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

Oracle Database

1Z0-071 Exam

Exam A

QUESTION 1
You execute the following commands:

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

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

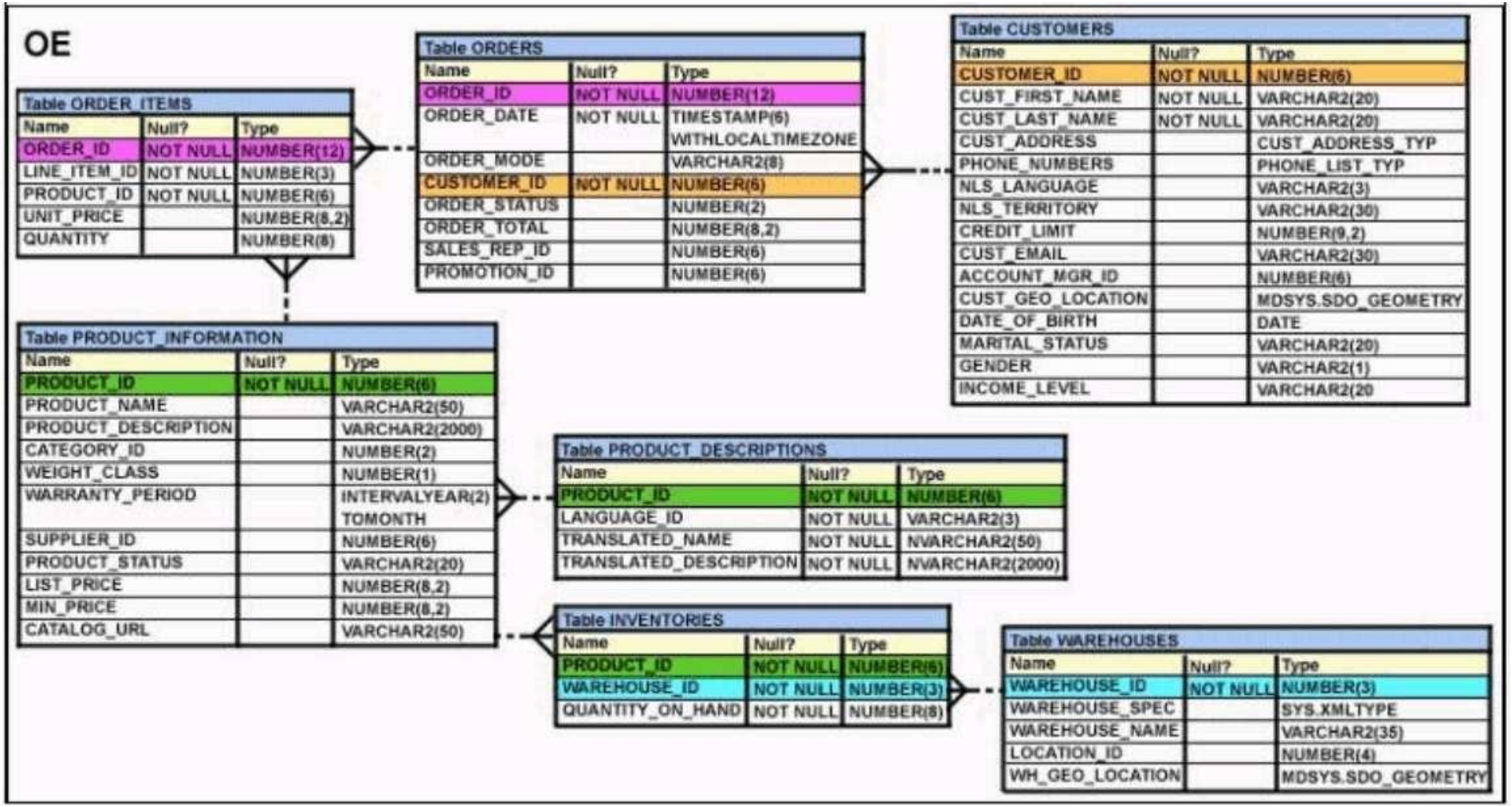
For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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:

QUESTION 2
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of `ORDERS` and `ORDER_ITEMS` tables.
`ORDER_ID` is the primary key in the `ORDERS` table. It is also the foreign key in the `ORDER_ITEMS` table wherein it is created with the `ON DELETE CASCADE` option.
Which `DELETE` statement would execute successfully?



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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of `CUSTOMERS` table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Table CUSTOMERS

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

A. `SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit *1.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

B. `SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit *1.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

C. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit *1.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
View the exhibit and examine the structures of the `EMPLOYEES` and `DEPARTMENTS` tables.

EMPLOYEES

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

DEPARTMENTS

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

You want to update `EMPLOYEES` table as follows:

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

You issue the following command:

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

What is outcome?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/

QUESTION 6
Examine the business rule:
Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

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

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

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 7
View the Exhibit and examine the details of `PRODUCT_INFORMATION` table.

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8
Which two statements are true regarding the `EXISTS` operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php

QUESTION 9
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the `STORES` table.

`STORES table`

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

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

What is the outcome on execution?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11
Examine the command:

