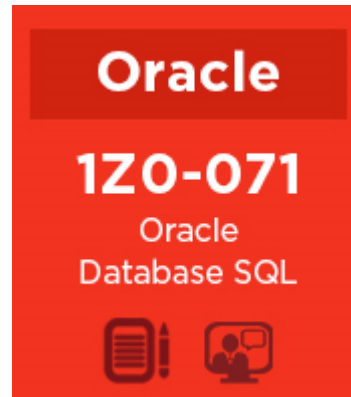


Number: 1z0-071
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min



Oracle Database

**Oracle Certified Associate
(OCA)**

1Z0-071 Exam

Exam A

QUESTION 1

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

You execute the following commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

OE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

- A. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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 correct result.
- D. It executes successfully but does not give the correct result.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Evaluate the following two queries:

```

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

```

```

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

```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 7

Examine the business rule:

Each student can take up 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 8

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 9

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 10

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: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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 12

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

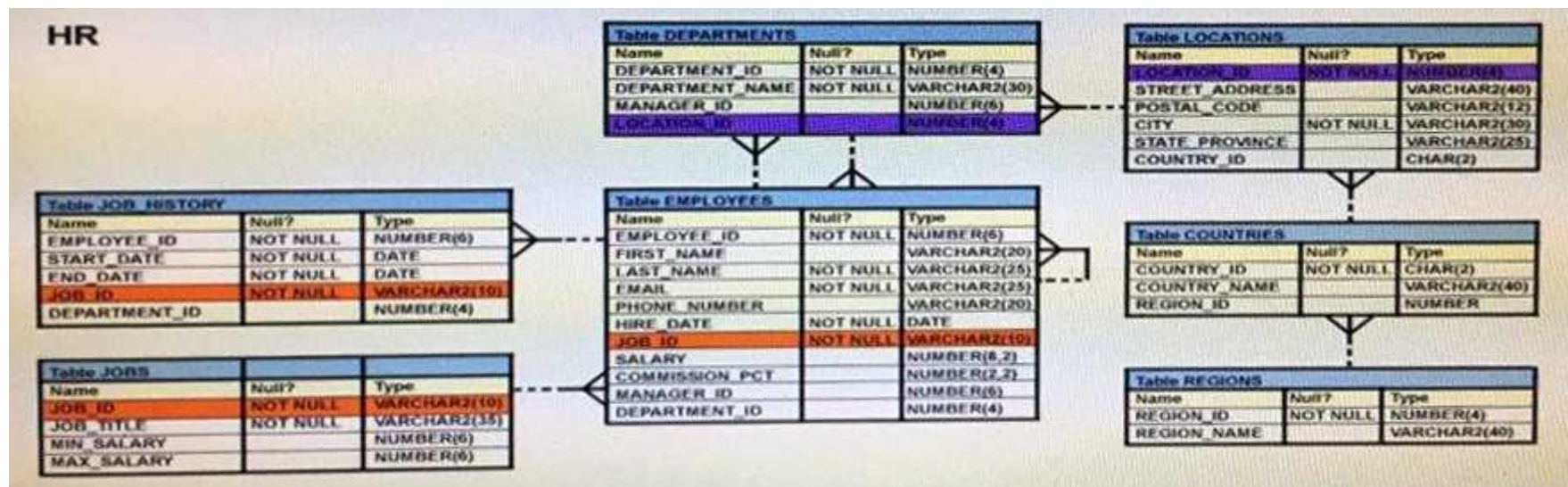
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id and AND e.manager_id = 100

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

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

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

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

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose `EMPLOYEE_ID` is 123.
Which query provides the correct output?

- A.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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 17

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 18

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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 20

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 21

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 22

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 23

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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 25

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 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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

OE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 is= NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price is NULL

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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 31

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 32

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 33

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

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),  
              'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr')  
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

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

- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. It generates an error because `TO_CHAR` should be replaced with `TO_DATE`.
- E. It 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 34

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` clause.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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 36

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

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdb.htm

QUESTION 37

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

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

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

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)

CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

CUSTOMERS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.
- B. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.
- C. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- D. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

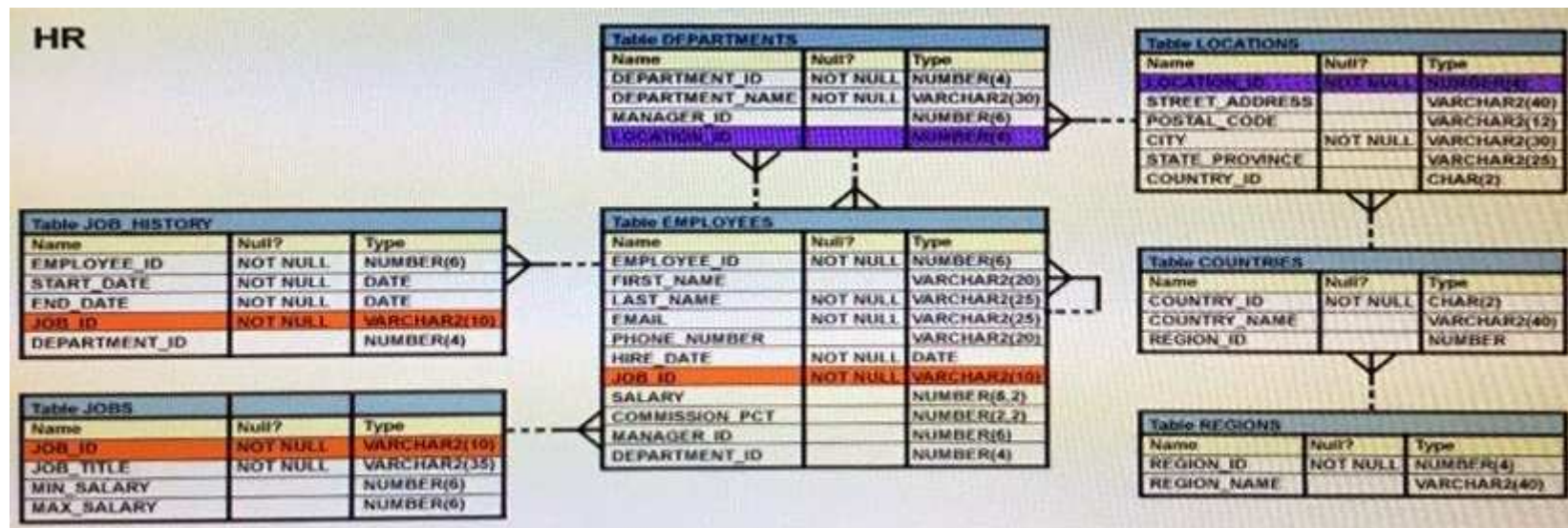
Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

QUESTION 41

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 42

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 43

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

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 45

View the exhibit and examine the structure in `ORDERS` and `ORDER_ITEMS` tables.

OE

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

Table ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(5) WITHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(200)
PHONE_NUMBERS		VARCHAR2(30)
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(13)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		VARCHAR2(255)
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(8)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(1)

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

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

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

Table WAREHOUSES		
Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		VARCHAR2(20)
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(6)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		VARCHAR2(255)

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.
Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

Which statement is true regarding the `INTERSECT` operator?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

QUESTION 48

Examine the following query:

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

What is the output of this query?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1>