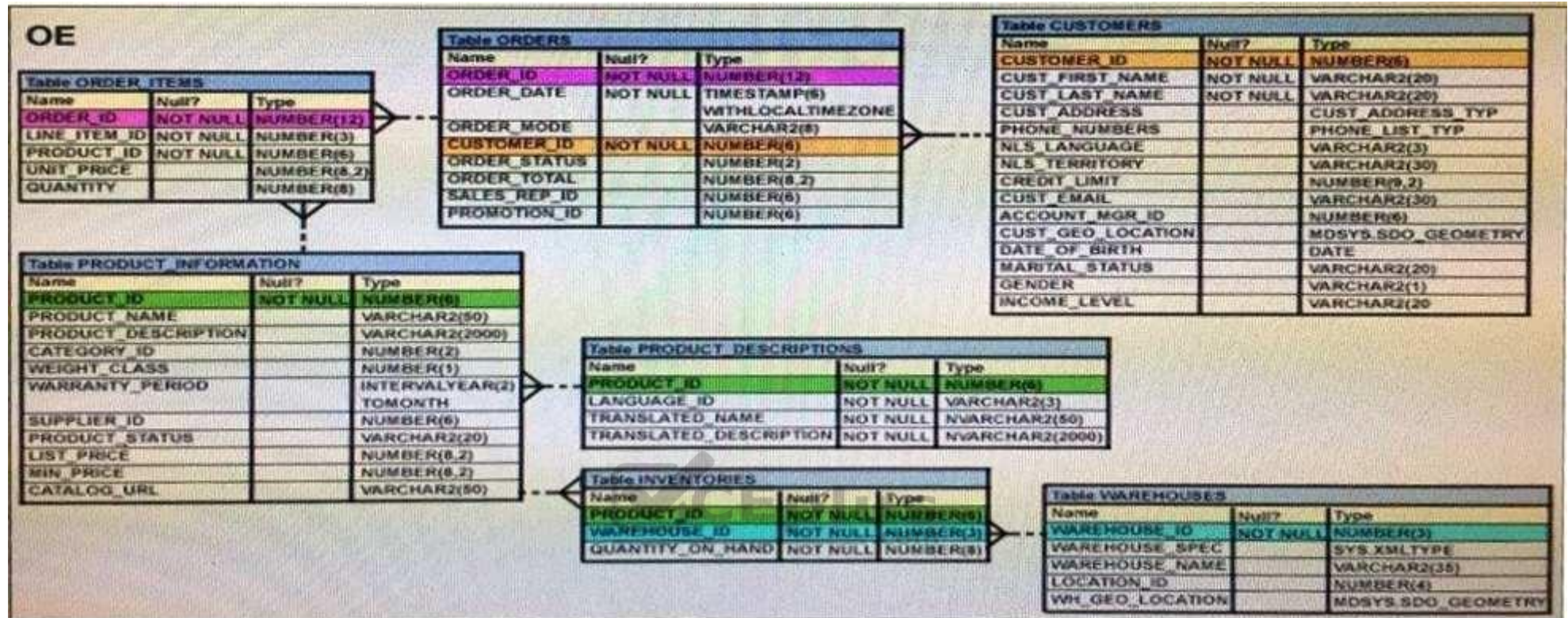
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 30

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 != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE list\_price is NULL

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

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

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

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 32

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

**QUESTION 33**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 34**

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" fmmmonth rrrr')  
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because `rrrr` should be replaced by `rr` in the format string.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. It generates an error because `TO_CHAR` should be replaced with `TO_DATE`.



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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 35