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

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

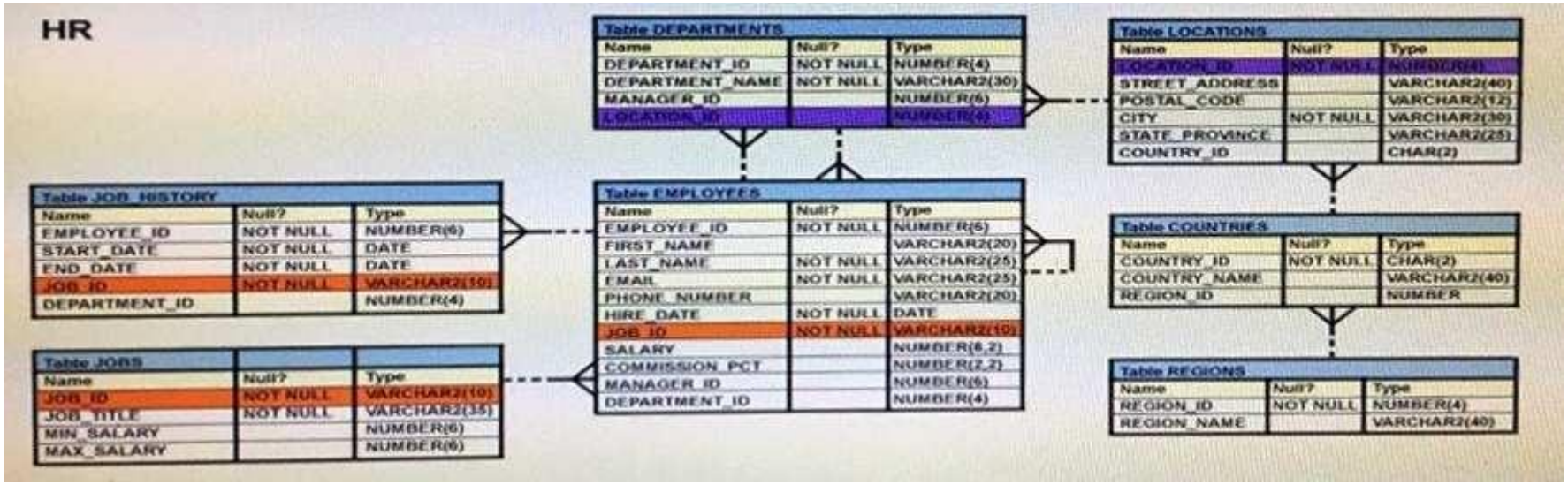
A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

A.
```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
```

B.
```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
```

C.
```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
```

D.
```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id and AND e.manager_id = 100
```

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

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

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
Examine the structure of the `EMPLOYEES` table.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15
Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
References: https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/

QUESTION 16
Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, `SALES1` and `SALES2`, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the `SALES1` table, which are not present in the `SALES2` table.

SALES1 table

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

SALES2 table

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

Which set operator generates the required output?

A. `INTERSECT`

B. `UNION`

C. `PLUS`

D. `MINUS`

E. `SUBTRACT`

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 17
Evaluate the following `ALTER TABLE` statement:

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

Which statement is true?

A. After executing the `ALTER TABLE` command, you can add a new column called `ORDER_DATE` to the `ORDERS` table.
B. The `ORDER_DATE` column should be empty for the `ALTER TABLE` command to execute succsessfully.
C. `ROLLBACK` can be used to get back the `ORDER_DATE` column in the `ORDERS` table.
D. The `DESCRIBE` command would still display the `ORDER_DATE` column.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

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

```
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```
What would be the status of the foreign key `EMP_MGR_PK`?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
B. Subqueries can contain `ORDER BY` but not the `GROUP BY` clause.

C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
D. Subqueries can contain `GROUP BY` and `ORDER BY` clauses.
E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 21
Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the `ORDER BY` clause?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Examine the structure of the `BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS` table:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

B. when a `DELETE` statement is executed

C. when a `ROLLBACK` command is executed

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

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

Correct Answer: CDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 25
View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 26
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

You received the following error while executing the above query:

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

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 27
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

ORDERS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28
Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete') FROM
invoice;
```

