1z0-071

Number: 1z0-071
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 1

1z0-071

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Examine this statement:

```
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 any one of which can complete the query successfully.

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations
-The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
-The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
-By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

QUESTION 2
Which statement is true regarding external tables?

A. The `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT` statement can be used to upload data into a normal 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
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 3
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 4
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm

QUESTION 5
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
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? (Choose three.)

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
Examine the business rule:
Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You must design an Entity Relationship (ER) model 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? (Choose two.)

A. The ER must have a 1-to-many relationship between the `STUDENTS` and `PROJECTS` entities.
B. The ER must have a many-to-many relationship between the `STUDENTS` and `PROJECTS` entities that must be resolved into 1-to-many 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 11
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 12
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

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

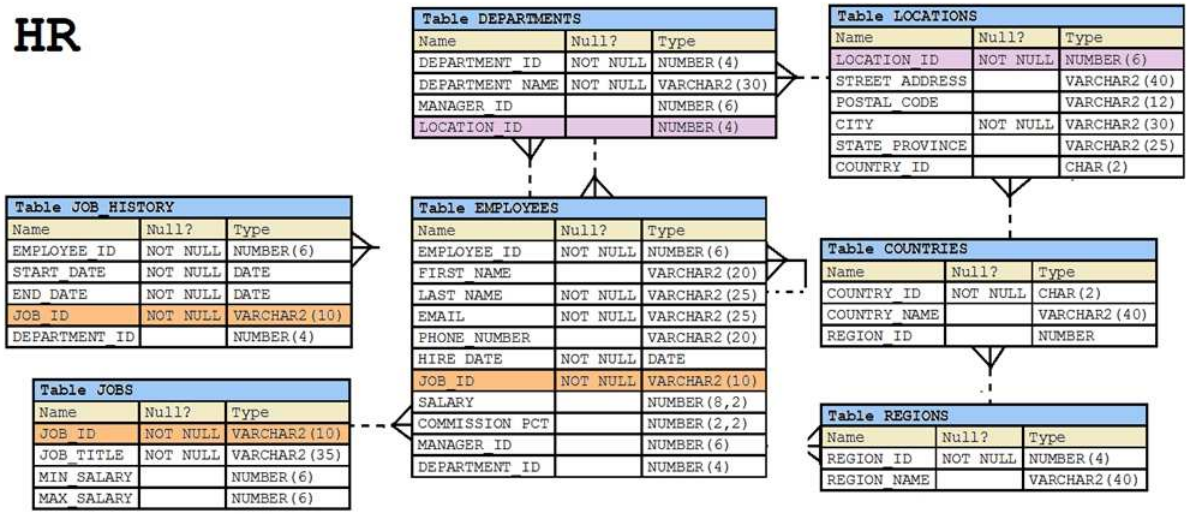
What is the outcome on execution?

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 13
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 e.manager_id = 100
```

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
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 15
Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key `EMP_MGR_PK`?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16
Which 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 17
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in a query's `WHERE` clause?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
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 '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 20
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

You received the following error while executing the above query:

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

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 21
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

ORDERS

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

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

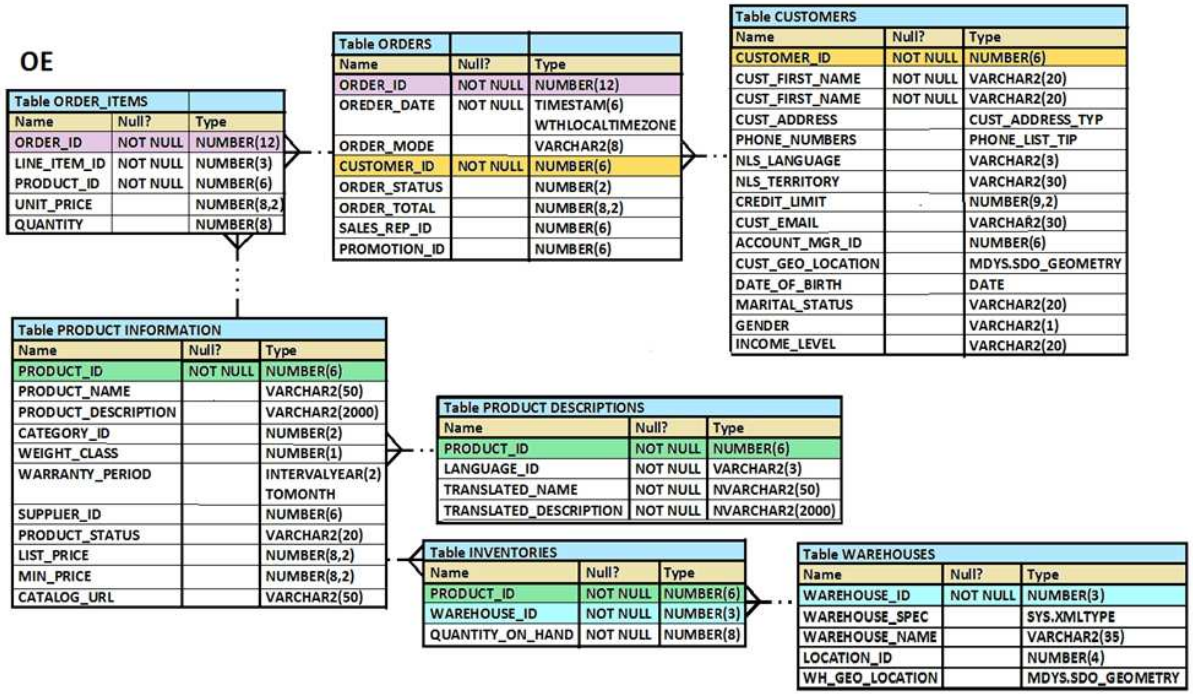
A.
```
ALTER TABLE orders
  MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
```
B.
```
ALTER TABLE orders
  ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
```

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
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 24
You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

`COMPONENT_ID` – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and must uniquely identify the row
`EXECUTION_DATETIME` – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons

between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: CF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
Examine the commands used to create `DEPARTMENT_DETAILS` and `COURSE_DETAILS` tables:

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

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 27
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

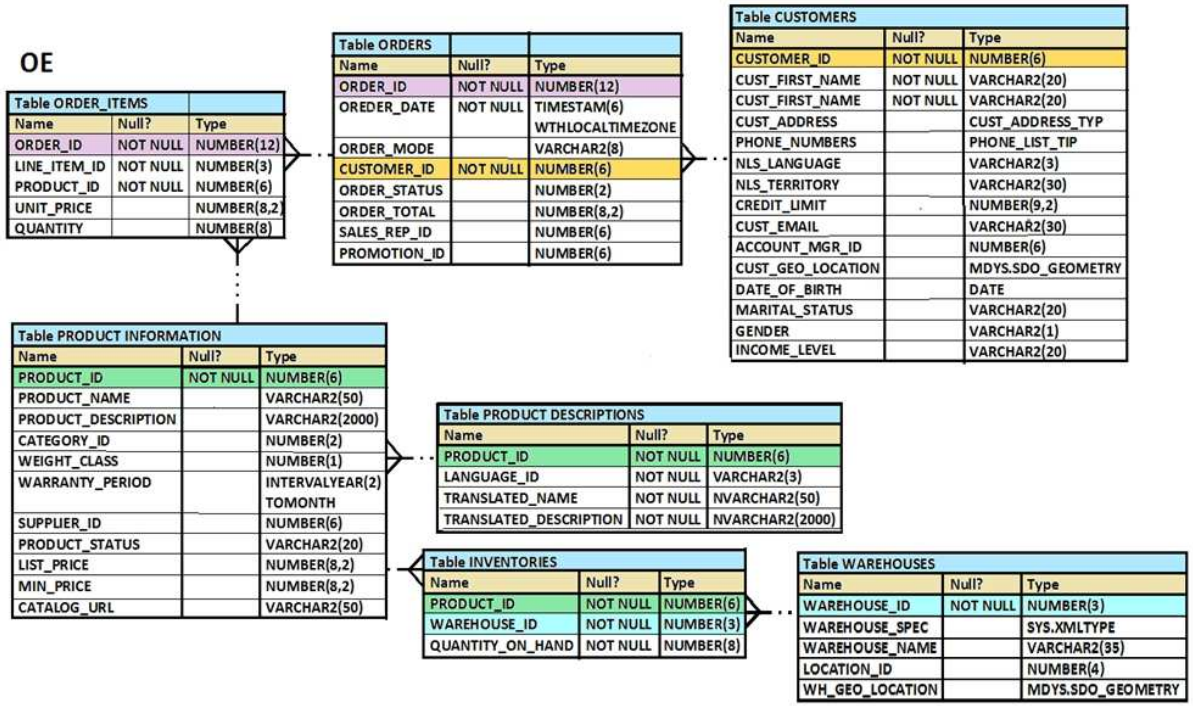
QUESTION 28
Which statement is true about transactions?

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 29
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 view successfully?

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

```
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the `WHERE` clause of a query?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
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: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
The first `DROP` operation is performed on `PRODUCTS` table using this command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then a `FLASHBACK` operation is performed using this command:

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

Which is true about the result of the `FLASHBACK` command?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 33
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/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

QUESTION 34
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
Which two statements are true regarding the `USING` and `ON` clauses in table joins?

A. Both `USING` and `ON` clauses can be used for equijoins and nonequijoins.
B. A maximum of one pair of columns can be joined between two tables using the `ON` clause.
C. The `ON` clause can be used to join tables on columns that have different names but compatible data types.
D. The `WHERE` clause can be used to apply additional conditions in `SELECT` statements containing the `ON` or the `USING` clause.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
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 37
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 38
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 39
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
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.
```
SELESELECT 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 41
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 42
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.