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 36

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**

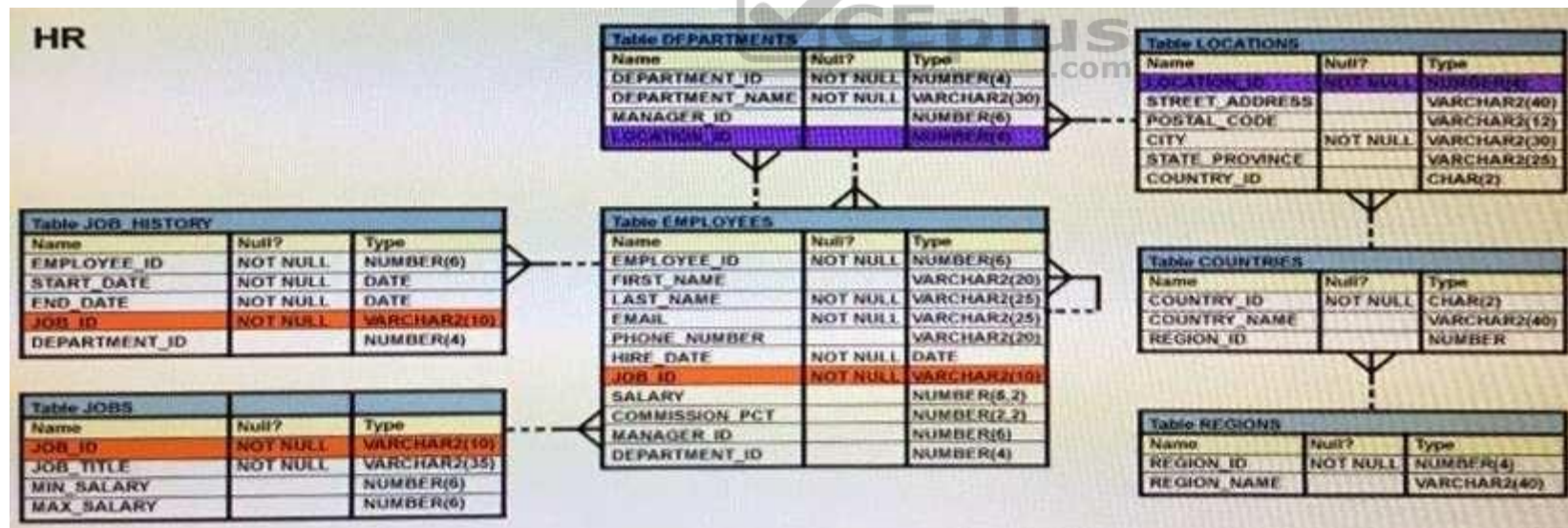
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 37

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

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

#### QUESTION 38

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.



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- 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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41084/statements\\_2012.htm#SQLRF00817](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870\\_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm)

### QUESTION 39

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR OF BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

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

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 40

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

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

#### QUESTION 41

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_9003.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm)

#### QUESTION 42

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 43

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm)

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

**QUESTION 44**

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

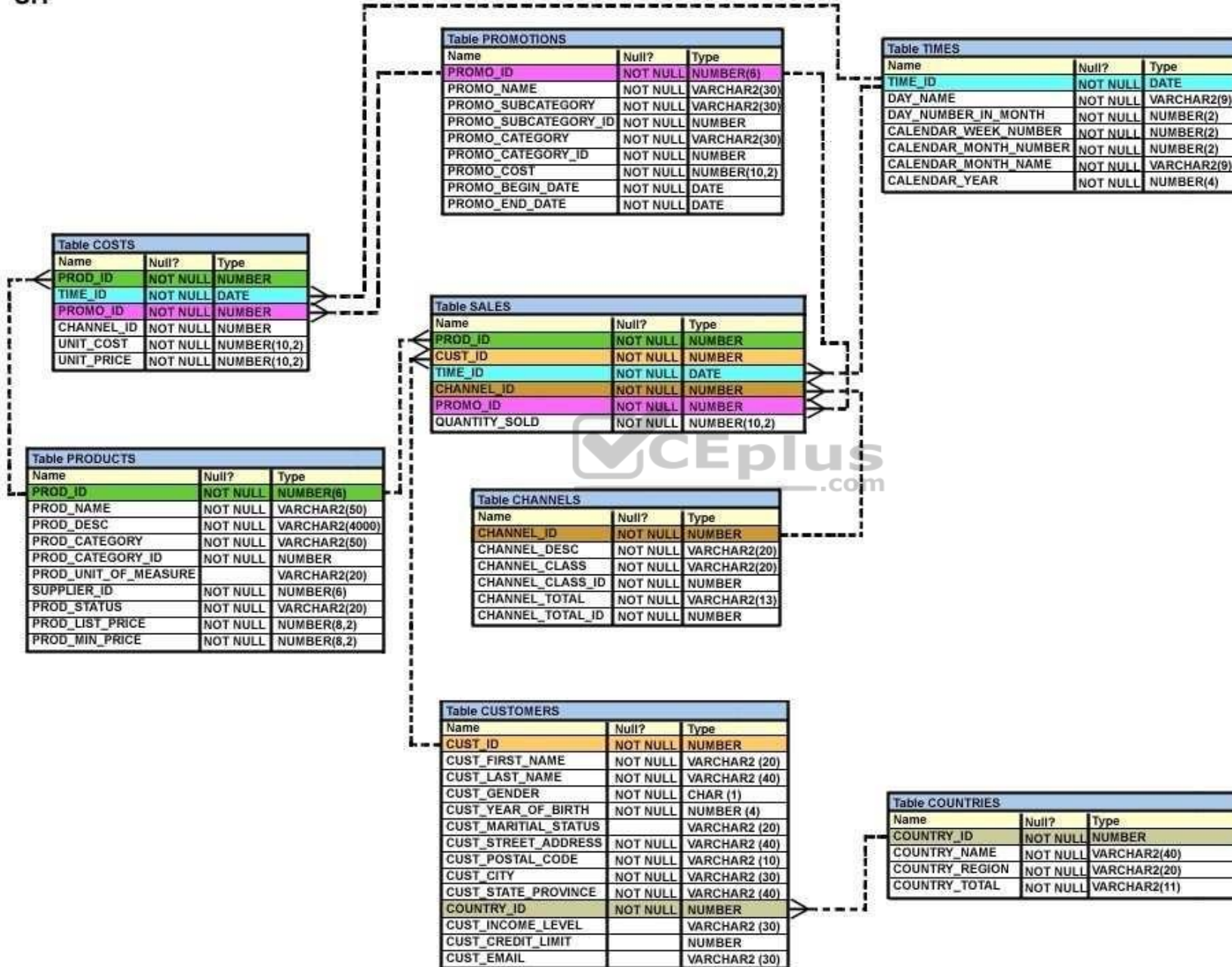
**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 45**