B.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

C.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```

D.
```
SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

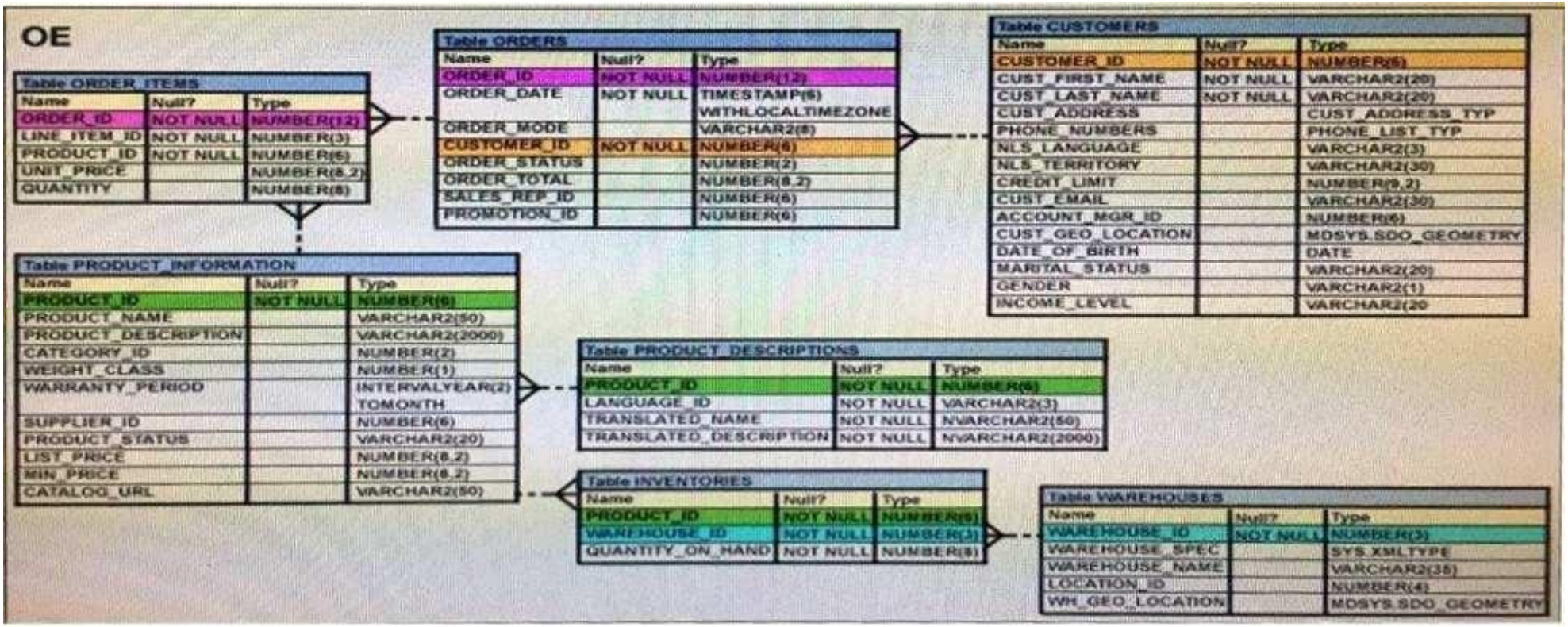
QUESTION 29
Which three statements are true about the `ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN....` command?

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

Correct Answer: BDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
View the exhibit and examine the description of the `PRODUCT_INFORMATION` table.



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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

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

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
The user `SCOTT` who is the owner of `ORDERS` and `ORDER_ITEMS` tables issues the following `GRANT` command:

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

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 33
You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

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

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

Correct Answer: CF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
                'dd "is the first Monday for" 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 35
Which two statements are true regarding the `GROUP BY` clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
Examine the commands used to create `DEPARTMENT_DETAILS` and `COURSE_DETAILS`:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

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

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

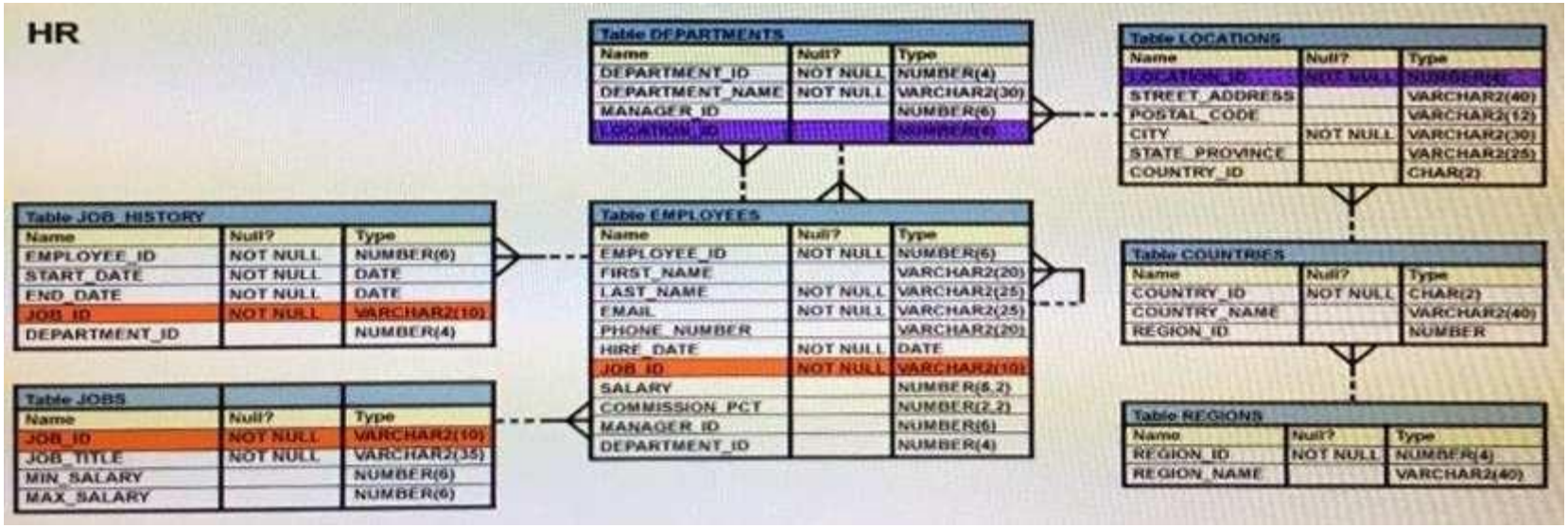
C. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. department_id);`

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
View the exhibit and examine the description of the `DEPARTMENTS` and `EMPLOYEES` tables.



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

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
```

```
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 38
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

QUESTION 39
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the `CUSTOMERS` table.