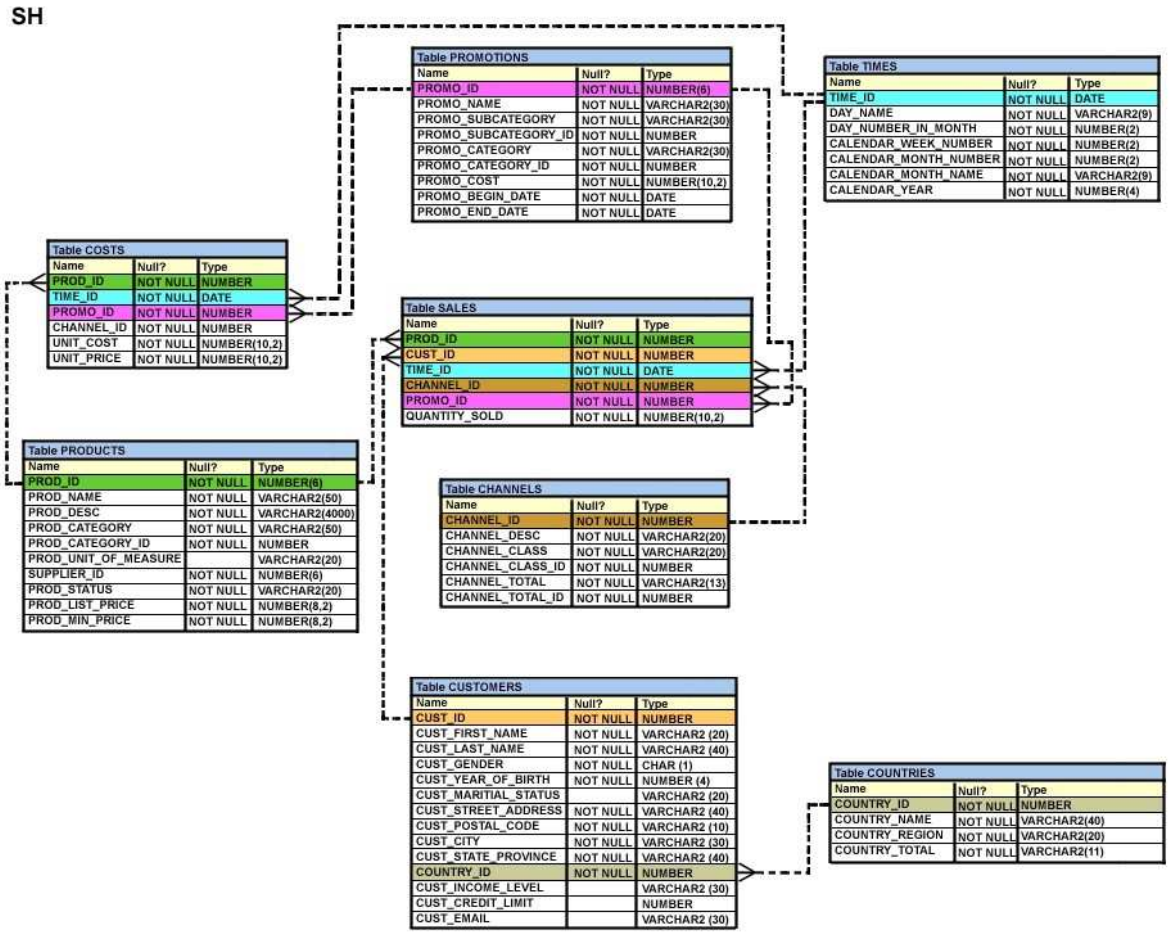
Which SQL statement must you use?

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL
   WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
   INTO small_orders
   WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
      INTO medium_orders
   WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN
      INTO large_orders
   SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
      FROM orders;
```

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

A. 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 45
Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause? (Choose two.)

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 46
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 It succeeds and `CITY` can contain only `'SEATTLE'` or null for all rows.
C. It fails because the condition for the `CNAMES` constraint is not valid.
D. It succeeds and an index is created for `CITIZEN_ID`.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

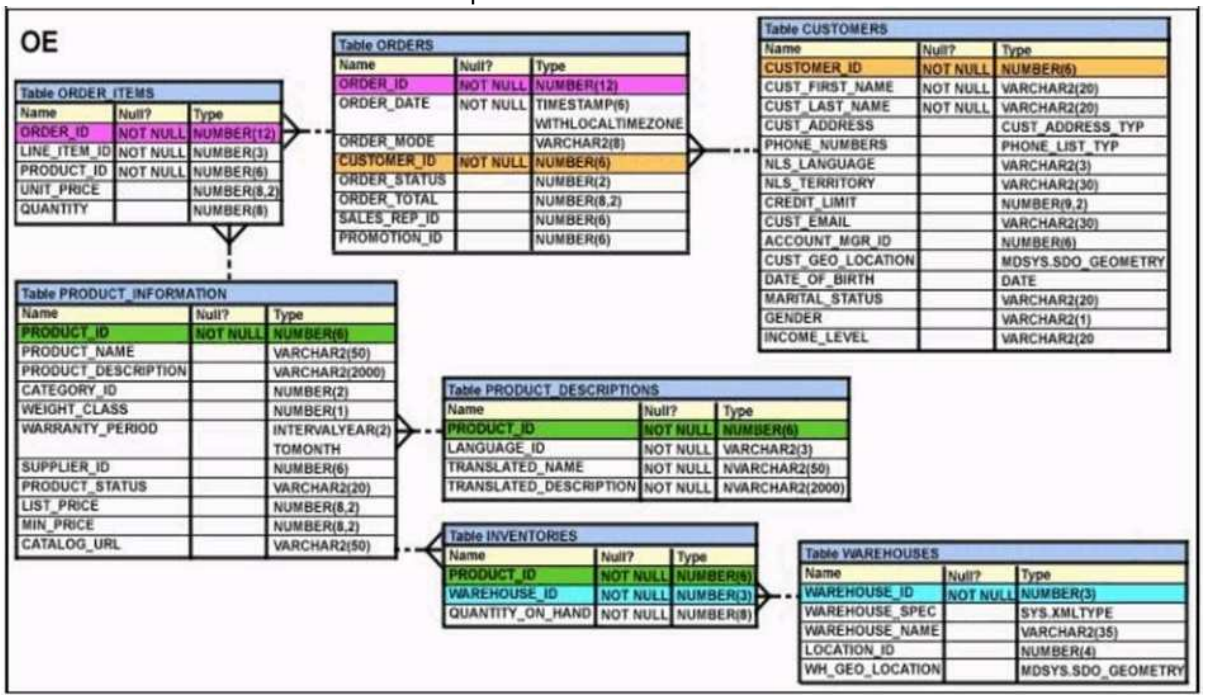
What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.



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

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

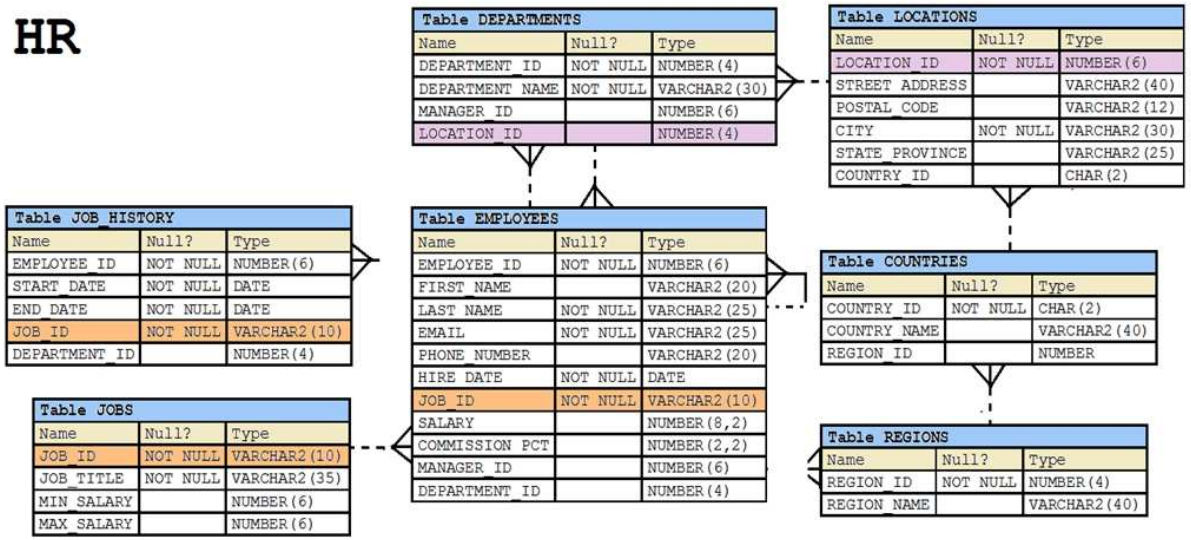
QUESTION 50
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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 51
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables.



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 52
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.)

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

Which statement would create the table?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
```