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



SH



The `PROD_ID` column is the foreign key in the `SALES` 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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 46

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_CONDITI	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',			ENABLED

'online')

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 47

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

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

**Correct Answer:** ABE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 48

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501\\_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm)

#### QUESTION 49

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

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:



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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 50

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?





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- 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 51**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.

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

What is the result?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 52**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 53**

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

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

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

Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo\_begin\_date)  
FROM promotions) AND  
promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date  
FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT promo\_begin\_date  
FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date  
FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 54**

Which two statements are true about sequences created 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 55**

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 CREAT TABLE command.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 56

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

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- D. SELECT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 57

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

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 58**

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 59**

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.department\_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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

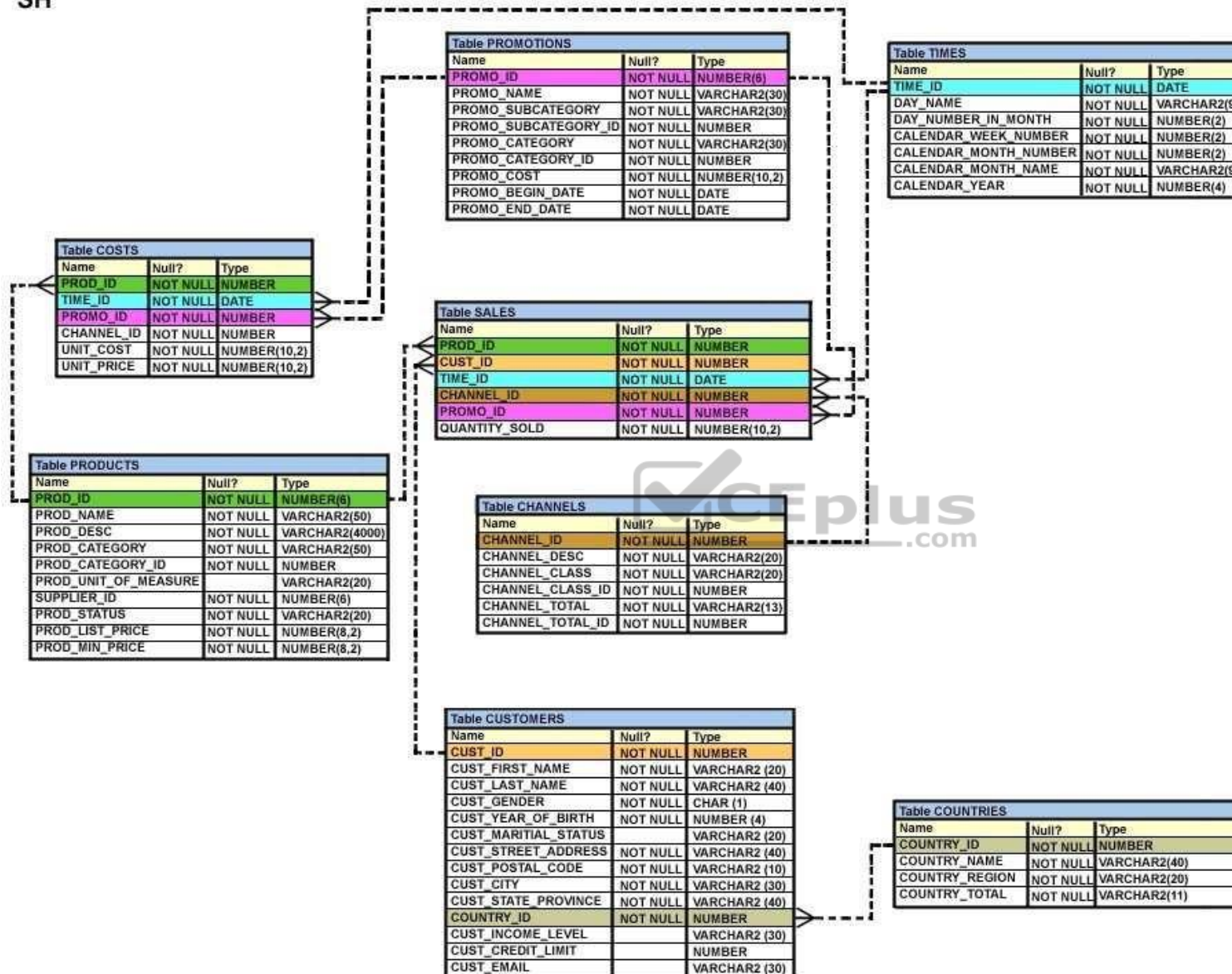
**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 60