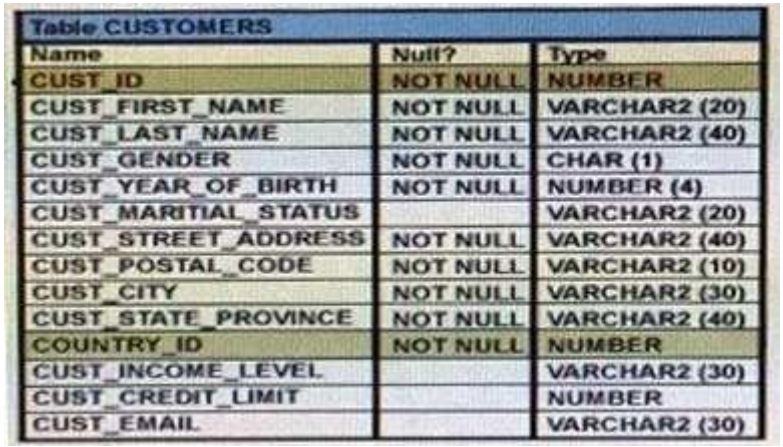


Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT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

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

A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in `'Tokyo'` or `'Sydney'`
C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is `'married'`.
E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city `'Tokyo'`.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 41
The first `DROP` operation is performed on `PRODUCTS` table using the following command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the `FLASHBACK` command?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 42
The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

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

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

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

D. 2, 4, 1, 3

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 43
Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

A. 150 B. 200

C. 160

D. 16

E. 100

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

QUESTION 44
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the `SALES`, `CUSTOMERS`, `PRODUCTS` and `TIMES` tables.

SH

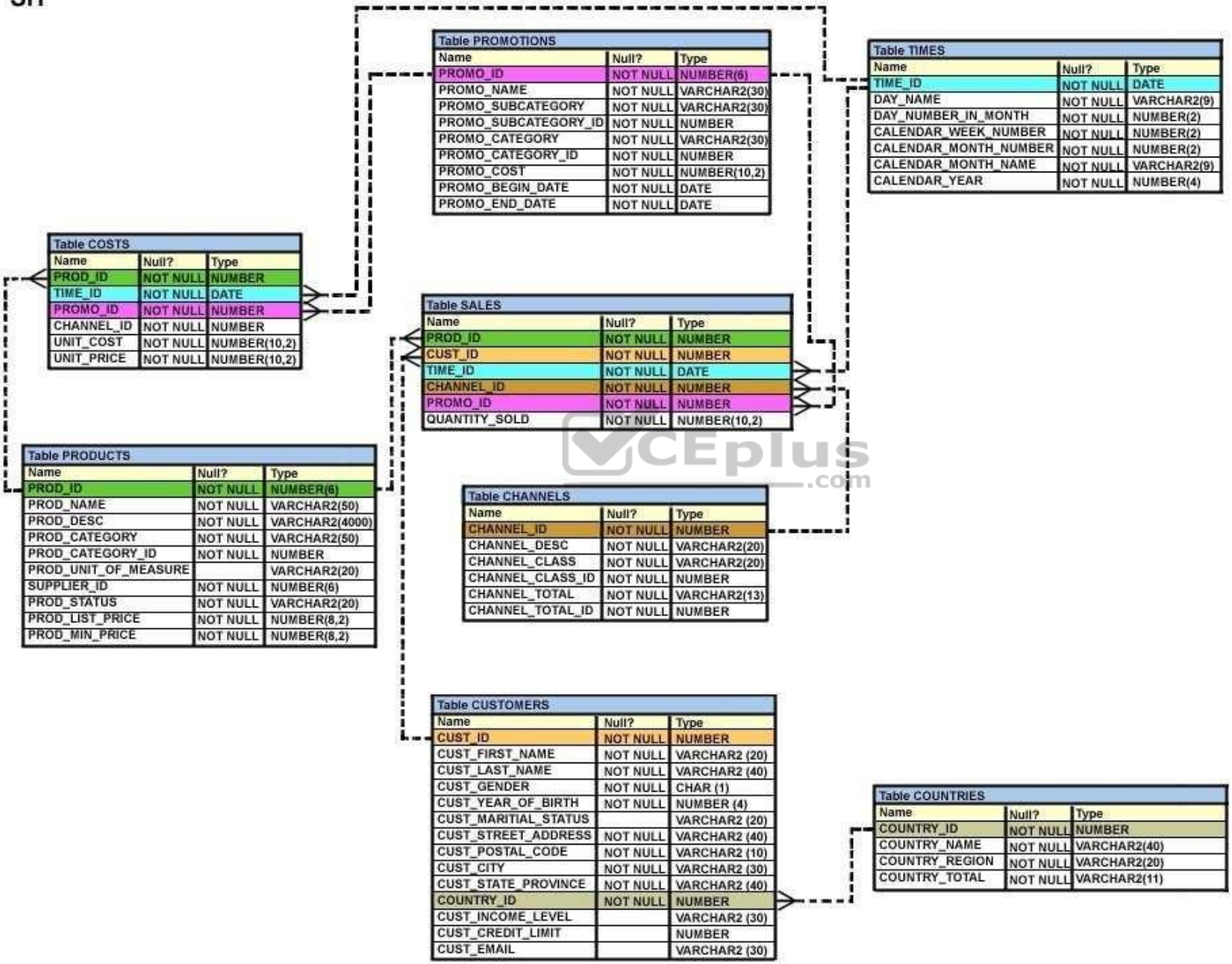


Table PROMOTIONS

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

Table TIMES

Name	Null?	Type
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
DAY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Table COSTS

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

Table SALES

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

Table PRODUCTS

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

Table CHANNELS

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

Table CUSTOMERS

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

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(11)

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

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

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:

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

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