B.
```
CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
```

C.
```
CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
```

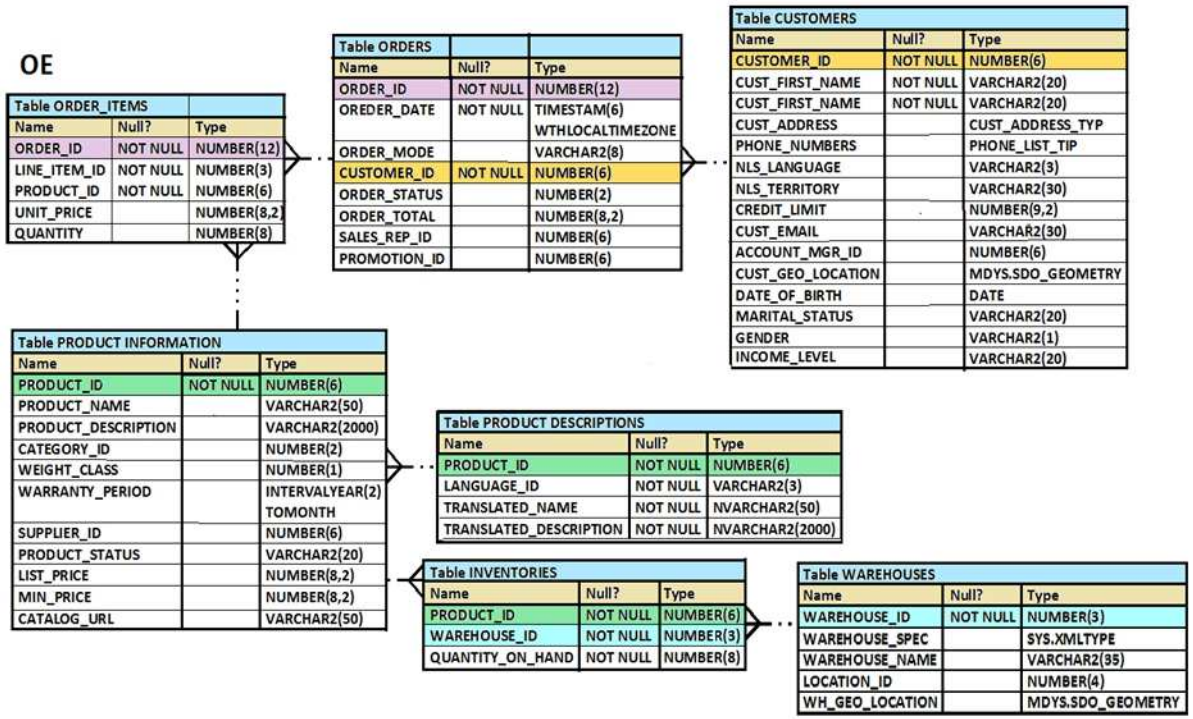
D.
```
CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
```

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



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

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

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
Examine the structure of the ORDERS table:

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? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
C. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.

D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

ORDER_ITEMS

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

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

Which query would produce the desired result?

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

B.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items)
GROUP BY order_id;
```

C.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
GROUP BY order_id;
```

D.
```
SELECT order_id
FROM order_items
WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id)
```

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
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 58
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:

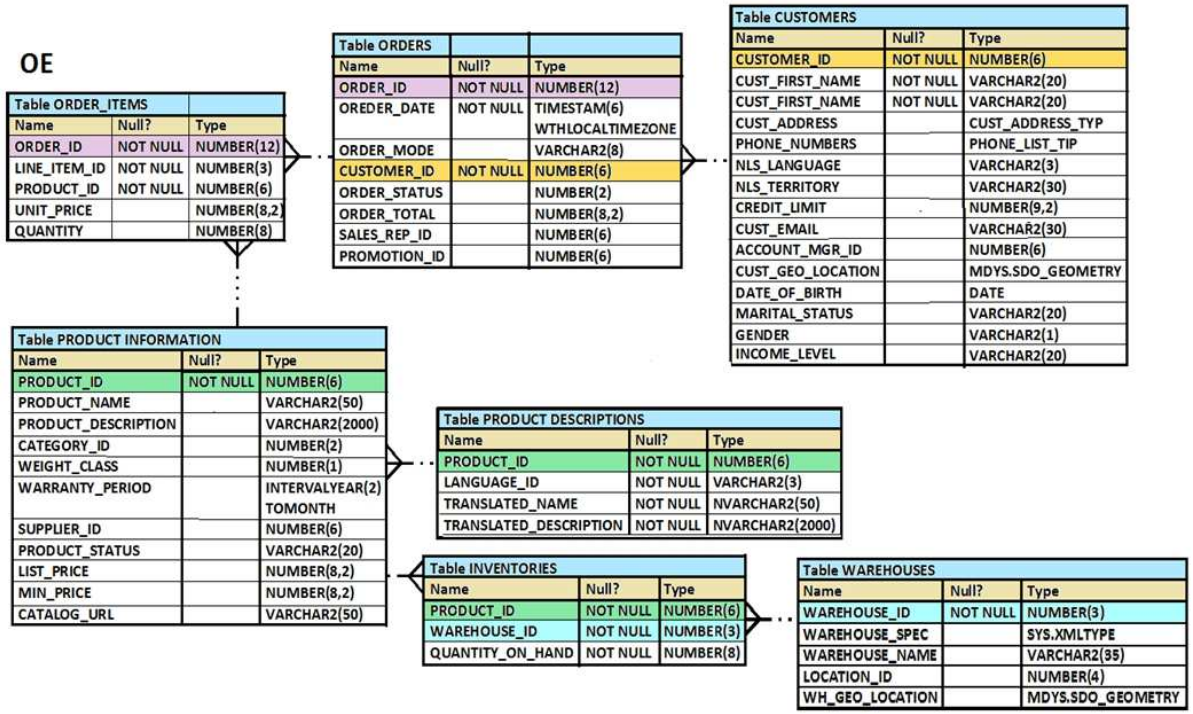
QUESTION 59
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

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 60
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.



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 61
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 62
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 63
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 64
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);

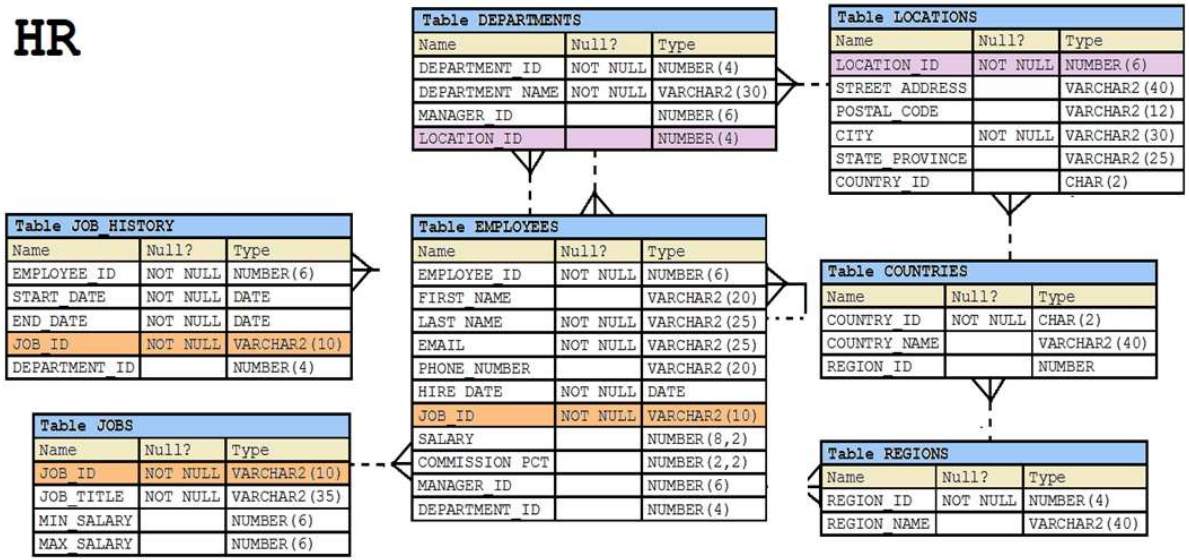
C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
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? (Choose two.)

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 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 66
Examine the structure of the SALES table.

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? (Choose two.)

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:

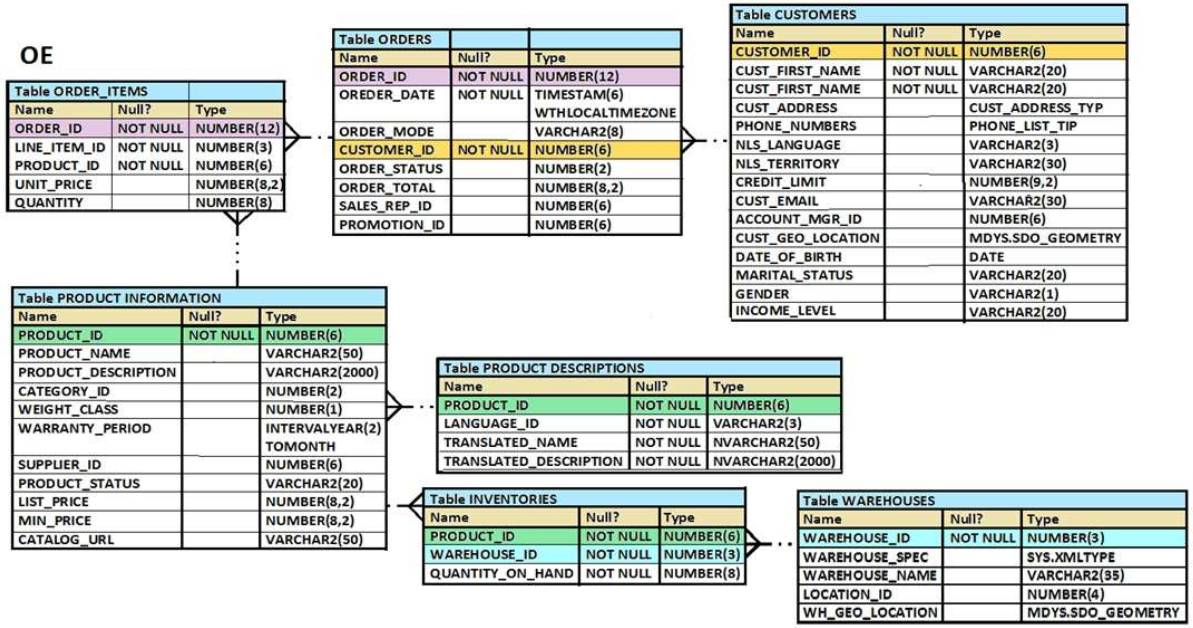
QUESTION 67
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

A. All constraints can be defined at the table or column level.
B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constrained column contains data.
C. A column with a `UNIQUE` constraint can contain a `NULL value`.
D. A column with a `FOREIGN KEY` constraint can never contain a `NULL value`.
E. Constraints are enforced only during `INSERT` operations.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of `ORDERS` and `CUSTOMERS` tables.