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



SH



The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table 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

**Section:** (none)

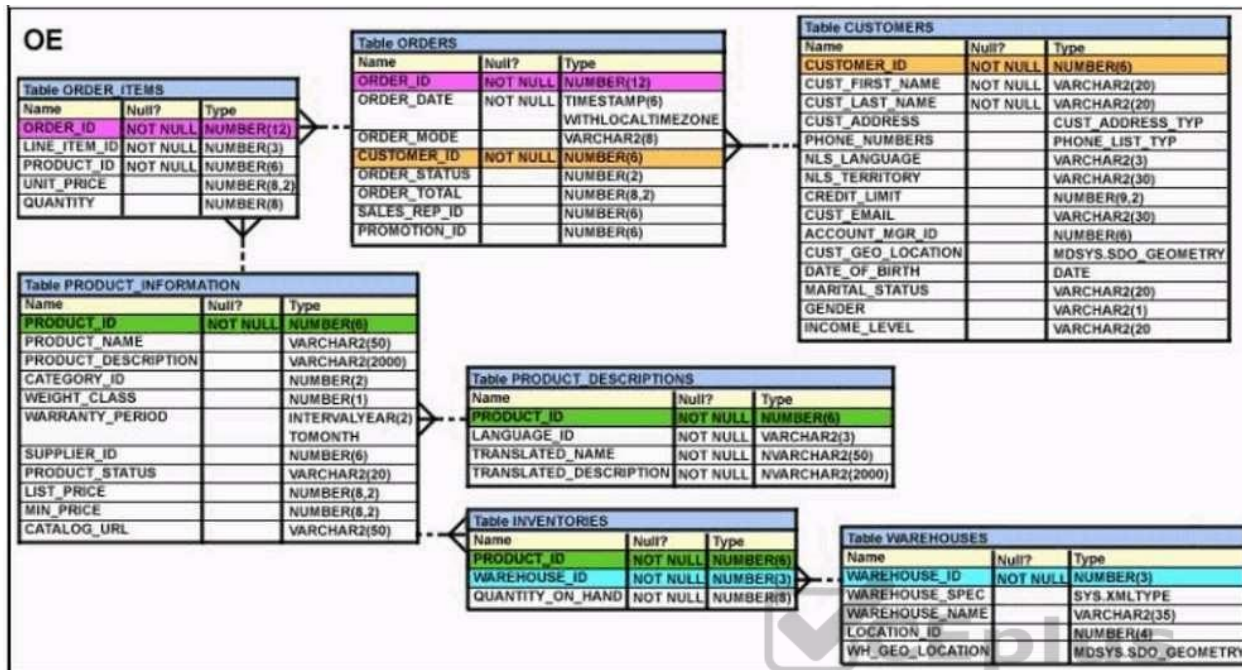
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 61

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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 62**

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?