```
                    'online')

ORDER TOTAL MIN    C    order total >= 0                                  ENABLED

ORDER PK           P                                                      ENABLED

ORDERS CUSTOMER ID R                    CUSTOMERS ID       SET NULL     ENABLED

ORDERS SALES REP   R                    EMP EMP ID         SET NULL     ENABLED
```

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

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 48
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Correct Answer: CDF
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 49
View the exhibits and examine the structures of the `COSTS` and `PROMOTIONS` tables.

Table COSTS

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

Table PROMOTIONS

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

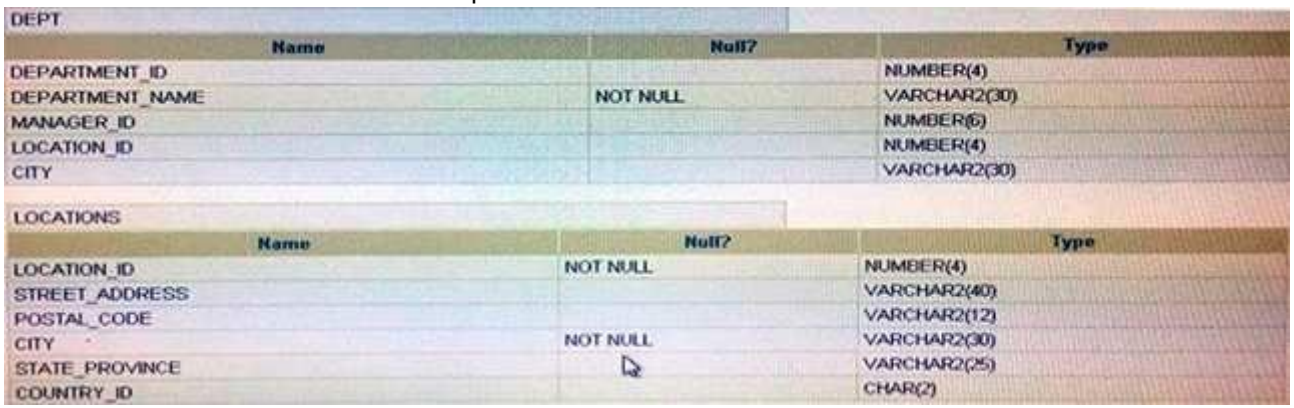
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50
View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the `DEPT` and `LOCATIONS` tables.



DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

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

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.
You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52
Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

A. DML automatically disables foreign 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 53
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

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

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

Which query would give you the required output?

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

B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date> ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
Which two statements are true about sequences crated in a single instance Oracle database?

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
Evaluate the following `CREATE TABLE` command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
Using the `CUSTOMERS` table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
D. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

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

Correct Answer: ADE

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
Examine the commands used to create `DEPARTMENT_DETAILS` and `COURSE_DETAILS`:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

A. `SELECT course_id, department_id, FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c USING (department_id)`

B. `SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN .department_details d ON (c.depatrment_id=d.department_id)`

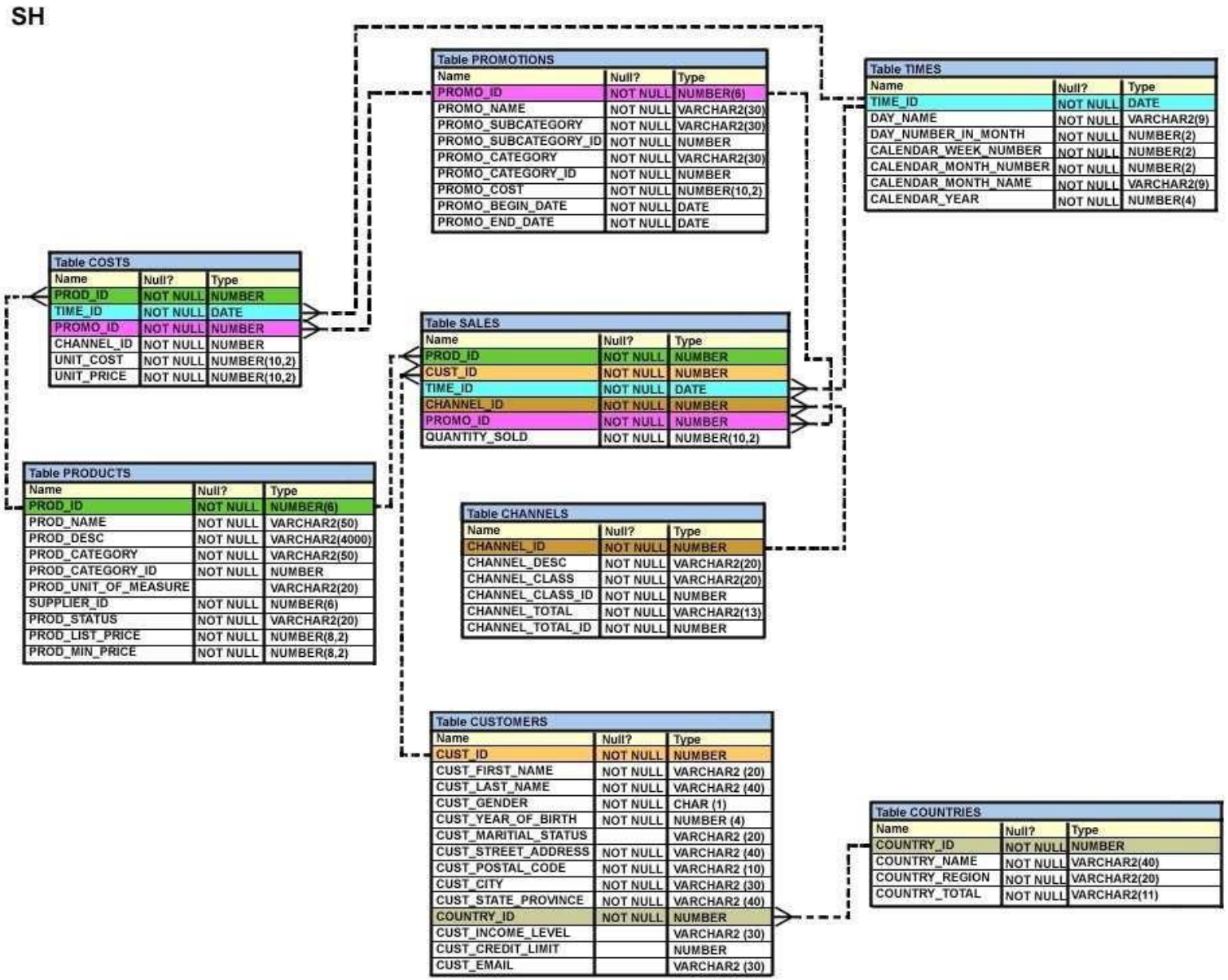
C. `SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. department_id)`

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 60
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;
```

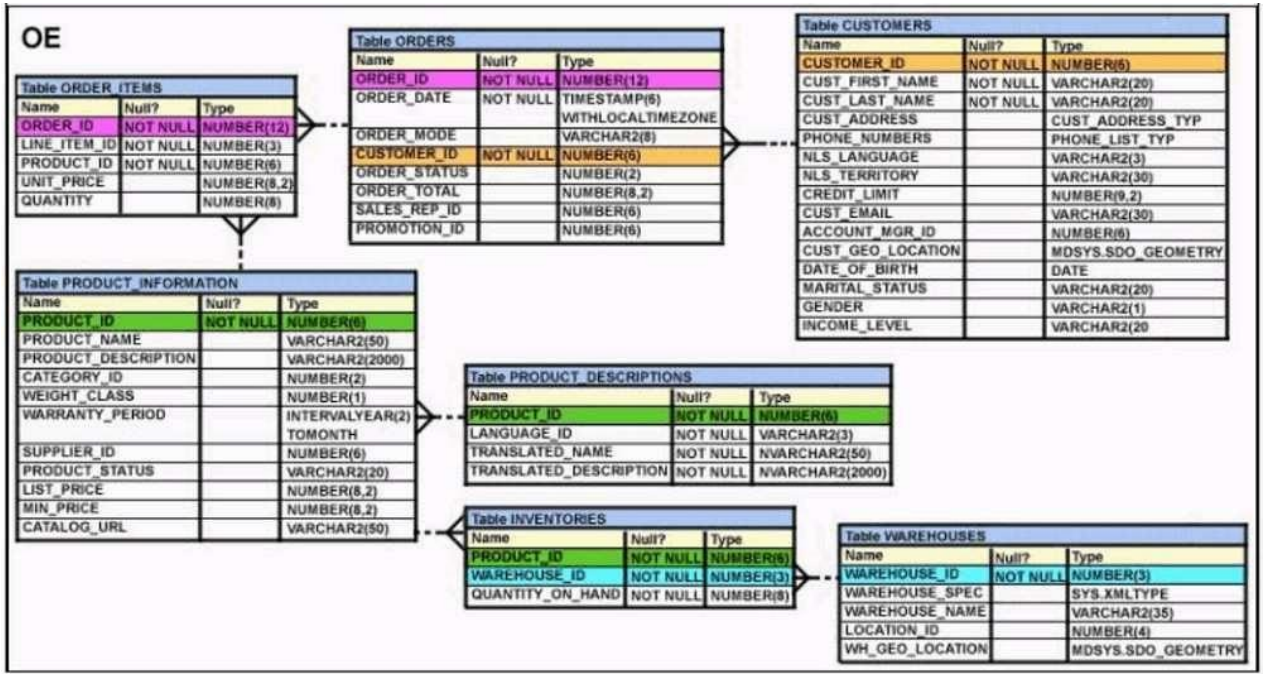
Which statement is true?