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? (Choose the best answer.)

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
You must create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

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

Which data type would you use?

A. DATE
B. NUMBER
C. TIMESTAMP
D. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

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? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed.

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

Which statement achieves those objectives?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
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: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null.

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

A.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

B.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
```

C.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE);
```

D.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
```

E.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,
login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
```

```
   hire_date DATE,
   CONSTRAINT emp_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:

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

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79
Which three statements are true reading subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
C. The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.
D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.

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

Correct Answer: ADF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81
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.

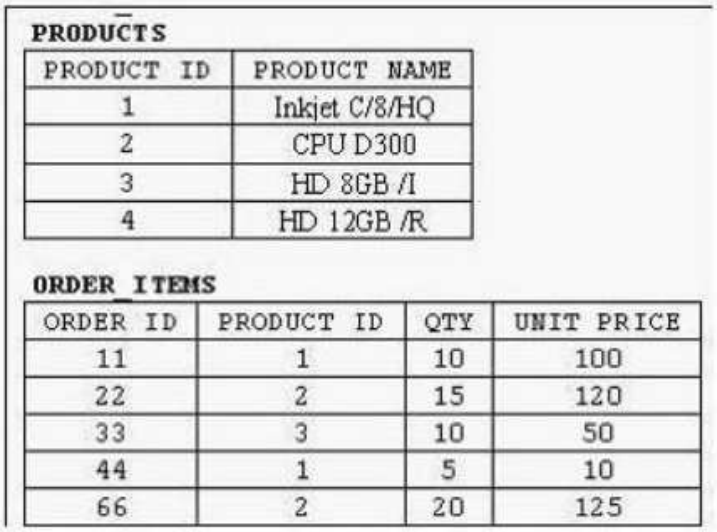
Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82
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
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84
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? (Choose three.)

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85
In 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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
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? (Choose two.)

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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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

Exhibit 2

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Exhibit

EMPLOYEES

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

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

You issue the following query:

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

What is the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92
You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by `$1000`. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading `Name` and the incremented credit limit should be labeled `New Credit Limit`. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

A.
```
SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
   AS "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
```
B.
```
SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
   AS New Credit Limit
FROM customers;
```
C.
```
SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
   "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
```
D.
```
SELECT INITCAP (cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
   INITCAP ("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
FROM customers;
```

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93
SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the `PROMOTIONS` table.

Table PROMOTIONS

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                 Null?         Type
-----------          ----------  ------------

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96
Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

```
Name                  Null?        Type
-----------           ----------   ------------

STUDENT_ID            NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(4)
STUDENT_NAME                       VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT1                           NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT2                           NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT3                           NUMBER(3)
```

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

A.
```
SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;
```
B.
```
SELECT student_name subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
```
C.
```
SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
```

```
   WHERE student_name IS NULL;
```
D.
```
SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';
```

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97
Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTNO	CUSTNAME	CITY
1	KING	SEATTLE
2	GREEN	BOSTON
3	KOCHAR	SEATTLE
4	SMITH	NEW YORK

You want to list all cities that have more than one customer along with the customer details.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT c1.custname, c1.city
FROM Customers c1 _________________ Customers c2
ON (c1.city=c2.city AND c1.custname<>c2.custname);
```

Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to give the correct output? (Choose two.)

A. LEFT OUTER JOIN
B. JOIN
C. NATURAL JOIN
D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

E. FULL OUTER JOIN

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98
Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	CHAR
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		VARCHAR2
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

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

A. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.
B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.
C. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would be able to store decimal values.
D. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.
E. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds.
F. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.

Correct Answer: AF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99
In the EMPLOYEES table there are 1000 rows and employees are working in the company for more than 10 years.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
     SET salary = NVL(salary,0) + NVL(comm,0),comm = NVL(comm,0)
     WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE - 600;
```

What would be the result?

A. It executes successfully but no rows updated.
B. It executes successfully and updates the records of those employees who have been working in the company for more than 600 days.
C. It gives an error because multiple NVL functions are used in an expression.
D. It gives an error because NVL function cannot be used with UPDATE.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100
Which statement is true regarding the SESSION_PRIVS dictionary view?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101
Which three statements indicate the end of a transaction? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102
Examine the structure of the `BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS` table.

```
Name                      Null?    Type
------------------------- -------- --------------------
TRANSACTION_ID            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)
BORROWED_DATE                      DATE
DUE_DATE                           DATE
BOOK_ID                            VARCHAR2(8)
MEMBER_ID                          VARCHAR2(6)
```

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

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

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

A. `MEMBER_ID = '';`
B. `MEMBER_ID = NULL;`
C. `MEMBER_ID IS NULL;`
D. `MEMBER_ID = "";`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	**Null?**	**Type**
CUST_ID	NOT_NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_GENDER	NOT_NULL	CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT_NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT_NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:

SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) “Maximum Order”

FROM order_items;

Statement 2:

SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) “Maximum Order”
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id;

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

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

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105
Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

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

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

A. An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106
The PRODUCTS table has the following structure.

```
Name                 Null?          Type
-----------          ------         -------
PROD_ID              NOT NULL       NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME                           VARCHAR2(25)
PROD_EXPIRY_DATE                    DATE
```

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2 (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15, ‘ ‘) FROM products;
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM products;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Both the statements execute and give different results
B. Only the second SQL statement executes successfully
C. Both the statements execute and give the same result
D. Only the first SQL statement executes successfully

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the NVL2 Function
The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, the third expression is returned.

Syntax
NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3)
In the syntax:
Expr1 is the source value or expression that may contain a null
Expr2 is the value that is returned if expr1 is not null
Expr3 is the value that is returned if expr1 is null

QUESTION 107
You executed the following CREATE TABLE statement that resulted in an error:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees(emp_id NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR2(20), email NUMBER(3) UNIQUE, address VARCHAR2
(500), phone VARCHAR2(20), resume LONG, hire_date DATE, remarks LONG, dept_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk
REFERENCES departments (dept_id), CONSTRAINT ename_nn NOY NULL(ename));
```

Identify two reasons for the error.

A. The `NOT NULL` constraint on the `ENAME` column must be defined as the column level
B. `FOREIGN KEY` defined on the `DEPT_ID` column must be at the table level only
C. Only one `LONG` column can be used per table
D. The `FOREIGN KEY` keyword is missing in the constraint definition
E. The `PRIMARY KEY` constraint in the `EMP_ID` column must have a name and must be defined at the table level only

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108
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)

You want to generate a report showing the last names and credit limits of all customers whose last names start with A, B, or C, and credit limit is below 10,000.
Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR
UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%' OR UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'C%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;

SQL>SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE UPPER (cust_last_name) BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C'
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
```

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

A. Only the second query gives the correct result
B. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result

C. Only the first query gives the correct result
D. Both execute successfully and give the same result

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109
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) );
```

Why would the `ORD_ITEMS` table not get created?

A. `SYSDATE` cannot be used with the `CHECK` constraint.
B. The `BETWEEN` clause cannot be used twice for the same table.
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
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

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)

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

A. display all products whose minimum list price is more than the average list price of products having the status `'orderable'`
B. display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have product status as `'OBSOLETE'`
C. display the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
D. display all suppliers whose list price is more than 1000
E. display the minimum list price for each product status

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 111
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)

There is only one customer with the cust_last_name column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?

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

B.
```
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_data, 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(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);
D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_data, 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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 112
Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

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

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

Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114
Which statement is true about the Oracle SQL, DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

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

A.
```
INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 'online','', 1000);
```

B.
```
INSERT INTO orders
(order_id,order_date,order_mode,
        (customer_id,order_total)
VALUES (1,TO_DATE(NULL), 'online', 101, NULL);
```

C.
```
INSERT INTO
        (SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
         FROM orders)
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 101);
```

D.
```
INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);
```

E.
```
INSERT INTO orders
        (order_id,order_date,order_mode,order_total)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online',1000);
```

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The USER_SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms.
B. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.
C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with v$ are accessible to all the database users.
D. The USER_OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user who queries the view.
E. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117
What is the primary difference between the relational database (RDB) and object-oriented database (OODB) models?

A. OODB supports multiple objects in the same database, whereas RDB supports only tables.
B. RDB supports only E.F. Codd's rules, whereas OODB does not support them.
C. OODB incorporates methods with data structure definition, whereas RDB does not allow this.
D. RDB allows the definition of relationships between different tables, whereas OODB does not allow this.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118
Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE books
   (book_id        CHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY,
    title          VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
    publisher_id   VARCHAR2(4),
    author_id      VARCHAR2(50));
```

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO books(BOOK_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR_ID)
    VALUES ('101', 'LEARNING SQL', 'Tim Jones');
```

Which statement is true?

A. It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a rule PUBLISHER_ID.
B. It executes successfully only if NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.
C. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list in the INSERT statement.
D. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list and NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119
You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 20 days in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE.

Examine the sample output:

```
Emp_list                                  Earliest
--------------------------------------    ------------
Raphaely; Khoo; Tobias; Baida;            07-DEC-02
Himuro; Colmenares
```

Which query will provide the required output?

A.
```
SELECT LISTAGG(last_name)
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) “Emp_list”, MIN(hire_date) “Earliest”
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
```

B.
```
SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ')
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) “Emp_list”, MIN(hire_date) “Earliest”
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
```

C.
```
SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ') “Emp_list”, MIN(hire_date) “Earliest”
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date);
```

D.
```
SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ') “Emp_list”, MIN(hire_date) “Earliest”
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
ORDER BY (hire_date);
```

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120
Examine the structure of the `DEPARTMENTS` table.

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(20)

You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE departments
     SET UNUSED (country);
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

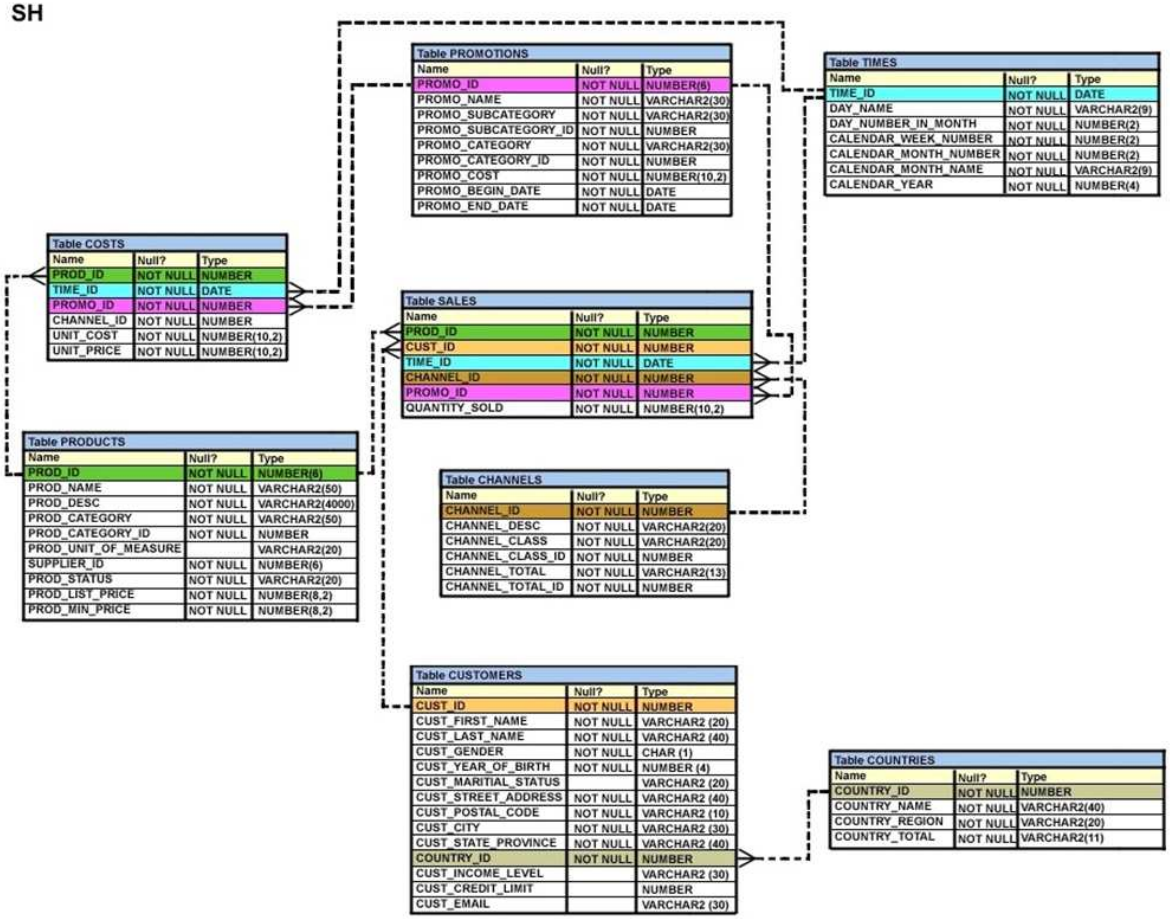
A. Synonyms existing of the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created.
B. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed.
C. Views created in the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.
D. Indexes created on the COUNTRY column exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed.
E. A new column, COUNTRY, can be added to the DEPARTMENTS table after executing the command.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 121
View the exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables.

SH



You want to delete rows from the `SALES` table, where the `PROMO_NAME` column in the `PROMOTIONS` table has either `blowout sale` or `everyday low price` as values.

Which three `DELETE` statements are valid? (Choose three.)

A.
```
DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promo_name = 'blowout sale')
```

```
    AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = ‘everyday low price’)
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_name = ‘everyday low price’);
```

B.
```
DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_name = ‘blowout sale’)
OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_name = ‘everyday low price’)
```

C.
```
DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_name = ‘blowout sale’)
    OR promo_name = ‘everyday low price’);
```

D.
```
DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_name IN = ‘blowout sale’,‘everyday low price’));
```

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 122
You need to display the first names of all customers from the CUSTOMERS table that contain the character ‘e’ and have the character ‘a’ in the second last position.

Which query would give the required output?

A.
```
SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, ‘e’)<>0 AND
    SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)=’a’;
```

B.
```
SELECT cust_first_name
```

```
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>'' AND
       SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';
```

C.
```
   SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND
       SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';
```

D.
```
   SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
       SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';
```

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123
Examine the data in the `ORD_ITEMS` table:

ORD_ID	ITEN_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Evaluate this query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)
FROM ord_items
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2
GROUP BY item_no;
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. It returns an error because the HAVING clause should be specified after the GROUP BY clause.
B. It returns an error because all the aggregate functions used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list.
C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124
Which two statements are true regarding the DELETE and TRUNCATE commands? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE can be used to remove rows from only one table in one statement.
B. DELETE can be used to remove rows from multiple tables in one statement.
C. DELETE can be used to remove rows only for tables that are parents for a child table that has a referential integrity constraint referring to the parent.
D. DELETE can be used to remove data from specific columns as well as complete rows.
E. DELETE and TRUNCATE can be used for tables that are parents for a child table that has a referential integrity constraint having an ON DELETE rule.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
Name                      Null?       Type
----------------------------------------------
CUST_ID                    NOT NULL      NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME            NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME             NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                        VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                        NUMBER
```

For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.

Which query should be used?

A.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
   AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
```

B.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
   AND due_amount != NULL;
```

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

D.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
   AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
```

E.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
   AND due_amount <> NULL;
```

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126
Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.
B. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.
C. Views have no object number.
D. Views have no segment.
E. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped.
F. A `SELECT` statement cannot contain a `WHERE` clause when querying a view containing a `WHERE` clause in its defining query.

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 127
Examine the description of the `CUSTOMERS` table:

```
Name                          Null?     Type
----------------------------- --------  ----------------------------
CUST_ID                       NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(2)
CUST_LAST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(30)
CITY                                    VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                       NUMBER(6,2)
```

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the required result? (Choose two.)

A.
```
WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
  AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

B.
```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%' AND 'B%')
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

C.
```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('A%', 'B%')
  AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

D.
```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

E.
```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE
INITCAP('B'))
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < ROUND(1000);
```

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 128
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. `WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'`
B. `WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%)`
C. `WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')`
D. `WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'`
E. `WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'`

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 129
Which three are true about the MERGE statement? (Choose three.)

A. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.
B. It can merge rows only from tables.
C. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
D. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.
E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.
F. It can use views to produce source rows.

Correct Answer: CDF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-merge/

QUESTION 130
Which three actions can you perform only with system privileges? (Choose three.)

A. Query any table in a database.
B. Log in to a database instance.
C. Access flat files via a database, which are stored in an operating system directory.
D. Create stored procedures, functions and packages.
E. Execute a procedure in another schema.
F. Use the `WITH GRANT OPTION` clause.

Correct Answer: ABF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 131
Which three are true about multitable `INSERT` statements? (Choose three.)

A. They can be performed on external tables using SQL* Loader.
B. They can be performed on relational tables.
C. They can be performed only by using a subquery.
D. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.
E. They can be performed on views.
F. They can be performed on remote tables.

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 132
The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY_SOLD of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. `SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;`
B. `SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;`
C. `SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;`
D. `SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) > 10;`
E. `SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 133
Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');
SAVEPOINT a;
UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;
SAVEPOINT b;
UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;
SAVEPOINT c;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;
COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The code for `pen` is `1`.
B. There is no row containing `pencil`.
C. The code for `fountain pen` is `3`.
D. The code for `pen` is `10`.
E. There is no row containing `fountain pen`.
F. There is no row containing `pen`.

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 134
Which two are true about dropping columns from a table? (Choose two.)

A. A column drop is implicitly committed.
B. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.
C. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.
D. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the `ALTER TABLE` command.
E. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.
F. A primary key column cannot be dropped.

Correct Answer: AF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135
The `EMPLOYEES` table contains columns `EMP_ID` of data type `NUMBER` and `HIRE_DATE` of data type `DATE`.

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.

The `NLS_TERRITORY` parameter is set to `AMERICA` in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week.

Which query can be used?

A. `SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;`
B. `SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;`
C. `SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;`
D. `SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_add_months.htm

QUESTION 136
Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

```
Name          Null?      Type
------------- --------   ----------------------------
PROD_ID       NOT NULL   NUMBER(2)
STATUS        NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(15)
```

The STATUS column contains the values IN STOCK or OUT OF STOCK for each row.

Which two queries will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'('s not available)' FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

B.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

C.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT
OF STOCK';
```

D.
```
SELECT prod_id || q"'s not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF
STOCK';
```

E.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

F.
```
SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF
STOCK';
```

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 137
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.

Which query can be used?

A. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';`
B. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';`
C. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';`
D. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 138
Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. They can contain `GROUP BY` clauses.
B. They can return multiple columns.
C. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.
D. They can contain `HAVING` clauses.
E. They cannot contain a subquery.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.w3resource.com/sql/subqueries/multiplee-row-column-subqueries.php

QUESTION 139
In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

A. when issuing a `TRUNCATE` statement after a `SELECT` statement was issued in the same session
B. when issuing a `CREATE INDEX` statement after a `CREATE TABLE` statement completed successfully in the same session
C. when issuing a `CREATE TABLE` statement after a `SELECT` statement was issued in the same session
D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statement was issued in the same session
E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session
F. when issuing a `SELECT FOR UPDATE` statement after a `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT` statement was issued in the same session

Correct Answer: DEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 140
Which two statements are true regarding the `COUNT` function? (Choose two.)

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 `NULLs` in the `INV_AMT` column.
C. `COUNT(inv_amt)` returns the number of rows in a table including rows with `NULL` in the `INV_AMT` column.
D. `COUNT(*)` returns the number of rows in a table including duplicate rows and rows containing `NULLs` in any column.
E. It can only be used for `NUMBER` data types.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141
Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name
  FROM dual
 UNION
SELECT 1, 'John' AS name
  FROM dual
 ORDER BY 1;
```

What is returned upon execution?

A. 0 rows
B. an error
C. 1 row
D. 2 rows

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 142
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

A. The `AVG` function implicitly converts `NULLS` to zero.
B. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.
C. The `MAX` and `MIN` functions can be used on columns with character data types.
D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a `SELECT` statement.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 143
Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. The `DBTIMEZONE` function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).
B. A `TIMESTAMP` data type column contains information about year, month, and day.
C. The `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP` function returns data without time zone information.
D. A `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE` data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row.
E. The `SESSIONTIMEZONE` function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NLSPG/ch4datetime.htm

QUESTION 144
- MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles.
- EMP is an existing role containing the `CREATE TABLE` privilege.
- EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the `HR schema`.

Which two commands execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. `GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;`
B. `GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;`
C. `GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;`
D. `GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TP manager;`
E. `GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr.employees TO manager;`

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 145

Which two are true about granting privileges on objects? (Choose two.)

A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.
B. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
C. A table owner must grant the `REFERENCES` privilege to allow other users to create `FOREIGN KEY` constraints using that table.

D. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.
E. The `WITH GRANT OPTION` clause can be used only by DBA users.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1008214

QUESTION 146
Which statement is true about `TRUNCATE` and `DELETE`?

A. You can never `TRUNCATE` a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
B. For large tables `TRUNCATE` is faster than `DELETE`.
C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers `DELETE` is faster than `TRUNCATE`.
D. You can never `DELETE` rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/difference-between-truncate-and-delete

QUESTION 147
In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE contained a query? (Choose two.)

A. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – 5 will return a date.
B. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return a number.
C. TO_NUMBER(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE) – 5 will return a number.
D. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date.
E. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE – SYSDATE will return an error.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 148
Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

```
Name                 Null ?           Type
-----------------    --------------   ----------------------------------
SALES_ID             NOT NULL         NUMBER
STORE_ID             NOT NULL         NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                              NUMBER
QUANTITY                              NUMBER
SALES_DATE                            DATE
```

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.

Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

A. SUBTRACT
B. INTERSECT

C. UNION ALL
D. UNION
E. MINUS

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 149
Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM books_transactions
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result? (Choose two.)

A. `WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));`
B. `WHERE (borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM') OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');`
C. `WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND (member_id = A101' OR member_id = 'A102'));`
D. `WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');`
E. `WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');`

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 150
Which two statements are true about a self join? (Choose two.)

A. It can be a left outer join.
B. It must be a full outer join.
C. It can be an inner join.
D. It must be an equijoin.
E. The join key column must have an index.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-self-join/

QUESTION 151
You create a table by using this command:

```
CREATE TABLE rate_list (rate NUMBER(6,2));
```

Which two are true about executing statements? (Choose two.)

A. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-10)` produces an error.
B. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (87654.556)` inserts the value as `87654.6`.
C. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (0.551)` inserts the value as `.55`.
D. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-99.99)` inserts the value as `99.99`.
E. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (0.999)` produces an error.
F. `INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-.9)` inserts the value as `-.9`.

Correct Answer: CF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 152
Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
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));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
  FOREIGN KEY (mgr_no)
  REFERENCES emp(emp_no)
  ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
  DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
  CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
  ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution? (Choose two.)

A. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
B. The primary key constraint will be enabled and `DEFERRED`.
C. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and `DEFERRED`.
D. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and `IMMEDIATE`.
E. The primary key constraint will be enabled and `IMMEDIATE`.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 153
Which two statements are true about conditional `INSERT ALL`? (Choose two.)

A. Each `WHEN` condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.
B. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.
C. A single `WHEN` condition can be used for multiple `INTO` clauses.
D. It cannot have an `ELSE` clause.
E. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 154
Examine the description of the `EMPLOYEES` table:

```
Name                          Null?    Type
----------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
EMP_ID                        NOT NULL NUMBER
EMP_NAME                               VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID                                NUMBER(2)
SALARY                                 NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE                              DATE
```

Which query is valid?

A. `SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;`
B. `SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;`
C. `SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;`
D. `SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;`

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 155
Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the `DISTINCT` keyword.
B. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a `PRIMARY KEY` and the `PRIMARY KEY` columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
C. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with `NOT NULL` constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
D. The `WITH CHECK` clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
E. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.
F. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains aggregating functions.

Correct Answer: BCF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 156
Which two statements are true about the `ORDER BY` clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as `UNION`? (Choose two.)

A. Each `SELECT` statement in the compound query must have its own `ORDER BY` clause.
B. Each `SELECT` statement in the compound query can have its own `ORDER BY` clause.
C. Column positions must be used in the `ORDER BY` clause.
D. The first column in the first `SELECT` of the compound query with the `UNION` operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an `ORDER BY` clause.
E. Only column names from the first `SELECT` statement in the compound query are recognized.

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 157
Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)? (Choose three.)

A. `UPDATE` statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.
B. `INSERT` statements can insert `NULLS` explicitly into a column.
C. `DELETE` statements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.
D. DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.
E. `INSERT INTO…SELECT…FROM` statements automatically commit.

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 158
Which three are true about privileges and roles? (Choose three.)

A. A role is owned by the user who created it.
B. A role can contain a combination of several privileges and roles.
C. System privileges always set privileges for an entire database.
D. A user has all object privileges for every object in their schema by default.
E. All roles are owned by the `SYS` schema.
F. `PUBLIC` can be revoked from a user.
G. `PUBLIC` acts as a default role granted to every user in a database.

Correct Answer: BDG
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1010570

QUESTION 159
Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
     FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > '&1';
```

Which two methods should you use to prevent prompting for a hire date value when this query is executed? (Choose two.)

A. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.
B. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.
C. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.
D. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.
E. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.
F. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 160
Which two statements are true about a full outer join? (Choose two.)

A. It includes rows that are returned by an inner join.
B. It returns only unmatched rows from both tables being joined.
C. It includes rows that are returned by a Cartesian product.
D. It returns matched and unmatched rows from both tables being joined.
E. The Oracle join operator (+) must be used on both sides of the join condition in the WHERE clause.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.w3resource.com/oracle/joins/oracle-full-outer-join.php

QUESTION 161

Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database? (Choose three.)

A. Primary key columns allow null values.
B. Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.
C. Foreign key columns allow null values.
D. Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.
E. Unique key columns allow null values.

Correct Answer: CDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 162
You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. It drops any triggers defined on the table.
B. It always retains the space used by the removed rows.
C. A ROLLBACK statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.
D. It retains the integrity constraints defined on the table.
E. It retains the indexes defined on the table.
F. A FLASHBACK TABLE statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/general003.htm

QUESTION 163
Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all `SELECT` statements in the query.
B. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
C. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all `SELECT` statements in the query.
E. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 164
Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)? (Choose three.)

A. It best supports relational databases.
B. It is used to define encapsulation and polymorphism for a relational table.
C. It is the only language that can be used for both relational and object-oriented databases.
D. It guarantees atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) features.
E. It provides independence for logical data structures being manipulated from the underlying physical data storage.
F. It requires that data be contained in hierarchical data storage.

Correct Answer: DEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/hierarchical-data-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION 165
Which two statements are true about the `DUAL` table? (Choose two.)

A. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
B. It can be accessed by any user who has the `SELECT` privilege in any schema.
C. It can display multiple rows and columns.

D. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
E. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.
F. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 166
The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;`
C. `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
D. `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
E. `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;`

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 167
Which two are true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause? (Choose two.)

A. The grantee must have the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE system privilege to use this option.
B. It can be used when granting privileges to roles.
C. It cannot be used to pass on privileges to PUBLIC by the grantee.
D. It can be used for system and object privileges.
E. It can be used to pass on privileges to other users by the grantee.
F. The grantee can grant the object privilege to any user in the database, with or without including this option.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9013.htm

QUESTION 168
Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

A. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
C. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.
D. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE's definition is available to multiple sessions.
E. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
F. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 169
Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

```
Name                 Null?     Type
-----------------    --------  ----------------------------
PROD_ID              NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(6)
QUANTITY                       NUMBER(8,2)
PRICE                          NUMBER(10,2)
EXPIRY_DATE                    DATE
```

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTS table in read-only mode.

Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS? (Choose three.)

A. `DROP TABLE products;`
B. `ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry_date;`
C. `ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry_date);`
D. `ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;`
E. `CREATE INDEX price_idx ON products (price);`
F. `TRUNCATE TABLE products;`

Correct Answer: AEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 170
Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

A. If a session has an uncommitted transaction, then a DDL statement issues a `COMMIT` before starting a new transaction.
B. An uncommitted transaction commits automatically if the user exists SQL*Plus.
C. Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements always start a new transaction.
D. A user can always see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
E. A Data Definition Language (DDL) statement does a `COMMIT` automatically only for the data dictionary updates caused by the DDL.
F. A session can always see uncommitted updates made by itself.

Correct Answer: CF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 171
Examine the structure of the two tables.

```
PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?    Type
-------------------- -------- -----------------
PROD_ID                       CHAR(2)
PROD_NAME                     CHAR(4)
EXP_DATE                      TIMESTAMP(6)

NEW_PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?    Type
-------------------- -------- -----------------
PROD_ID                       CHAR(4)
PROD_NAME                     VARCHAR2(10)
EXP_DATE                      DATE
```

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
 UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;
```

B.
```
SELECT * FROM products
 UNION
SELECT * FROM new_products;
```

C.
```
SELECT prod_id FROM products
 UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

D.
```
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
 INTERSECT
SELECT 100, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

E.
```
SELECT * FROM products
 MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM new_products;
```

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 172
Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET (job_id, salary) =
    (SELECT job_id, salary
       FROM employees
      WHERE employee_id = 200)
 WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
B. Employees 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200

C. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command
D. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
E. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
F. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 173
Which two statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose two.)

A. CEIL: can be used for positive and negative numbers
B. FLOOR: returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
C. TRUNC: can be used with NUMBER and DATE values
D. CONCAT: can be used to combine any number of values
E. MOD: returns the quotient of a division operation

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html

QUESTION 174
Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus
B. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
C. It can be used only in SQL*Plus
D. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&
E. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/opal/sqlplus-101-substitution-variables#4_1_8

QUESTION 175
Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

A. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
B. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
D. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
E. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
F. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level
G. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted

Correct Answer: CEFG
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 176
Which three are true about system and object privileges? (Choose three.)

A. `WITH GRANT OPTION` can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles
B. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege
C. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the `REFERENCES` object privilege
D. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with `WITH ADMIN OPTION` has a cascading effect
E. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the `WITH GRANT OPTION` clause has a cascading effect.
F. `WITH GRANT OPTION` cannot be used when granting an object privilege to `PUBLIC`

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG004

QUESTION 177
Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)? (Choose two.)

A. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables
B. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join
C. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined
D. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a join condition
E. An inner join relates rows within the same table

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 178
Which two statements are true about substitution variables? (Choose two.)

A. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a `SELECT` statement
B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in a single quotation marks
C. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session
D. A substitution variable can be used only in a `SELECT` statement
E. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks
F. A substitution variable prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/opal/sqlplus-101-substitution-variables

QUESTION 179
Which three statements are true about the `DESCRIBE` command? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
B. It can be used only from SQL*Plus
C. It displays the `PRIMARY KEY` constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
D. It can be used from SQL Developer
E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
F. It displays the `NOT NULL` constraint for any columns that have that constraint

Correct Answer: ABF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 180
The `CUSTOMERS` table has a `CUST_LAST_NAME` column of data type `VARCHAR2`.

The table has two rows whose `CUST_LAST_NAME` values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for `CUST_LAST_NAME` containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

A. `SELECT REPLACE (TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;`
B. `SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O')) FROM customers;`
C. `SELECT REPLACE (SUBSTR(cust_last_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;`
D. `SELECT REPLACE (REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;`

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 181
Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view with no `INSTEAD OF` triggers defined? (Choose three.)

A. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

B. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with `NOT NULL` constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
C. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a `PRIMARY KEY` and the `PRIMARY KEY` columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
D. Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.
E. The `WITH CHECK` clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
F. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the `DISTINCT` keyword.

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 182
An Oracle database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

In which three situations does the transactions complete thereby committing the updates? (Choose three.)

A. when a DBA issues a successful `SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL` statement and the user then issues a `COMMIT`
B. when a `CREATE INDEX` statement is executed successfully in the same session
C. when a `COMMIT` statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance
D. when the session logs out successfully
E. when a DBA issues a successful `SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE` statement and the user then issues a `COMMIT`
F. when a `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT` statement is executed unsuccessfully in the same session

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 183
The `ORDERS` table has a primary key constraint on the `ORDER_ID` column.

The `ORDER_ITEMS` table has a foreign key constraint on the `ORDER_ID` column, referencing the primary key of the `ORDERS` table.

The constraint is defined with `ON DELETE CASCADE`.

There are rows in the `ORDERS` table with an `ORDER_TOTAL` of less than 1000.

Which three `DELETE` statements execute successfully?

A. `DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;`
B. `DELETE FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;`
C. `DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;`
D. `DELETE * FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;`
E. `DELETE FROM orders;`

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 184
Which three statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

A. A `SELECT` statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes
C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
D. A `UNIQUE` index can be altered to be non-unique
E. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
F. When a table is dropped and is moved to the `RECYCLE BIN`, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped

Correct Answer: ABF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 185

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.

Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries give the required output?

A. `SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') – '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;`
B. `SELECT SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;`
C. `SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;`
D. `SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE – TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;`
E. `SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') – '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;`

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 186
Which three actions can you perform by using the `ORACLE_DATAPUMP` access driver? (Choose three.)

A. Read data from an external table and load it into a table in the database
B. Create a directory object for an external table
C. Execute DML statements on an external table
D. Query data from an external table
E. Read data from a table in the database and insert it into an external table
F. Create a directory object for a flat file

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 187
Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can be nested to any level
B. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
C. They can accept only one argument
D. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
E. They can be used only in the `WHERE` clause of a `SELECT` statement
F. They return a single result row per table

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html

QUESTION 188
Which two statements are true regarding a `SAVEPOINT`? (Choose two.)

A. A `SAVEPOINT` does not issue a `COMMIT`
B. Only one `SAVEPOINT` may be issued in a transaction
C. Rolling back to a `SAVEPOINT` can undo a `TRUNCATE` statement
D. Rolling back to a `SAVEPOINT` can undo a `CREATE INDEX` statement
E. Rolling back to a `SAVEPOINT` can undo a `DELETE` statement

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 189
Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table? (Choose three.)

A. `ALTER`
B. `DELETE`
C. `UPDATE`
D. `SELECT`

E. INDEX
F. REFERENCES
G. INSERT

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 190
Examine the description 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)
```

Examine the partial query:

```
SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM members …;
```

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.

Which two clauses must you add to the query? (Choose two.)

A. ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC
B. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')
C. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC
D. ORDER BY 1, 2
E. WHERE city = '%AN%'
F. WHERE city LIKE '%AN%'

Correct Answer: CF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 191
You execute this command:

```
ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (department_id)
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. No updates can be made to the data in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
B. A new column with the name DEPARTMENT_ID can be added to the EMPLOYEES table.
C. A query can be display data from the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
D. The DEPARTMENT_ID column is set to null for all rows in the table.
E. The DEPARTMENT_ID column can be recovered from the recycle bin.
F. The storage space occupied by the DEPARTMENT_ID column is released only after a COMMIT is issued.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If a new column is added to a table, the column is initially NULL
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables006.htm#ADMIN11005

QUESTION 192
You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

1) Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
2) Store a load period of up to 10 years
3) Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

A. `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE`
B. `TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE`
C. `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`
D. `TIMESTAMP`
E. `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 193
The `ORDERS` table has a column `ORDER_DATE` of data type `DATE`.

The default display format for a date is `DD-MON-RR`.

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

A. `WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'`
B. `WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018', 'MON DD YYYY')`
C. `WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')`
D. `WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')`
E. `WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))`

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://ss64.com/ora/syntax-to_date.html

QUESTION 194
Which two are true about savepoints? (Choose two.)

A. After issuing a savepoints, you can roll back to the savepoint name within the current transaction.
B. A `ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT` command issued before the start of a transaction results in an error.
C. They make uncommitted updates visible to other sessions owned by the same user.
D. After issuing a savepoint, you cannot roll back the complete transaction.
E. You can commit updates done between two savepoints without committing other updates in the current transaction.
F. They make uncommitted updates visible to sessions owned by other users.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.vertica.com/docs/9.2.x/HTML/Content/Authoring/SQLReferenceManual/Statements/SAVEPOINT.htm

QUESTION 195
Examine the description of the `ORDER_ITEMS` table:

```
Name           Null?          Type
----------     -------        ------------
ORDER_ID                      NUMBER(38)
PRODUCT_ID                    NUMBER(38)
QUANTITY                      NUMBER(38)
UNIT_PRICE                    NUMBER(10,2)
```

Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT quantity * unit_price total_paid
  FROM order_items
 ORDER BY <clause>;
```

Which two can replace `<clause>` so the query completes successfully? (Choose two.)

A. `quantity, unit_price`
B. `quantity * unit_price`
C. `quantity`

D. `total_paid`
E. `product_id`

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Sample
SELECT tr_sub.cur_tt, tr_sub.item, sum(tr.quantity), sum(tr.quantity*tr.unit_price)
FROM
(SELECT tr1.transaction_time as cur_tt, max(tr2.transaction_time) as prev_tt, tr1.item as item,
IF (tr1.unit_price=tr2.unit_price, tr1.unit_price, tr2.unit_price) as t_p
FROM transactions tr1 LEFT JOIN transactions tr2 ON
tr1.transaction_time>=tr2.transaction_time AND tr1.item=tr2.item
GROUP BY tr1.item, tr1.transaction_time, t_p

Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50771172/sql-query-get-total-value-based-on-different-unit-price-quantity-at-different-ti

QUESTION 196
Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST	CATEGORY_ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
101	Saucer	20	1
101	Knife	30	1
101	Fork	30	1

Examine these queries:

```
1.   SELECT prod_name, prod_list
       FROM products
      WHERE prod_list = ANY (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;

2.   SELECT prod_name, prod_list
       FROM products
      WHERE prod_list = IN (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;

3.   SELECT prod_name, prod_list
       FROM products
      WHERE prod_list = ALL (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```

Which queries generate the same output?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.dofactory.com/sql/where-any-all (statement 2 syntax in wrong)

QUESTION 197
Examine the description of the `EMPLOYEES` table:

```
Name                 Null?          Type
-----------------    -----------    ------
EMPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL       NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID           NOT NULL       NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID                       NUMBER(38)
```

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT emp.*
  FROM employees emp
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT NULL
      FROM employees mgr
     WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
       AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

B.
```
SELECT emp.*
  FROM employees emp
 WHERE manager_id NOT IN (
    SELECT mgr.employee_id
      FROM employees mgr
     WHERE emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

C.
```
SELECT emp.*
  FROM employees emp
  JOIN employees mgr
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
   AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
```

D.
```
SELECT emp.*
  FROM employees emp
  LEFT JOIN employees mgr
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
   AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
```

E.

```
SELECT emp.*
  FROM employees emp
 RIGHT JOIN employees mgr
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
   AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
 WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 198
Which two are SQL features? (Choose two.)

A. processing sets of data
B. providing update capabilities for data in external files
C. providing graphical capabilities
D. providing variable definition capabilities
E. providing database transaction control

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_sqlproc.htm#TGSQL175
https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-transactions.htm

QUESTION 199
Examine the data in the COLORS table:

```
RGB_HEX_VALUE   COLOR_NAME
-------------   ----------
FF0000          red
00FF00          green
0000FF          blue
```

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

```
BRICK_ID   COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
--------   -------------------
       1   FF0000
       2   00FF00
       3   FFFFFF
```

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  bricks b
 RIGHT  JOIN colors c
    ON  b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

B.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  colors c
  LEFT  JOIN bricks b
    ON  b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
 WHERE  b.brick_id > 0;
```

C.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  bricks b
  FULL  JOIN colors c
    ON  b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

D.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  colors c
  LEFT  JOIN bricks b
 USING  (rgb_hex_value);
```

E.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  bricks b
  JOIN colors c
    ON  b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 200
Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose two.)

A. They can return at most one row.
B. You can use them as a default value for a column.
C. You cannot correlate them with a table in the parent statement.
D. You must enclose them in parentheses.
E. They can return two columns.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 201
You have the privileges to create any type of synonym.

Which statement will create a synonym called `EMP` for the `HCM.EMPLOYEE_RECORDS` table that is accessible to all users?

A. `CREATE PUBLIC SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;`
B. `CREATE GLOBAL SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;`
C. `CREATE SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;`
D. `CREATE SYNONIM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;`
E. `CREATE SYNONIM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;`

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
`CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp_table`

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_7001.htm#SQLRF01401

QUESTION 202
Examine the description of the `EMPLOYEES` table:

```
Name           Null?       Type
---------      ----------  ----------
EMPLOYEE_ID    NOT NULL    NUMBER (3)
FIRST_NAME                 VARCHAR2 (15)
LAST_NAME      NOT NULL    VARCHAR2 (15)
SALARY                     NUMBER (6,2)
```

Which two statements will run successfully? (Choose two.)

A. `SELECT 'The first_name is '' || first_name || '' FROM employees;`
B. `SELECT 'The first_name is ' || first_name || '' FROM employees;`
C. `SELECT 'The first_name is ''' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;`
D. `SELECT 'The first_name is \'' || first_name || '\'' FROM employees;`
E. `SELECT 'The first_name is ''' || first_name || '''' FROM employees;`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 203
Examine the description of the `ORDERS` table:

```
 ORDER_ID    ORDER_DATE
 --------    -----------
        1    <null>
        2    <null>
        3    01-JAN-2019
        4    01-FEB-2019
        5    01-MAR-2019
```

Examine the description of the `INVOICES` table:

```
INVOICE_ID  ORDER_ID  ORDER_DATE
----------  --------  -----------
         1         1  <null>
         2         2  01-JAN-2019
         3         3  <null>
         4         4  01-FEB-2019
         5         5  <null>
```

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
 MINUS
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices
```

Which three rows will it return? (Choose three.)

A. `5 01-MAR-2019`
B. `3 <null>`
C. `1 <null>`
D. `4 01-FEB-2019`
E. `2 <null>`
F. `5 <null>`
G. `3 01-JAN-2019`

Correct Answer: AEG
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 204
Which two are true about external tables that use the `ORACLE_DATAPUMP` access driver? (Choose two.)

A. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
B. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.
C. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
D. Creating an external table creates a directory object.
E. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

The external tables feature is a complement to existing SQL*Loader functionality. It enables you to access data in external sources as if it were in a table in the database.

You must create the directory object before you create the external table.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/et_concepts.htm
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/et_concepts.htm#SUTIL011

QUESTION 205
Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
B. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
D. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Cannot truncate table 'Table' because it is being referenced by a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

Reference: https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/190073/truncate-tables-with-dependent-foreign-key-constraints

QUESTION 206
Examine these statements and results:

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM emp;
COUNT(*)
-------
14
SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE t_emp AS SELECT * FROM emp;
Table created.
SQL> INSERT INTO t_emp SELECT * FROM emp;
14 rows created.
SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.
SQL> INSERT INTO t_emp SELECT * FROM emp;
14 rows created.
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM t_emp;
```

How many rows are retrieved by the last query?

A. 28
B. 0
C. 42
D. 14

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 207
Which three statements about roles are true? (Choose three.)

A. Roles are assigned to roles using the `ALTER ROLE` statement.
B. A single role can be assigned to multiple users.
C. A single user can be assigned multiple roles.
D. Privileges are assigned to a role using the `ALTER ROLE` statement.
E. A role is named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user.
F. Privileges are assigned to a role using the `GRANT` statement.
G. Roles are assigned to users using the `ALTER USER` statement.

Correct Answer: BCF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Use the GRANT statement to assign access privileges and roles.

Reference:
http://archive.dnnsoftware.com/docs/85/administrators/security/roles/assign-multiple-users-to-role.html
https://www.dnnsoftware.com/docs/administrators/user-accounts/assign-user-to-multiple-roles.html
https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSGU8G_11.70.0/com.ibm.sqls.doc/ids_sqs_0828.htm

QUESTION 208
Table HR.EMPLOYEES contains a row where the EMPLOYEE_ID is 109.

User ALICE has no privileges to access HR.EMPLOYEES.

User ALICE starts a session.

User HR starts a session and successfully executes these statements:

```
GRANT DELETE ON employees TO alice;
UPDATE employees SET salary = 24000 WHERE employee_id = 109;
```

In her existing session ALICE then executes:

```
DELETE FROM hr.employees WHERE employee_id = 109;
```

What is the result?

A. The DELETE command will wait for HR'S transaction to end then delete the row.
B. The DELETE command will immediately delete the row.
C. The DELETE command will immediately return an error.
D. The DELETE command will wait for HR'S transaction to end then return an error.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 209
Which two are true about using constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.
B. A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.
C. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.
D. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.
E. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.
F. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

FOREIGN KEY constraint can only point to one table and each table can only have one PRIMARY KEY constraint.
Or you can have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints on the same column(s) referencing one PRIMARY KEY.
The identified columns must be defined as NOT NULL.

Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42268886/how-to-have-a-foreign-key-pointing-to-two-primary-keys
https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj13590.html

QUESTION 210
Examine the description of the `EMPLOYEES` table:

```
Name            Null?     Type
--------------  --------  ------
EMPLOYEE_ID     NOT NULL  NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME                 VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE                 DATE
SALARY                    NUMBER(6,2)
```

Examine these requirements:

1. Display the last name, date of hire and the number of years of service for each employee.
2. If the employee has been employed 5 or more years but less than 10, display `"5+ years of service"`.
3. If the employee has been employed 10 or more years but less than 15, display `"10+ years of service"`.
4. If the employee has been employed 15 or more years, display `"15+ years of service"`.
5. If none of these conditions matches, display `"<5 years of service"`.
6. Sort the results by the `HIRE_DATE` column.

Which statement satisfies all the requirements?

A.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'15+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'5+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

B.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
'5+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
'15+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

C.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
'15+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
'5+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

D.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'5+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'15+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 211
Examine this schema information:

1. `EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID` has a foreign key referencing `DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID`.
2. `EMP_VIEW` is based on the `EMPLOYEES` and `DEPARTMENTS` tables.
3. `EMP_VIEW` has columns `EMPLOYEE_ID`, `EMPLOYEE_NAME` and `DEPARTMENT_NAME`.

You must add a new column, `MANAGER_ID`, from the `EMPLOYEES` table, to the view, showing each employee's manager.

Which statement will do this?

A.
```
ALTER VIEW emp_view ADD (SELECT manager_id FROM employees);
```

B.
```
ALTER VIEW emp_view MODIFY (
  SELECT employee_id, employee_name, department_name, manager_id
    FROM employees e, departments d
   WHERE e.department_id = d_department_id);
```

C.
```
ALTER VIEW emp_view ADD (employee.manager_id);
```

D.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp_view AS
  SELECT employee_id, employee_name, department_name, manager_id
    FROM employees e, departments d
   WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 212
Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.
B. They can contain `GROUP BY` clauses.
C. They cannot contain a subquery.
D. They can return multiple columns.
E. They can contain `HAVING` clauses.

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.w3resource.com/sql/subqueries/multiplee-row-column-subqueries.php
https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj14854.html