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- 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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 63**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 64

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 65**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

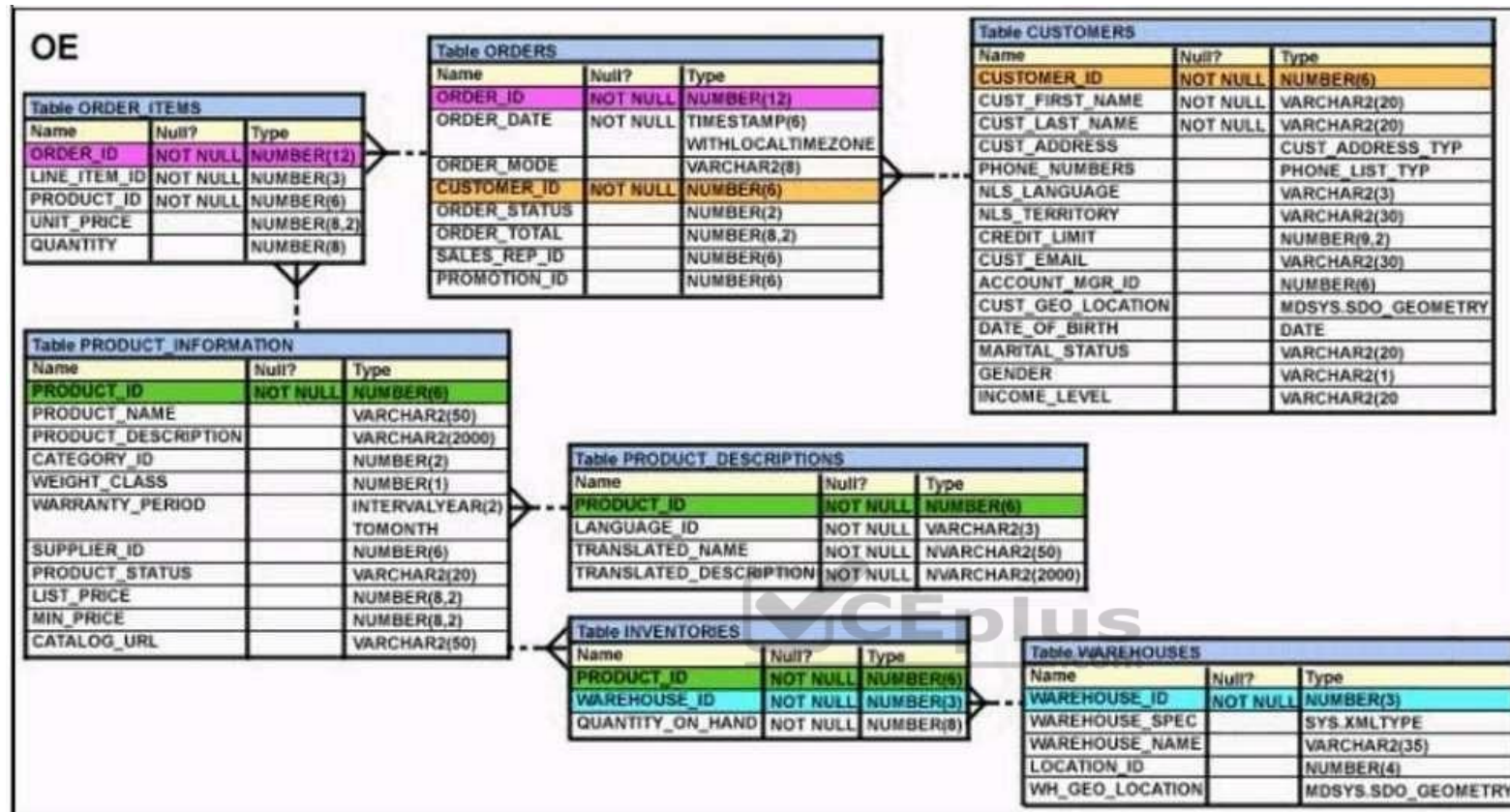
**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 66**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 67**



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

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

**Correct Answer:** ACE

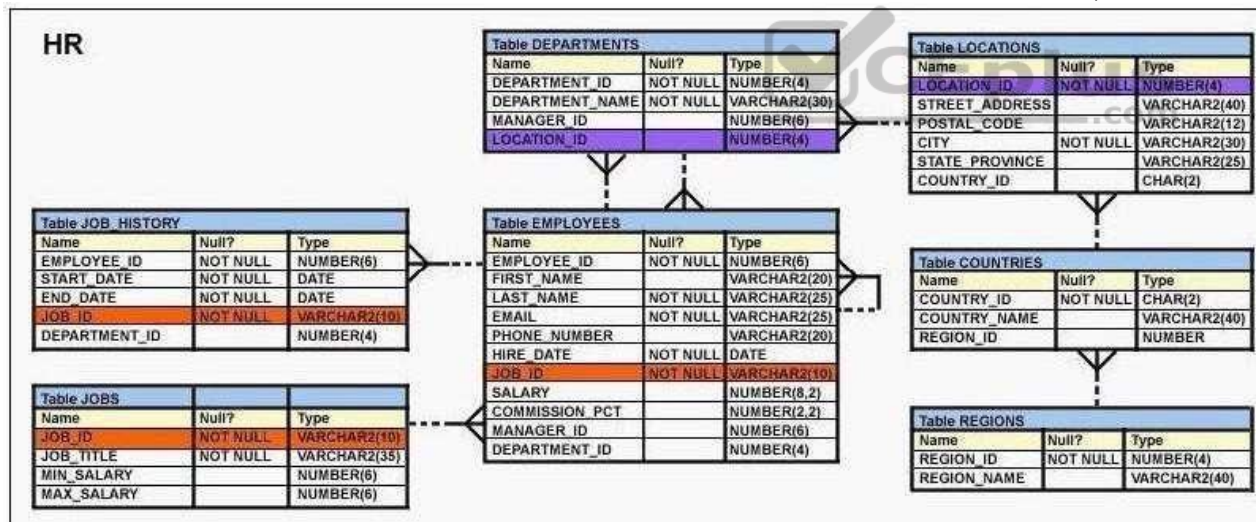
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 68

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 69

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, Slodate DATE  
DEFAULT SYSDATE, payment  
VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

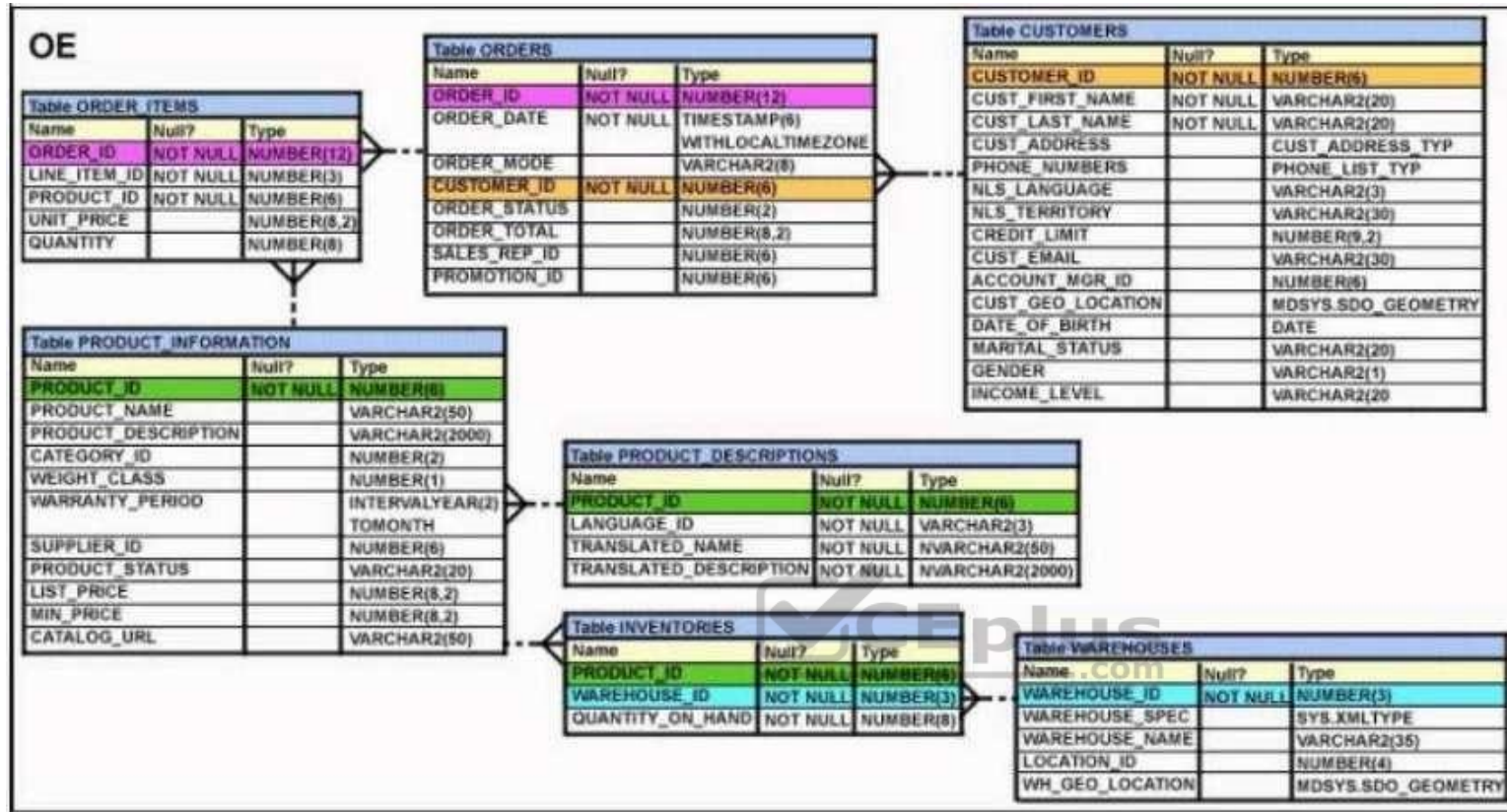
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 70

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  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 71**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 72**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 73**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 74

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?



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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 75

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 76

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 77

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

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

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 78

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BD

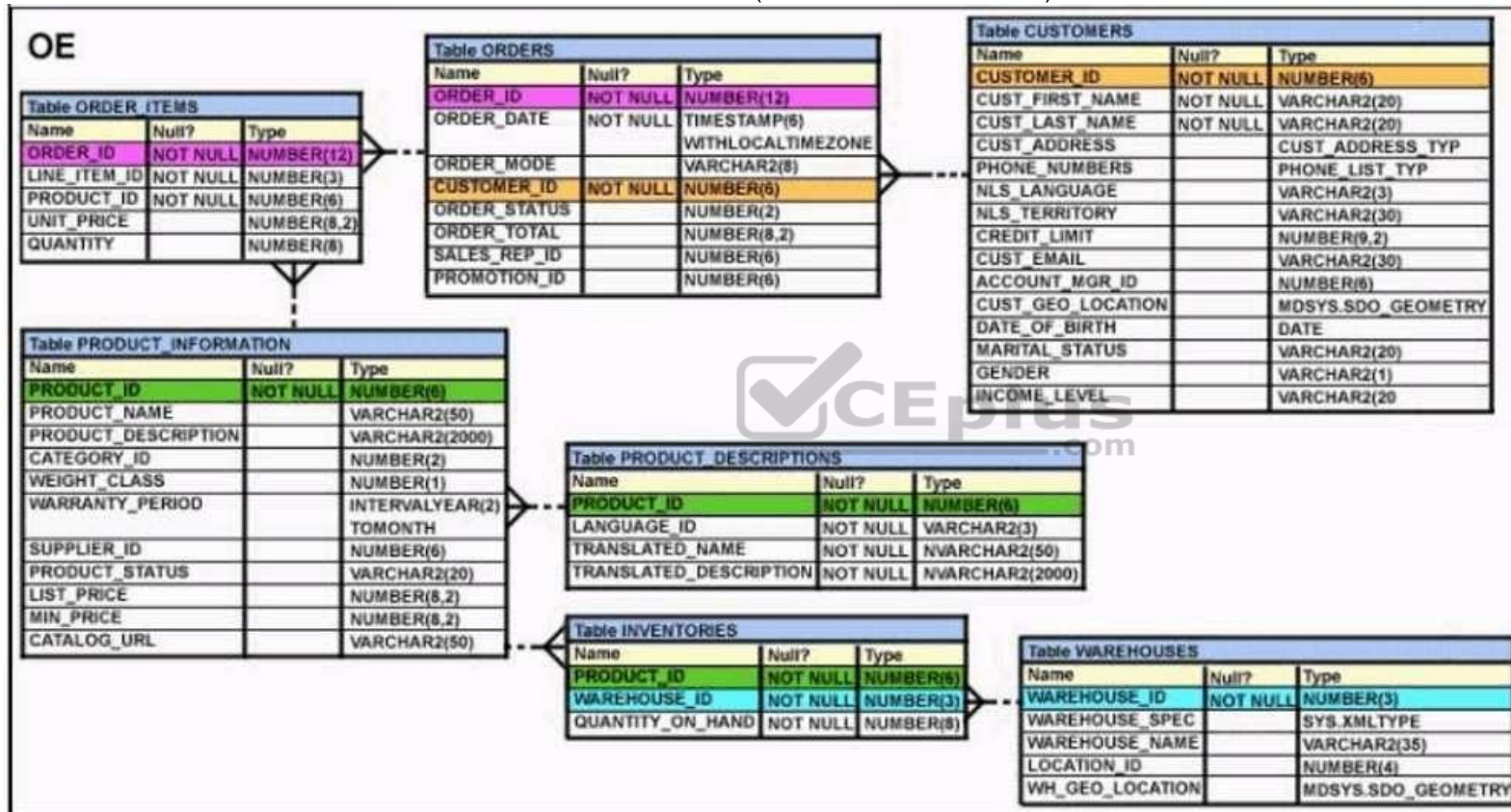
**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

## Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 79

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 80

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 81

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 82

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

- A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.



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

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 83

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 84

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 85

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?



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- 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**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 86**

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 OUTER JOIN  
D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

**Correct Answer:** AC

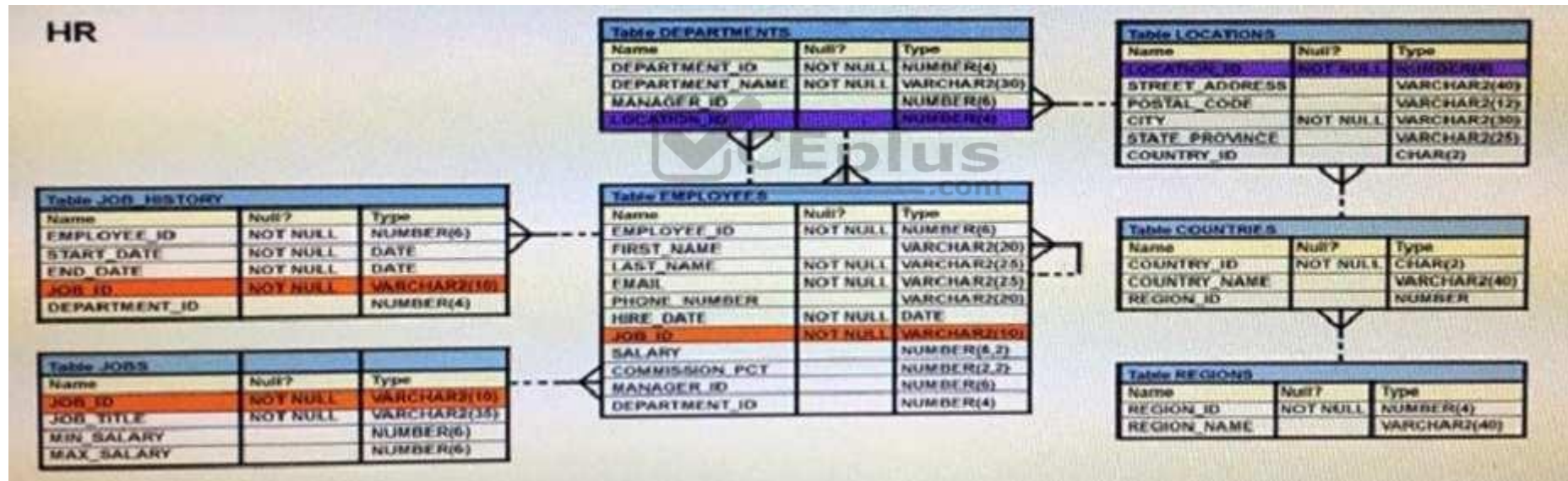
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 87

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 88**

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 89

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 90

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

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



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