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 61
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
Evaluate the following statement.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63
Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

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

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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64
Examine the structure of the `BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS` table:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
You issue this command which succeeds:
SQL> DROP TABLE products;

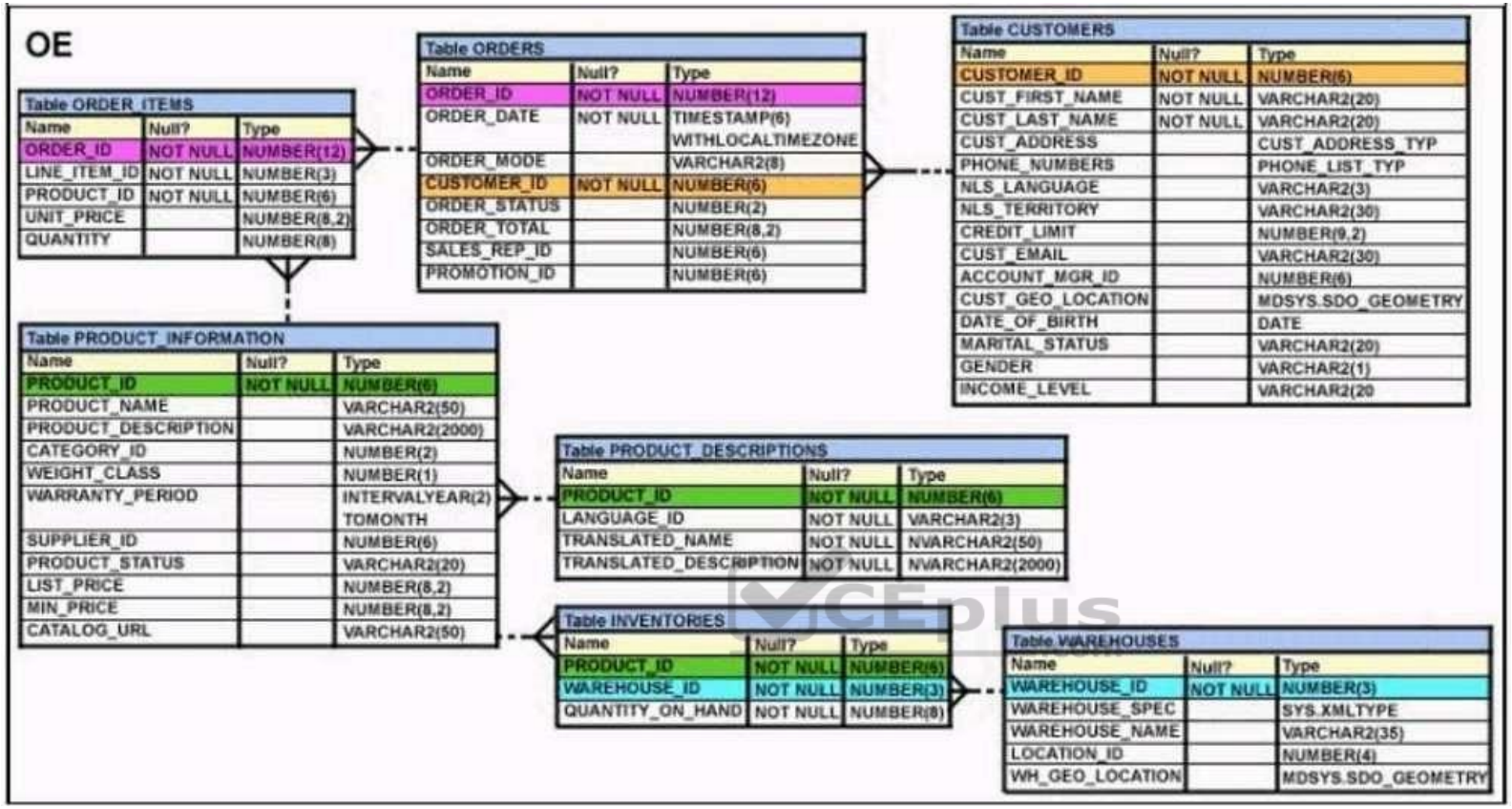
Which three statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. (Choose two.)



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

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

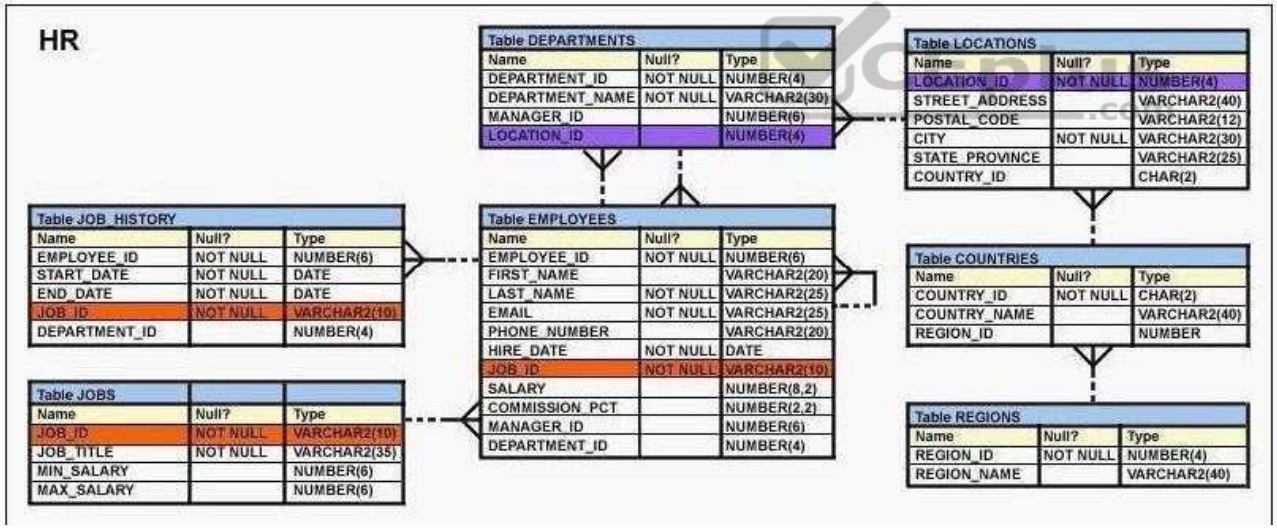
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



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

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

```
FROM JOB_HISTORY
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';
```

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

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.)

