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Oracle 1z0-061

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

BrainDumps

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Exam A

QUESTION 1
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```

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

A. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY.
B. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the order by clause with set operators.
C. It executes successfully but ignores the order by clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement.
D. It produces an error because the order by clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last select statement.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 2
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the product, component, and PDT_COMP tables.

In product table, PDTNO is the primary key.

In component table, COMPNO is the primary key.

In PDT_COMP table, <PDTNO, COMPNO) is the primary key, PDTNO is the foreign key referencing PDTNO in product table and COMPNO is the foreign key referencing the COMPNO in component table.

You want to generate a report listing the product names and their corresponding component

names, if the component names and product names exist.

Evaluate the following query:

SQL>SELECT pdtno, pdtname, compno, compname

FROM product _____ pdt_comp

USING (pdtno) _____ component USING (compno)

WHERE compname IS NOT NULL;

Which combination of joins used in the blanks in the above query gives the correct output?

PRODUCT

Name	Null?	Type
PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PDTNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)

COMPONENT

Name	Null?	Type
COMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
COMPNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)

PDT_COMP

Name	Null?	Type
PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
COMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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QUESTION 3
View the Exhibit for the structure of the student and faculty tables.

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

  STUDENT_ID        NOT NULL         NUMBER(2)
  STUDENT_NAME                       VARCHAR2(20)
  FACULTY_ID                         VARCHAR2(2)
  LOCATION_ID              Real      NUMBER(2)


FACULTY
Name                Null?            Type
---------------     ---------        ------------------------------

  FACULTY_ID        NOT NULL         NUMBER(2)
  FACULTY_NAME                       VARCHAR2(20)
  LOCATION ID                        NUMBER(2)
```

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

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
B. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.
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Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 4
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.

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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)

Using the products table, you issue the following query to generate the names, current list price, and discounted list price for all those products whose list price falls below $10 after a discount of 25% is applied on it.

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price,
        prod_list_price - (prod_list_price * .25) "DISCOUNTED_PRICE"
    FROM products
    WHERE discounted_price < 10;
```

The query generates an error. What is the reason for the error?

A. The parenthesis should be added to enclose the entire expression.

B. The double quotation marks should be removed from the column alias.
C. The column alias should be replaced with the expression in the where clause.
D. The column alias should be put in uppercase and enclosed within double quotation marks in the where clause.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 5
Examine the structure proposed for the transactions table:

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```
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?

A. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.
B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.
C. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.
D. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would not be able to store decimal values.
E. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.
F. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
VARCHAR2(size)Variable-length character data (A maximum size must be specified: minimum size is 1; maximum size is 4, 000.)
CHAR [(size)] Fixed-length character data of length size bytes (Default and minimum size is 1; maximum size is 2, 000.)
NUMBER [(p, s)] Number having precision p and scale s (Precision is the total number of decimal digits and scale is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point; precision can range from 1 to 38, and scale can range from 84 to 127.)
DATE Date and time values to the nearest second between January 1, 4712 B.C., and December 31, 9999 A.D.

QUESTION 6
You need to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns in the table has the following requirements:

1) You want a column in the table to store the duration of the credit period.

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2) The data in the column should be stored in a format such that it can be easily added and subtracted with date data type without using conversion functions.

3) The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days.

4) The interest has to be calculated for the number of days an individual has taken a credit for.

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 7
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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 8
You want to display 5 percent of the employees with the highest salaries in the EMPLOYEES table.

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Which query will generate the required result?

```
A) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

B) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

C) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

D) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 9
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';
```

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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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 10
Examine the types and examples of relationships that follow:

1. One-to-one a) Teacher to students

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 the correctly matched relationships?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 11
You execute the following commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

A. None, because no input required
B. Both the substitution variables 'hiredate' and 'mgr_id\
C. Only 'hiredate'
D. Only 'mgr_id'

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 12
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the employees table:

```
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID EMPLOYEE_NAME MANAGER_ID SALARY    DEPTNO
----------- ------------- ---------- --------- -------
7369        SMITH              7902        800      20
77698       ALLEN                        1600      30
7902        WARD                         1250      30
7654        MARTIN             7698      1250      30
```

You want to display all the employee names and their corresponding manager names.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT e.employee_name "EMP NAME", m.employee_name "MGR NAME"
FROM employees e _____ employees m
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```

Which join option can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 13
Evaluate the following query:

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```
SQL> SELECT promo_name || q'{'s start date was \}' || promo_begin_date
                         AS "Promotion Launches"

FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

A. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.
B. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.
C. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each PROMO_NAME in the output.
D. It executes successfully and displays the literal "{'s start date was \} * for each row in the output.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
So, how are words that contain single quotation marks dealt with? There are essentially two mechanisms available. The most popular of these is to add an additional single quotation mark next to each naturally occurring single quotation mark in the character string Oracle offers a neat way to deal with this type of character literal in the form of the alternative quote (q) operator. Notice that the problem is that Oracle chose the single quote characters as the special pair of symbols that enclose or wrap any other character literal. These character-enclosing symbols could have been anything other than single quotation marks. Bearing this in mind, consider the alternative quote (q) operator. The q operator enables you to choose from a set of possible pairs of wrapping symbols for character literals as alternatives to the single quote symbols. The options are any single-byte or multibyte character or the four brackets:
(round brackets), {curly braces}, [squarebrackets], or <angle brackets>. Using the q operator, the character delimiter can effectively be changed from a single quotation mark to any other character

The syntax of the alternative quote operator is as follows:
q'delimiter'character literal which may include the single quotes delimiter' where delimiter can be any character or bracket.

Alternative Quote (q) Operator
Specify your own quotation mark delimiter.
Select any delimiter.
Increase readability and usability.
SELECT department_name || q'[Department's Manager Id:]' || manager_id
AS "Department and Manager"
FROM departments;

Alternative Quote (q) Operator
Many SQL statements use character literals in expressions or conditions. If the literal itself contains a single quotation mark, you can use the quote (q) operator and select your own quotation mark delimiter.

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You can choose any convenient delimiter, single-byte or multi byte, or any of the following character pairs: [ ], { }, ( ), or < >.
In the example shown, the string contains a single quotation mark, which is normally interpreted as a delimiter of a character string. By using the q operator, however, brackets [] are used as the quotation mark delimiters. The string between the brackets delimiters is interpreted as a literal character string.

QUESTION 14
Examine the data in the ename and hiredate columns of the employees table:

```
EMPLOYEES


Name                    Null?       Type
----------------        ---------   ---------------
EMPNO                   NOT NULL    NUMBER(4)
ENAME                               VARCHAR2(10)
JOB                                 VARCHAR2(9)
HIREDATE                            DATE
SAL                                 NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO                              NUMBER(2)



ENAME        HIREDATE
-----------  ----------
SMITH        17-DEC-80
ALLEN        20-FEB-81
WARD         22-FEB-81
```

You want to generate a list of user IDs as follows:

```
USERID
-----------
Smi17DEC80
All20FEB81
War22FEB81
```

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT CONCAT(SUBSTR(INITCAP(ename),1,3), REPLACE(hiredate,'-')) "USERID"
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

C. It generates an error because the REPLACE function is not valid.

D. It generates an error because the SUBSTR function cannot be nested in the CONCAT function.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
REPLACE (text, search_string, replacement_string)
Searches a text expression for a character string and, if found, replaces it with a specified replacement string
The REPLACE Function
The REPLACE function replaces all occurrences of a search item in a source string with a replacement term and returns the modified source string. If the length of the replacement term is different from that of the search item, then the lengths of the returned and source strings will be different. If the search string is not found, the source string is returned unchanged. Numeric and date literals and expressions are evaluated before being implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the REPLACE function.
The REPLACE function takes three parameters, with the first two being mandatory. Its syntax is REPLACE (source string, search item, [replacement term]). If the replacement term parameter is omitted, each occurrence of the search item is removed from the source string. In other words, the search item is replaced by an empty string. . The following queries illustrate the REPLACE function with numeric and date expressions:
Query 1: select replace(10000-3, '9', '85') from dual Query 2: select replace(sysdate, 'DEC', 'NOV') from dual

QUESTION 15
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table.

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)

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have

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more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 times.

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id
FROM sales
WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*)>10
GROUP BY prod_id
HAVING COUNT(*)>10;
```

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

A. It executes successfully and generates the required result.
B. It produces an error because count(*) should be specified in the SELECT clause also.
C. It produces an error because count{*) should be only in the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause.
D. It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT (prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT (*).

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Restricting Group Results with the HAVING Clause
You use the HAVING clause to specify the groups that are to be displayed, thus further restricting the groups on the basis of aggregate information.
In the syntax, group_condition restricts the groups of rows returned to those groups for which the specified condition is true.

The Oracle server performs the following steps when you use the HAVING clause:
1. Rows are grouped.
2. The group function is applied to the group.
3. The groups that match the criteria in the HAVING clause are displayed. The HAVING clause can precede the GROUP BY clause, but it is recommended that you place the GROUP BY clause first because it is more logical. Groups are formed and group functions are calculated before the HAVING clause is applied to the groups in the SELECT list. Note: The WHERE clause restricts rows, whereas the HAVING clause restricts groups.

QUESTION 16
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customers table.

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

Using the customers table, you 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?

```
A) SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

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

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

D) SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NVL Function
Converts a null value to an actual value:

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Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.
Data types must match:
 NVL(commission_pct, 0)
 NVL(hire_date, '01-JAN-97')
 NVL(job_id, 'No Job Yet')

QUESTION 17
Examine the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

```
CUST_TRANS
 Name          Null?              Type
 --------      --------           ------------
 CUSTNO        NOT NULL           CHAR(2)
 TRANSDATE                        DATE
 TRANSAMT                         NUMBER(6,2)


CUSTNO TRANSDATE         TRANSAMT
------ -----------       -----------
11     01-JAN-07         1000
22     01-FEB-07         2000
33     01-MAR-07         3000
```

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mon-rr in the CUST_TRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully?

A. SELECT transdate + '10' FROM cust_trans;
B. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate = '01-01-07';
C. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > "11";
D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-JANUARY-07';
E. SELECT custno + 'A' FROM cust_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 18
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customers table.

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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)

NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST_ID, CUST_NAME and CUST_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the customers table.

Evaluate the following insert statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city)
VALUES(SELECT cust_id,cust_first_name||' '||cust_last_name,cust_city
          FROM customers
          WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The insert statement fails when executed.

What could be the reason?

A. The values clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery.
B. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match.
C. The where clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement.
D. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Copying Rows from Another Table

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Write your INSERT statement with a subquery:
Do not use the VALUES clause.
Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery. Inserts all the rows returned by the subquery in the table, sales_reps.

QUESTION 19
Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

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```
ORD_NO      ITEM_NO    QTY
------      -------    ------
1           111        10
1           222        20
1           333        30
2           333        30
2           444        40
3           111        40
```

Evaluate the following 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 outcome of the above query?

A. It gives an error because the having clause should be specified after the group by clause.
B. It gives 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 20
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the promotions table.

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PROMO_NAME	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_COST	PROMO_BEGIN_DATE
NO PROMOTION #	NO PROMOTION	0	01-JAN-99
newspaper promotion #16-108	newspaper	200	23-DEC-00
post promotion #20-232	post	300	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #16-349	newspaper	400	10-JUL-98
internet promotion #14-471	internet	600	26-FEB-00
TV promotion #13-448	TV	1100	06-AUG-00
internet promotion #25-86	internet	1400	20-SEP-98
TV promotion #12-49	TV	1500	10-AUG-00
post promotion #21-166	post	2000	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #19-210	newspaper	2100	19-MAR-99
post promotion #20-282	post	2300	06-DEC-00
newspaper promotion #16-327	newspaper	2800	09-APR-99
internet promotion #29-289	internet	3000	01-NOV-98
TV promotion #12-252	TV	3100	20-JUN-98
magazine promotion #26-258	magazine	3200	04-MAY-00

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.

You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the post category that were launched before January 1, 2000.

Which SQL statement would you use?

```
A) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_category = 'post' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-00';

B) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';

C) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';

D) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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QUESTION 21
Examine the structure of the sales table:

```
Name                            Null?     Type
-----------------------------   --------  --------------
PRODUCT_ID                      NOT NULL  NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID                     NOT NULL  NUMBER(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)
```

Evaluate the following create table 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 creation of the SALES1 table?

A. The SALES1 table is created with no rows but only a structure.
B. The SALES1 table would have primary key and unique constraints on the specified columns.
C. The SALES1 table would not be created because of the invalid where clause.
D. The SALES1 table would have not null and unique constraints on the specified columns.
E. The SALES1 table would not be created because column-specified names in the select and create table clauses do not match,
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Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 22
Examine the structure of the products table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_STATUS		VARCHAR2(6)
QTY_IN_HAND		NUMBER(8,2)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the names of the products that have the highest total value for UNIT_PRICE * QTY_IN_HAND.

Which SQL statement gives the required output?

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```
A) SELECT prod_name
      FROM products
      WHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand)
      FROM products);

B) SELECT prod_name
      FROM products
      WHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand)
      FROM products
      GROUP BY prod_name);

C) SELECT prod_name
      FROM products
      GROUP BY prod_name
      HAVING MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand)
      FROM products
      GROUP BY prod_name);


D) SELECT prod_name
      FROM products
      WHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(SUM(unit_price * qty_in_hand))
      FROM products)
      GROUP BY prod_name;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 23
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: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SQL UNION query allows you to combine the result sets of two or more SQL SELECT statements. It removes duplicate rows between the various SELECT statements. Each SQL SELECT statement within the UNION query must have the same number of fields in the result sets with similar data types.

QUESTION 24
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 the 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 iocation_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.

-Set the employees' commission in iocation_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 the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 25
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 Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
        "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
        AS "New Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

D) SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
        INITCAP("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
   FROM customers;

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A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A column alias:
- Renames a column heading
- Is useful with calculations
- Immediately follows the column name (There can also be the optional AS keyword between the column name and the alias.)
- Requires double quotation marks if it contains spaces or special characters, or if it is case sensitive.

QUESTION 26

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the products 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)

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Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_name
FROM products
WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id FROM products
                        WHERE prod_list_price =
                              (SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products
                               WHERE prod_list_price <
                                     (SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products)));
```

What would be the outcome of executing the above SQL statement?

A. It produces an error.
B. It shows the names of all products in the table.
C. It shows the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table.
D. It shows the names of all products whose list price is less than the maximum list price.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 27
You issued the following command:

SQL> DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin.

Correct Answer: BCF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.sqlcourse.com/drop.html

QUESTION 28
Real 44
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Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

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

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

You executed the following statement:

SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 29
Evaluate the following query:

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

FROM DUAL;

What would be the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Function Purpose
ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.) TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero

QUESTION 30
You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

```
A) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
   FROM sales
   ORDER BY amount_sold
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

B) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
   FROM sales
   ORDER BY amount_sold
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;

C) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
   FROM sales
   ORDER BY amount_sold
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

D) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
   FROM sales
   ORDER BY amount_sold
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 31
You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 30 in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE.

Examine the sample output:

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

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;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10592/functions089.htm

QUESTION 32
Which create table statement is valid?

```
A) CREATE TABLE ord_details
     (ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
    item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
    ord_date DATE NOT NULL);

B) CREATE TABLE ord_details
     (ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,
    item_no NUMBER(3),
    ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);

C) CREATE TABLE ord_details
     (ord_no NUMBER(2) ,
    item_no NUMBER(3),
    ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no),
    CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));

D) CREATE TABLE ord_details
     (ord_no NUMBER(2),
    item_no NUMBER(3),
    ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));
```

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A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
PRIMARY KEY Constraint
A PRIMARY KEY constraint creates a primary key for the table. Only one primary key can be created for each table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint enforces the uniqueness of the column or column combination and ensures that no column that is part of the primary key can contain a null value.
Note: Because uniqueness is part of the primary key constraint definition, the Oracle server enforces the uniqueness by implicitly creating a unique index on the primary key column or columns.

QUESTION 33
Examine the structure of the orders table:

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

ORDER_ID             NOT NULL    NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE           NOT NULL    TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMER_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 the following 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 outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

B. It gives an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.

C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

D. It gives an error because the data type 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:
Explanation:

QUESTION 34
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the products table.

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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)

All products have a list price.

You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of $100 have to be applied to all the products.

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))
              +(prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))*(15/100))+100
                              AS "TOTAL PRICE"
FROM products;
```

What would be the outcome if all the parentheses are removed from the above statement?

A. It produces a syntax error.
B. The result remains unchanged.
C. The total price value would be lower than the correct value.
D. The total price value would be higher than the correct value.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 35
Examine the data in the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column of the promotions table:

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```
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE
-----------------
04-jan-00
10-jan-00
15-dec-99
18-oct-98
22-aug-99
```

You want to display the number of promotions started in 1999 and 2000.

Which query gives the correct output?

```
A) SELECT SUM(DECODE(SUBSTR(promo_begin_date,8),'00',1,0)) "2000",
   SUM(DECODE(SUBSTR(promo_begin_date,8),'99',1,0)) "1999"
   FROM promotions;

B) SELECT SUM(CASE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy') WHEN '99' THEN 1
   ELSE 0 END) "1999",SUM(CASE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy') WHEN '00' THEN 1
   ELSE 0 END) "2000"
   FROM promotions;

C) SELECT COUNT(CASE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy') WHEN '99' THEN 1
   ELSE 0 END) "1999",COUNT(CASE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy') WHEN '00' THEN 1
   ELSE 0 END) "2000"
   FROM promotions;

D) SELECT COUNT(DECODE(SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy'), 8), '1999', 1, 0)) "1999",
   COUNT(DECODE(SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'yyyy'), 8),'2000', 1,
   0)) "2000"
   FROM promotions;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 36
Examine the structure of the employees table.

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

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

Which two statements would get the correct output?

```
A) SELECT MIN(salary),MAX(salary)
   FROM (SELECT salary
            FROM employees
            WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365) ;

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

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

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
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D. Option D

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/dzichelp/v2r2/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.ibm.db2z10.doc.s qlref%2Fsrc%2Ftpc%2Fdb2z_sql_subselectexamples.htm

QUESTION 37
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, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
      AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

B) SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
      AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

C) SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || '  ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50
      AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

D) SELECT cust_income_level ||' '|| cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Duplicate Rows
Unless you indicate otherwise, SQL displays the results of a query without eliminating the duplicate rows.
To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword.

You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier. The DISTINCT qualifier affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns.

QUESTION 38
Examine the structure of the employees table:

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

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

You want to display the name, joining date, and manager for all the employees. Newly hired employees are yet to be assigned a department or a manager. For them, 'No Manager1 should be displayed in the manager column.

Which SQL query gets the required output?

```
A) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

B) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

C) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

D) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://ivrainbow65.blogspot.com/

QUESTION 39
View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the products and sales tables.

Table PRODUCTS

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

Table 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)

Which two SQL statements would give the same output?

A) `SELECT prod_id FROM products`
`INTERSECT`
`SELECT prod_id FROM sales;`

B) `SELECT prod_id FROM products`
`MINUS`
`SELECT prod_id FROM sales;`

C) `SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id`
`FROM products p JOIN sales s`
`ON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;`

D) `SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id`
`FROM products p JOIN sales s`
`ON p.prod_id <> s.prod_id;`

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 40
The customers table has the following structure:

```
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
```

You need to write a query that does the following tasks:

1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.

2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.

3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

A) SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
        tax_amount IS NOT NULL;

B) SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
        cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

C) SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND
        tax_amount <> NULL;

D) SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 41
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the products table.

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 256MB - 40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation Set - Spanish	Software/Other	4000	

You need to display product names from the products table that belong to the 'software/other' category with minimum prices as either S2000 or S4000 and no unit of measure.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price
    FROM products
    WHERE prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR
             prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> '';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.

C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.

D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the prod category column is not valid.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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QUESTION 42
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';
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SUBSTR(string, start position, number of characters) function accepts three parameters and returns a string consisting of the number of characters extracted from the source string, beginning at the specified start position:

substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain
The position at which the first character of the returned string begins.
When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1.
When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.
When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string.
substring_length
The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters.
SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.

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SUBSTR2 uses UCS2 code points. SUBSTR4 uses UCS4 code points. When you do not specify a value for this argument, then the function

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search item begins:
instr('http://www.domain.com', '.', 1, 2) = 18

QUESTION 43
You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the customers table.

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Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list.

Which two queries would achieve the required result?

```
A) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;

B) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;

C) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

D) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If the ORDER BY clause is not used, the sort order is undefined, and the Oracle server may not fetch rows in the same order for the same query twice. Use the ORDER BY clause to display the rows in a specific order.
Note: Use the keywords NULLS FIRST or NULLS LAST to specify whether returned rows containing null values should appear first or last in the ordering sequence.
ANSWER C Sorting
The default sort order is ascending:
· Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first (for example, 1 to 999). · Date values are displayed with the earliest value first (for example, 01-JAN-92 before 01-JAN-
95).
· Character values are displayed in the alphabetical order (for example, "A" first and "Z" last). · Null values are displayed last for ascending sequences and first for descending sequences.
- ANSWER B
· You can also sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

QUESTION 44
Which statement adds a column called salary to the employees table having 100 rows, which cannot contain null?

```
A) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;

B) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;

C) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

D) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~ooibc/courses/sql/ddl_table.htm (see changing table structures)

QUESTION 45
Which two statements are true regarding the count function?

A. The count function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types.

B. Count (*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing null value in any of the columns.
C. Count (cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column.
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D. Count (distinct inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column.
E. A select statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a where clause.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the COUNT Function
The COUNT function has three formats:
COUNT(*)
COUNT(expr)
COUNT(DISTINCT expr)
COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.
In contrast,
COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr. COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

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