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

Which statement would create the table?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID NUMBER (4),
ITEMID NUMBER (4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
PAYMENT VAR
CHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
```
B.
```
CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID NUMBER (4),
```

ITEMID NUMBER (4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);

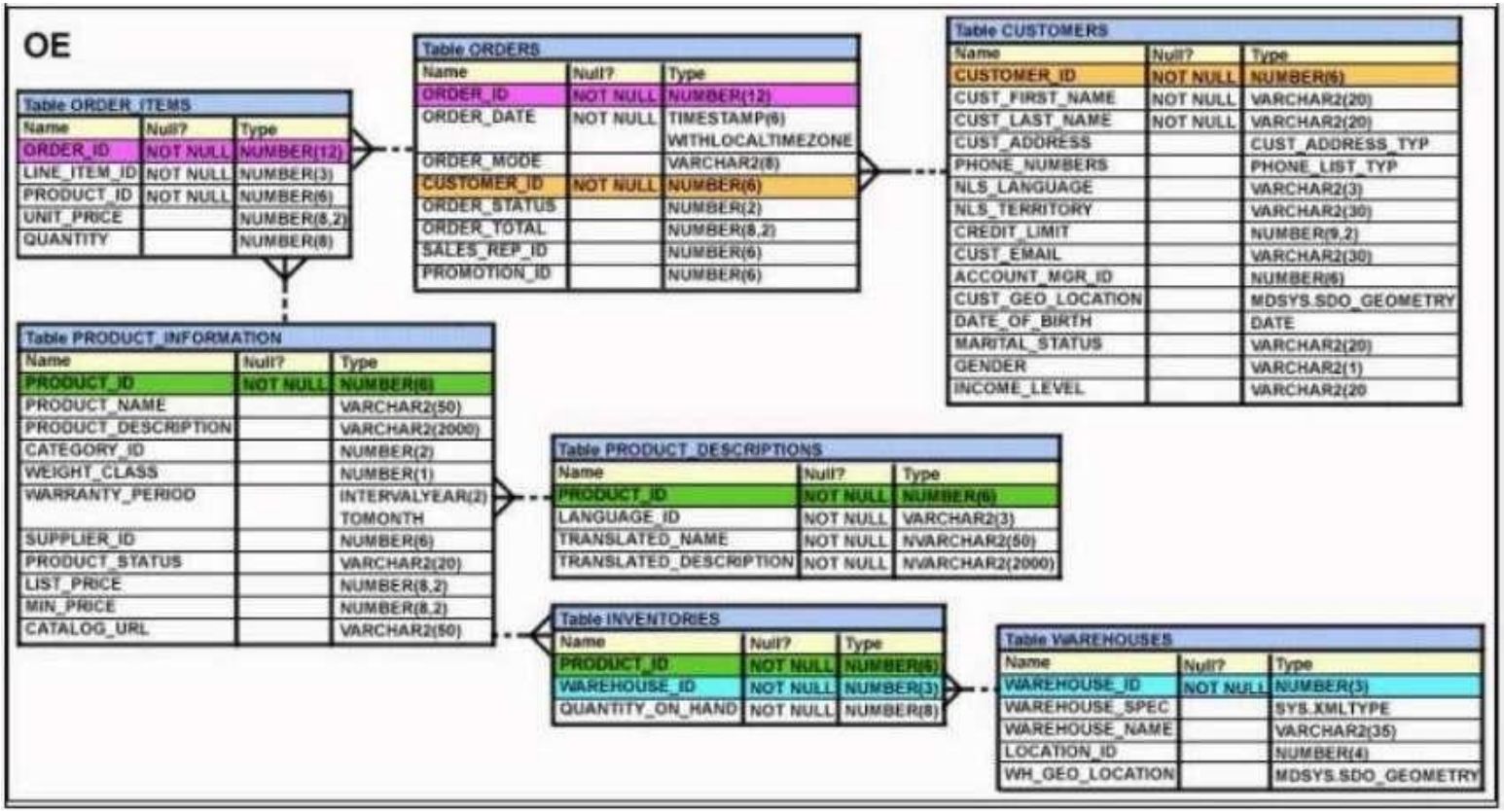
C. CREATE TABLE Sales
(SALESID NUMBER (4),
STOREID
NUMBER (4), ITEMID NUMBER (4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT
SYSDATE,
PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



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

Which two statements are true regarding the output?

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
Examine the structure of the ORDERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS

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

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

Which query would produce the desired result?

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

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

C. SELECT order_id
FROM order_items

WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
GROUP BY order_id);

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name;

Which two statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the invoice table. (Choose two.)

INVOICE

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

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

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

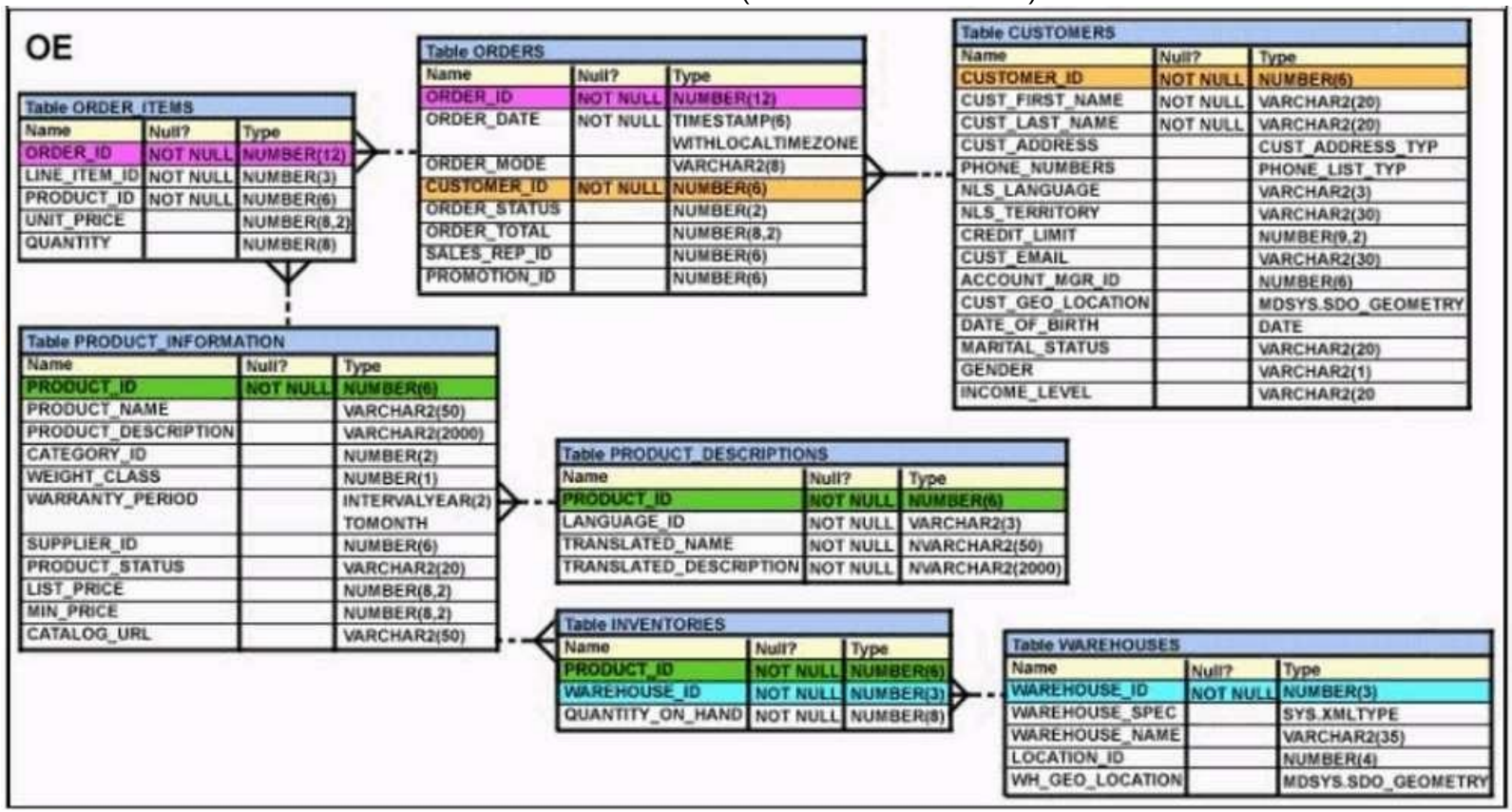
Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

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



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

Which query would give you the desired result?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

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

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

Which two statements would provide the correct output?

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83
Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)
A. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.
B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
C. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
D. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84
You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE
SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: BCF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85
View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

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

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

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

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

Which query would give the required result?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

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

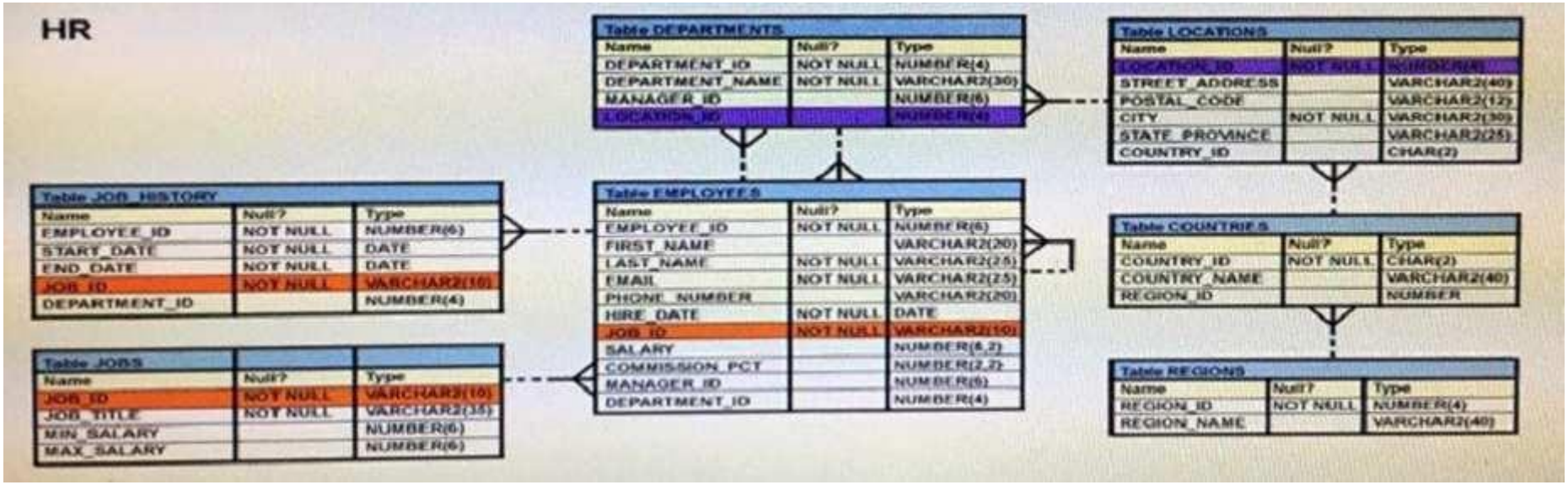
Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement:

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

Which two statements are true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
QUESTION 88
Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

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

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

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

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

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

Which two statements are true about the output?

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

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: