1z0-071.152q

Number: 1z0-071
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1z0-071

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Oracle Database 12c SQL

Exam A

QUESTION 1
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 must display the NAME of stores 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 2
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 3

Examine the command:

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

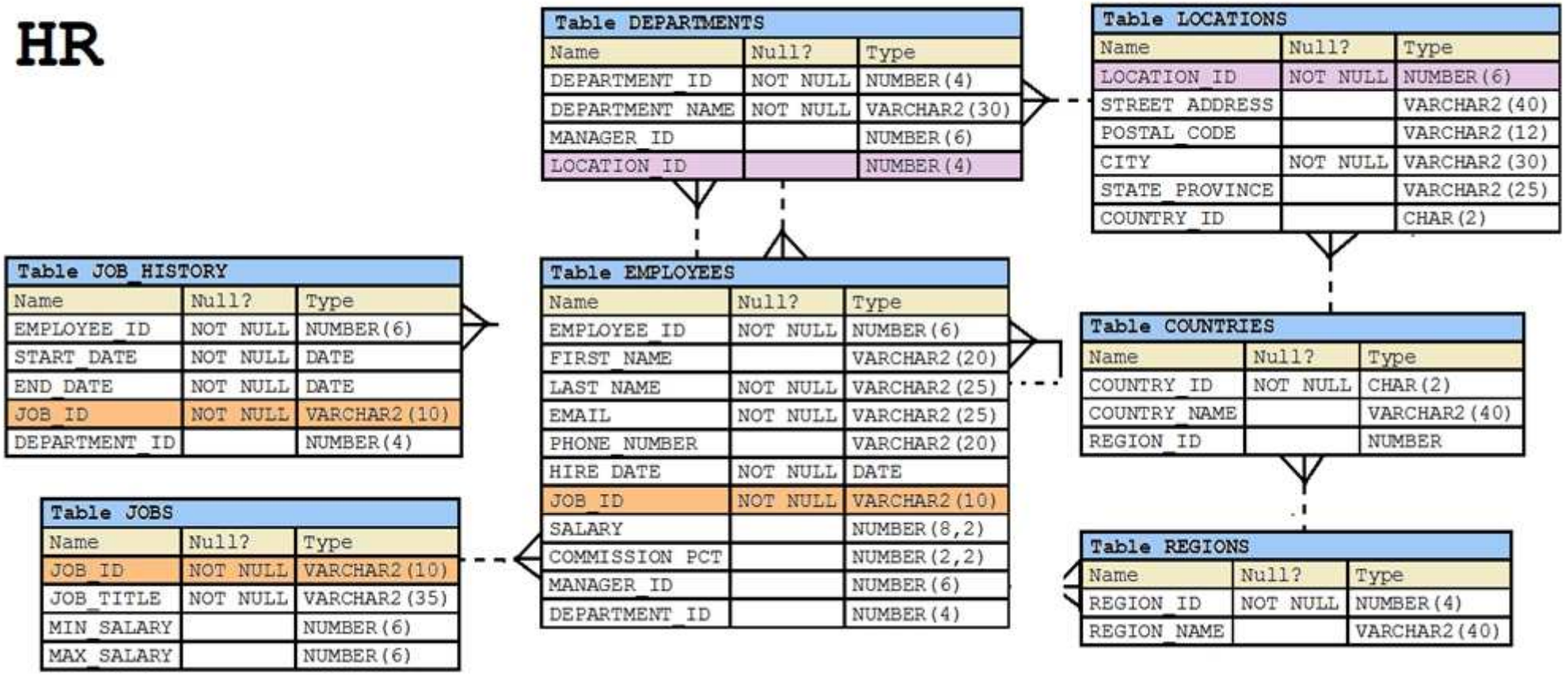
What does `ON DELETE CASCADE` imply?

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 4
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the `EMPLOYEES` table.



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

Which SQL statement would you execute?

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

B.
```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
```

```
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
```

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
Which three statements are true regarding the data types? (Choose three.)

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 8
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

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 9
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 10
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in a query's `WHERE` clause?

A. It only applies for equijoin conditions.

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
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 14
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 15
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

You received the following error while executing the above query:

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

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 16
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 17
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 18
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 19
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:

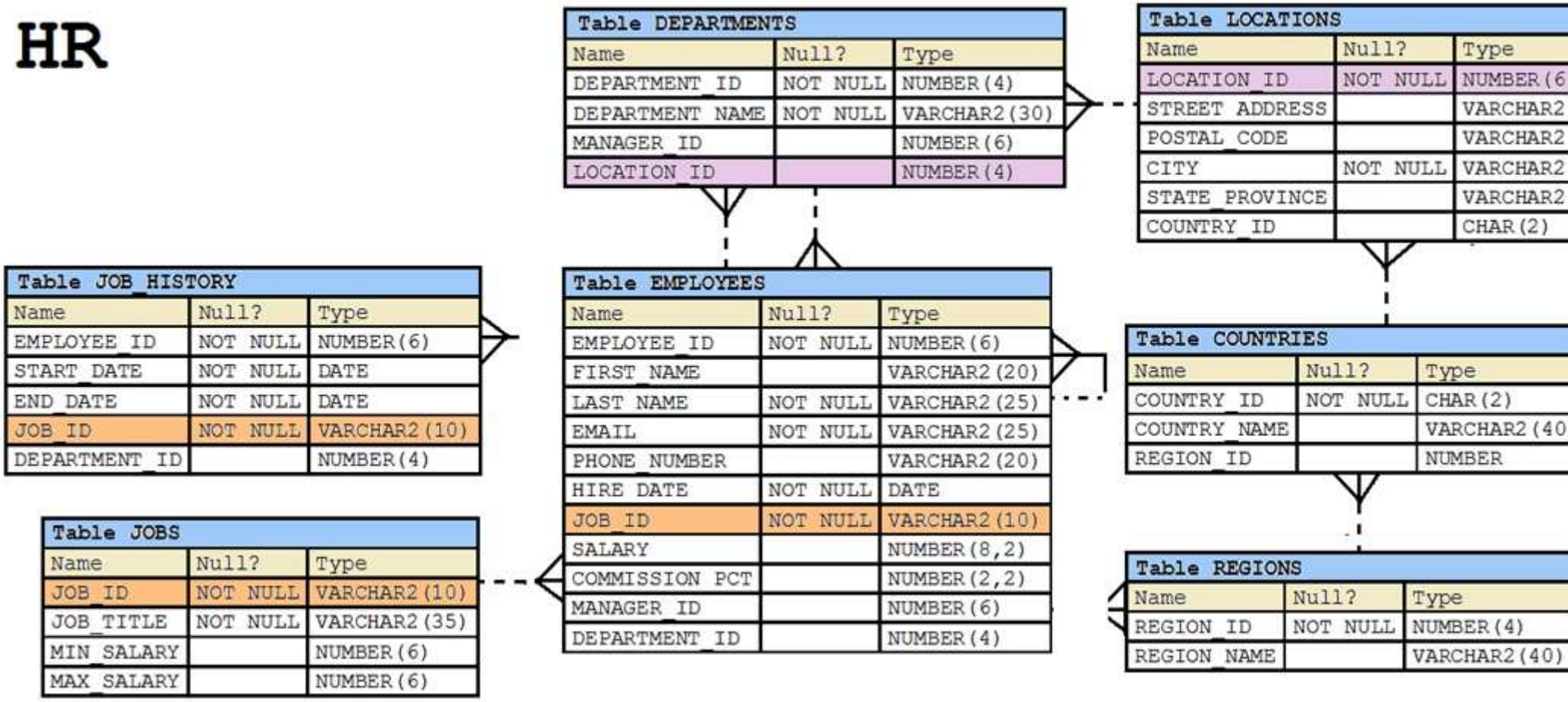
QUESTION 20
Which three statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

A. A non-deferrable `PRIMARY KEY` or `UNIQUE KEY` constraint in a table automatically attempts to create 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, corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
D. For each DML operation performed on a table, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated if required.

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
References:
http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/

QUESTION 21
View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



You wrote this SQL statement to retrieve EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT_NAME, for all employees:

```
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 22
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
B. DELETE <*sequencename*> would remove a sequence from the database.
C. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the 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 23
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)

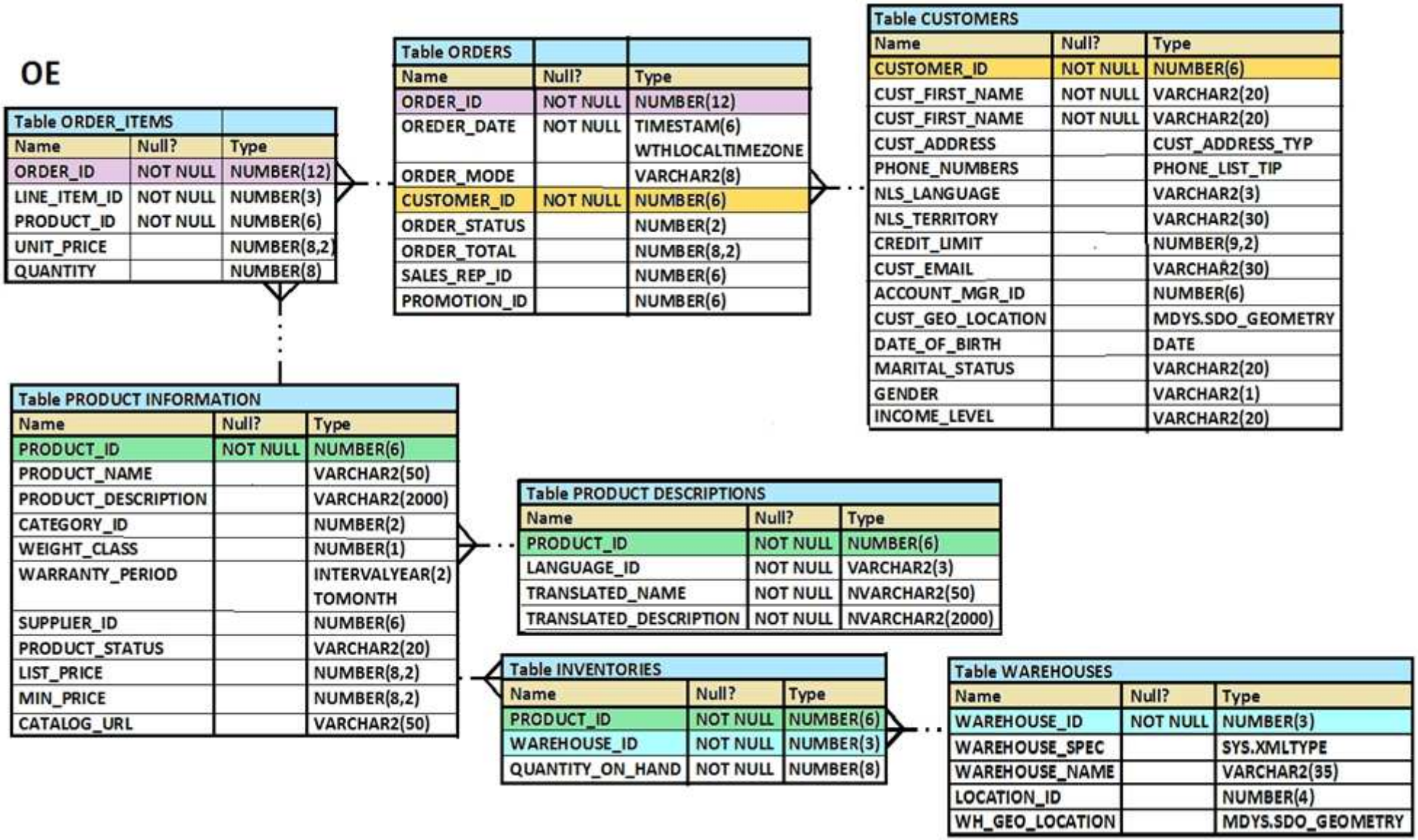
Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

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, whose 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 24
View the exhibit and examine the structure in `ORDERS` and `ORDER_ITEMS` tables.



You need to create a view that displays the `ORDER_ID`, `ORDER_DATE`, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
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 26
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:
Explanation:
INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.
The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

QUESTION 27
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

QUESTION 28
The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using this command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then a FLASHBACK operation is performed using this command:

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

Which is true about the result of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 29
These are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

1. The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2. A candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3. This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, until 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 30
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 31
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
Which two statements are true regarding the `USING` and `ON` clauses in table joins?

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
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 34
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 35
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 36
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: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
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 38
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH

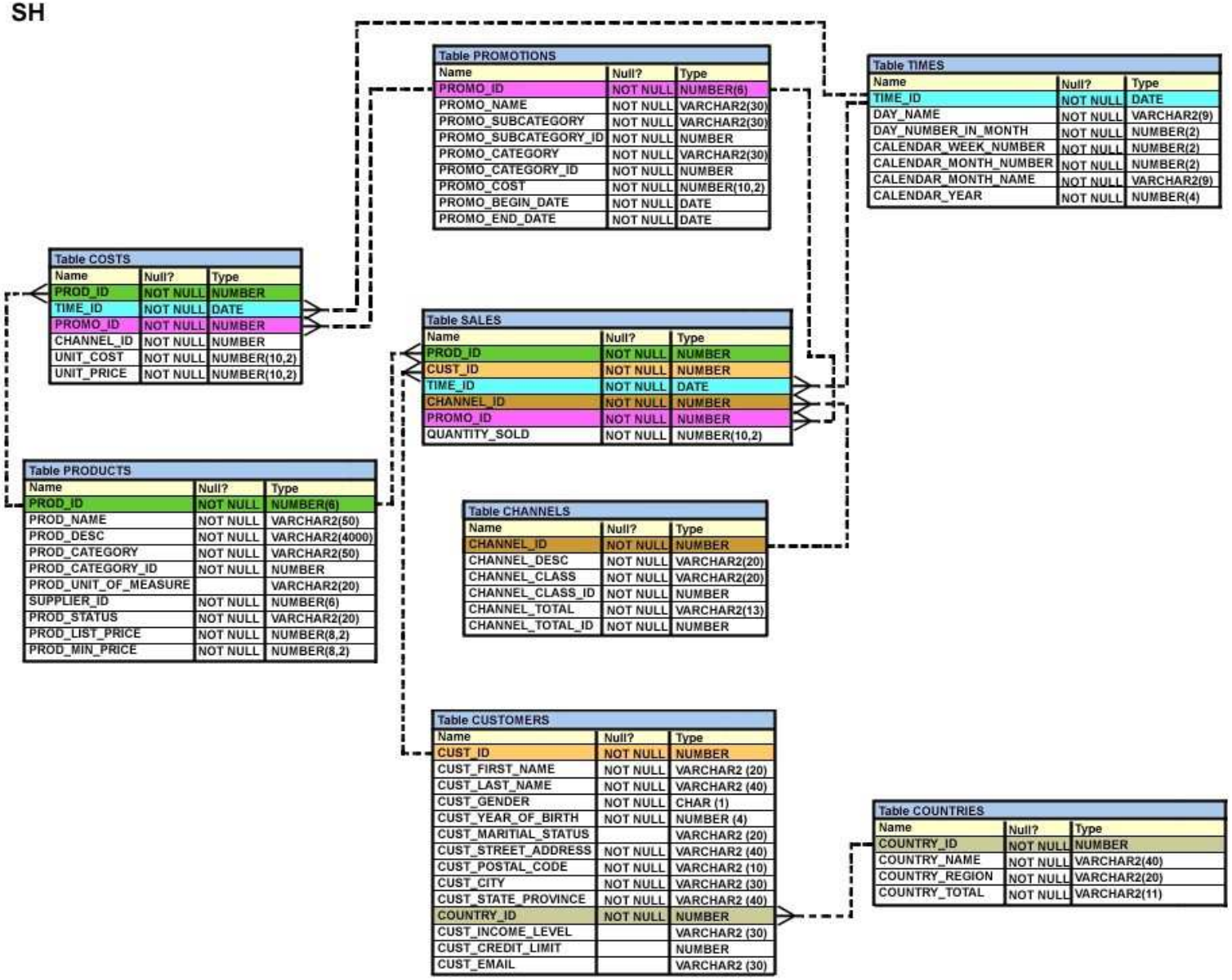


Table PROMOTIONS

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 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;
```

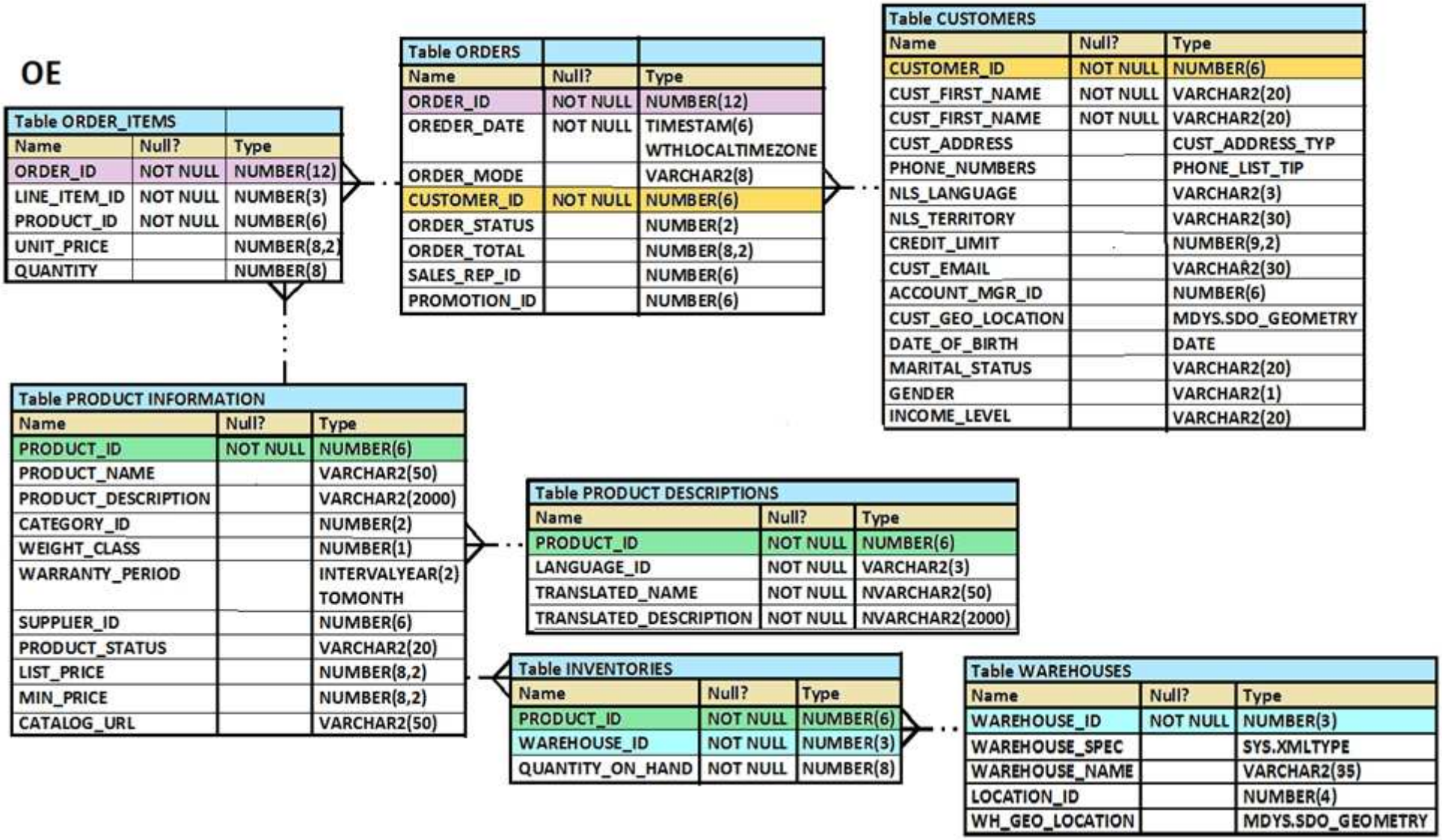
Which statement is true?

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 39
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 40
Evaluate the following statement.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
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 42
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 43
You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens
    (citizen_id  CHAR(10)  PRIMARY KEY,
     last_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
     first_name VARCHAR2(50),
     address VARCHAR2(100),
     city VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL,
     CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first_name<>last_name));
```

What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
C. It fails because the condition for the CNAMES constraint is not valid.
D. It succeeds and an index is created for CITIZEN_ID.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER (8, 2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
B. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
D. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROM programs

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
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)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.

Customers with no credit limit should have “Not Available” displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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’)*.15 “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers;

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

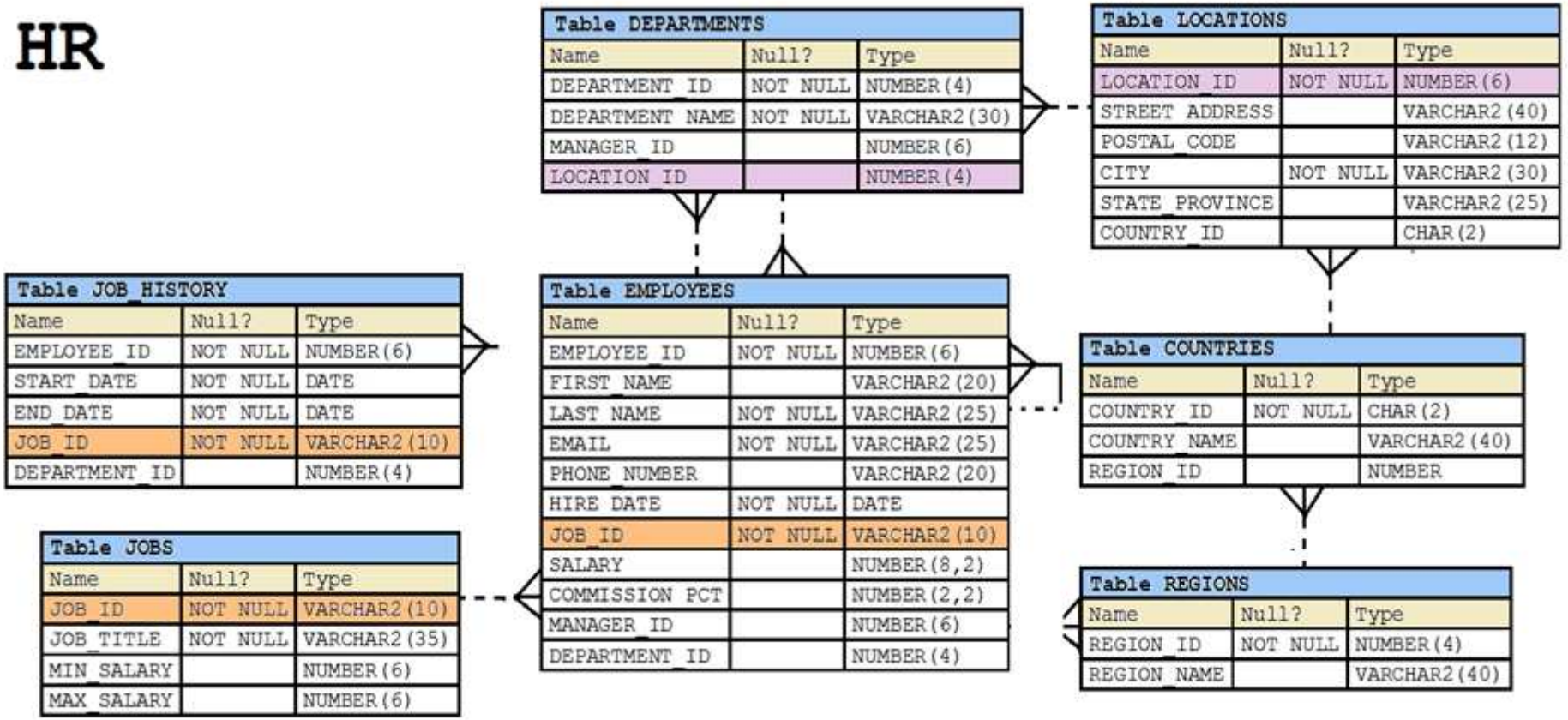
A. It will be enabled and immediate.

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=90
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
```

FROM employees
WHERE department_id=10;

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
View the Exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

SH

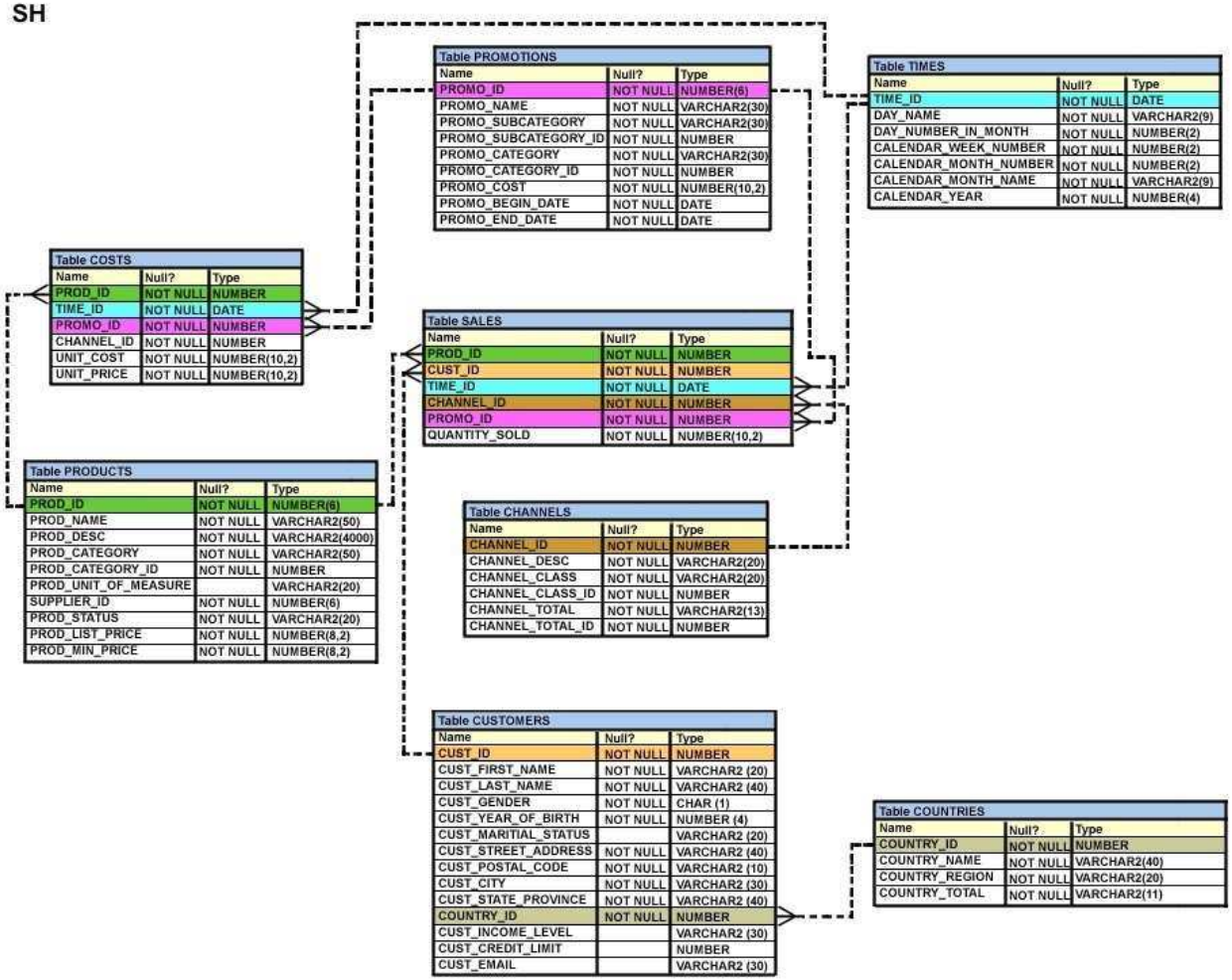


Table PROMOTIONS

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)

You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                          (SELECT CHANNEL_ID
                          FROM CHANNELS
                          WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'),
                         12, 1, 500);
```

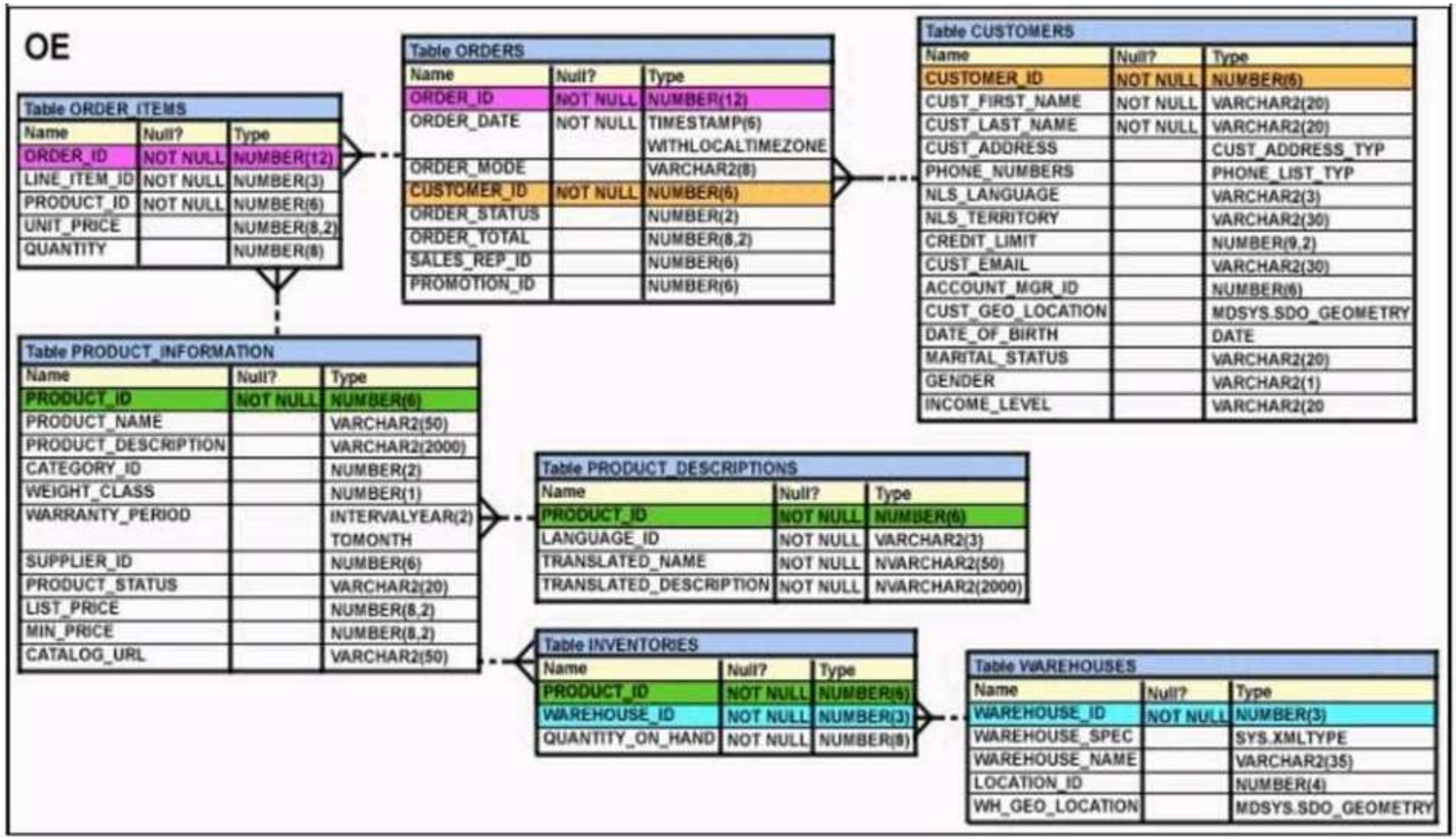
Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
D. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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



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

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

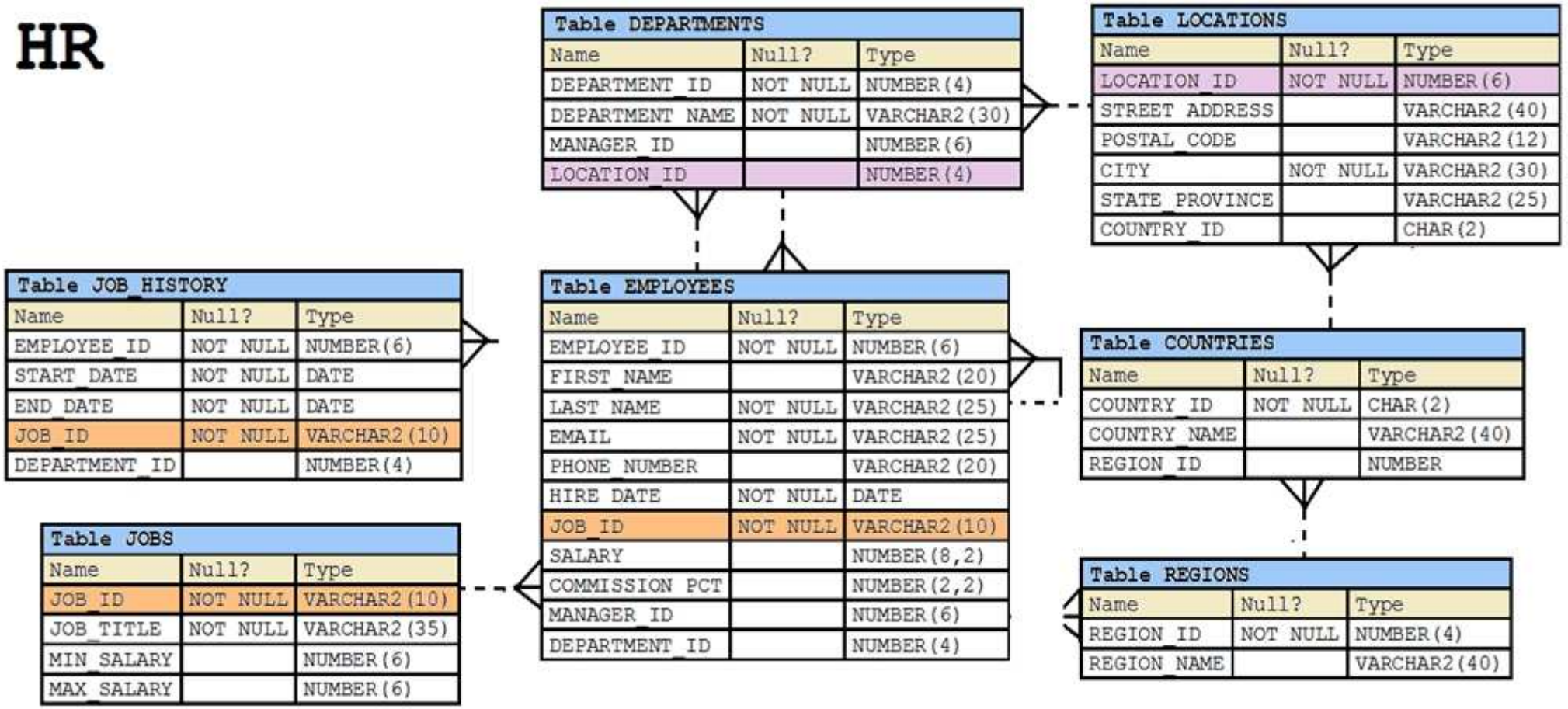
QUESTION 50
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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



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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52
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 53
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.

OE

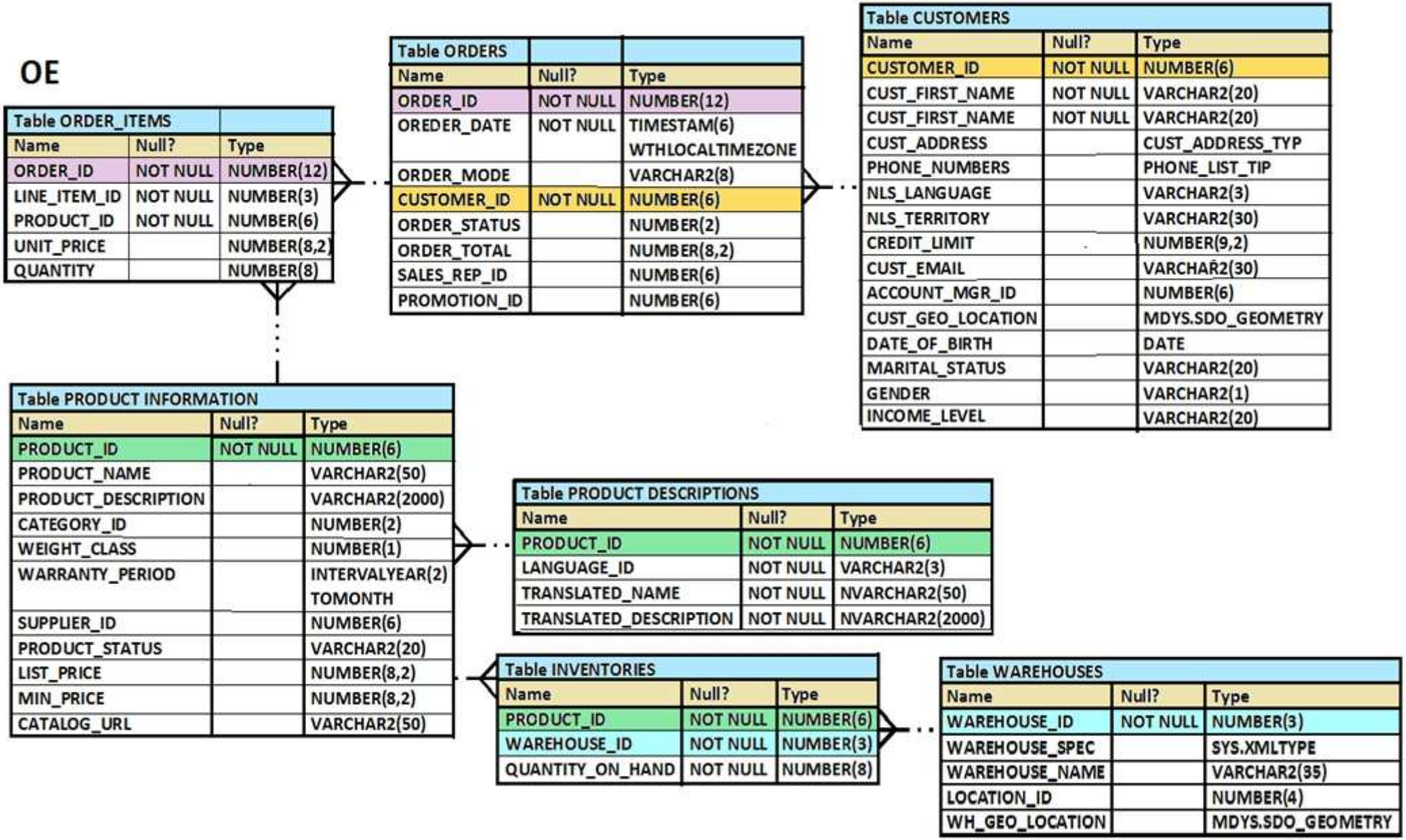


Table ORDER_ITEMS

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(8)

Table ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
OREDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAM(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
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_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TIP
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		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

Table PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

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

Table INVENTORIES

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

Table WAREHOUSES

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

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 54
You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'. (Choose the best answer.)

Which query generates the required output?

A. SELECT * FROM users
   Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';
B. SELECT * FROM users
   Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%'ESCAPE'%';
C. SELECT * FROM users
   Where user_name LIKE 'ch_%' ESCAPE '_';
D. SELECT * FROM users
   Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%' ESCAPE '\';

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

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

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either $2000 or $4000 and with no unit of measure.

You issue this query:

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

Which statement is true?

A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

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

Which two statements would provide the correct output? (Choose two.)

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 57
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 58
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 59
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 60
You issued this command:

SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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 61
View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

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

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

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

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

Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge

```
FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
```

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

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

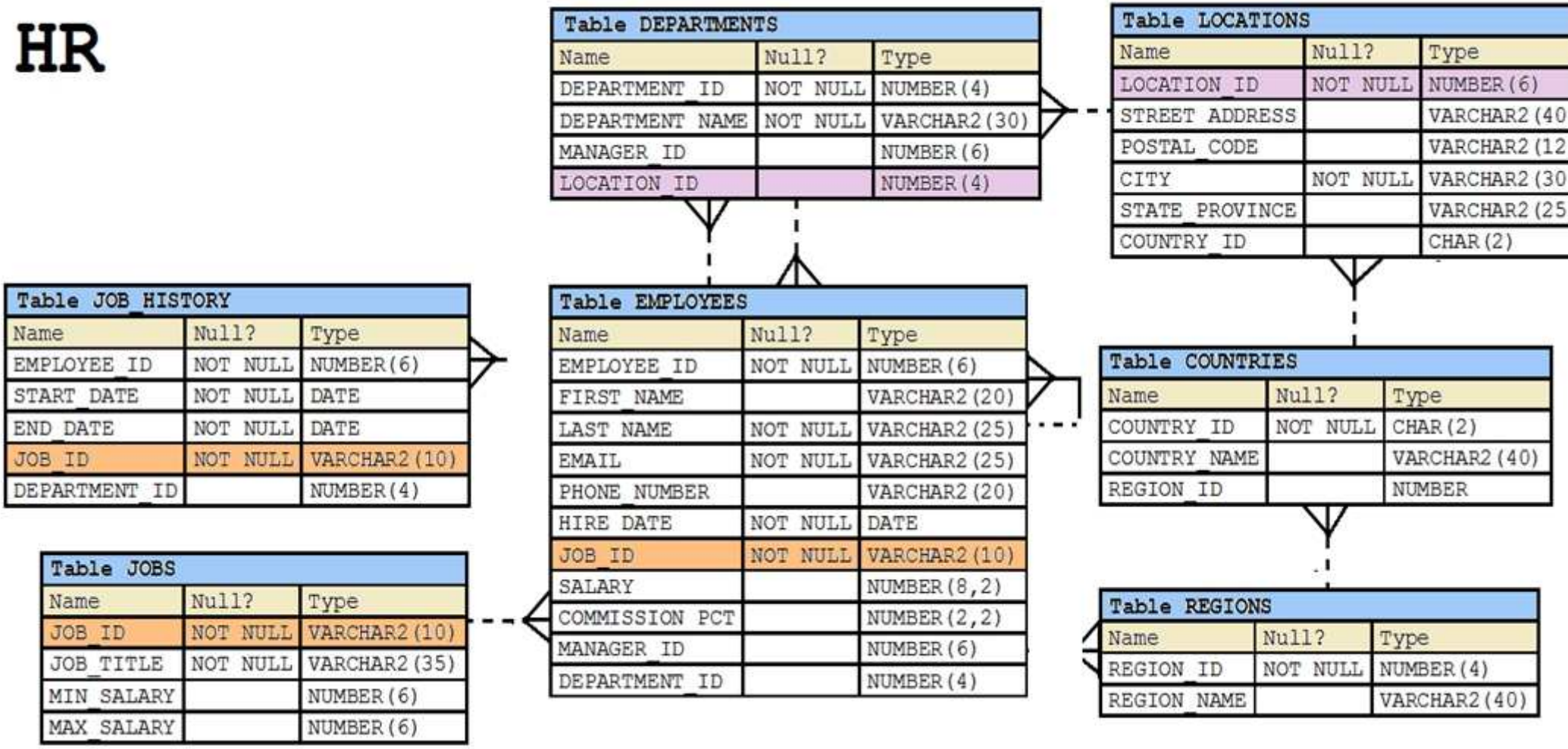
Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63
View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64
Examine the structure of the SALES table.

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

Examine this statement:

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

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output:

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? (Choose two.)

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 66
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D00')

FROM DUAL

B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$9,999V99')
FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$0G000D00')
FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99,999D99')
FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D99')
FROM DUAL

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67
A subquery is called a single-row subquery when _____.

A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed.

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

Which statement achieves those objectives?

A. SELECT &col1, '&col2'
FROM &table
WHERE &&condition = '&cond';

B. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition = &cond;

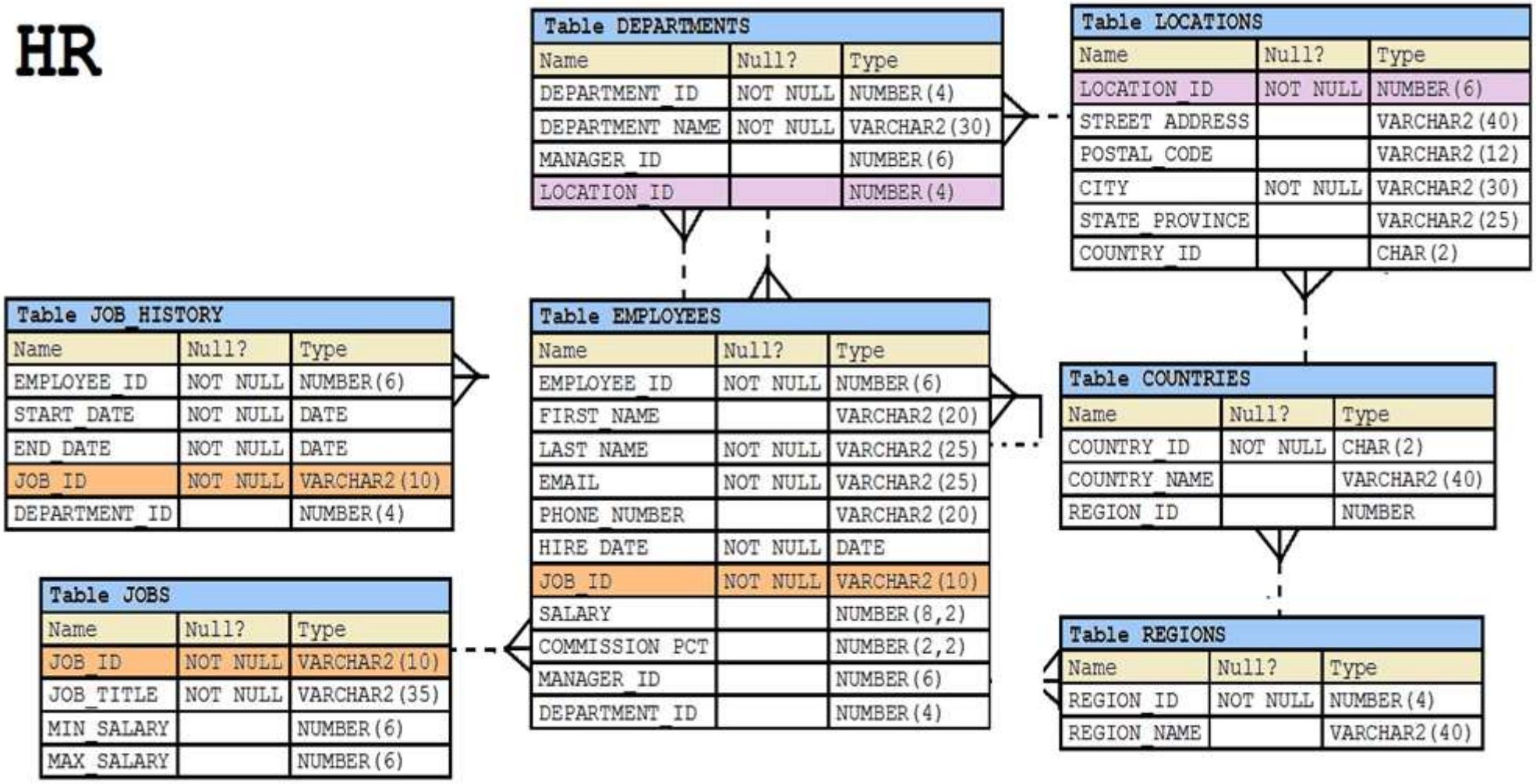
C. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &cond;

D. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &&cond

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:

SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM
departments
WHERE departments_id=90

```
UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM
departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort the output?

A. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;
B. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
C. ORDER BY 'b';
D. ORDER BY 3;

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
Which two statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

A. The WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if they are applied to different columns in the table.
B. The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.
C. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
D. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null.

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

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

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

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

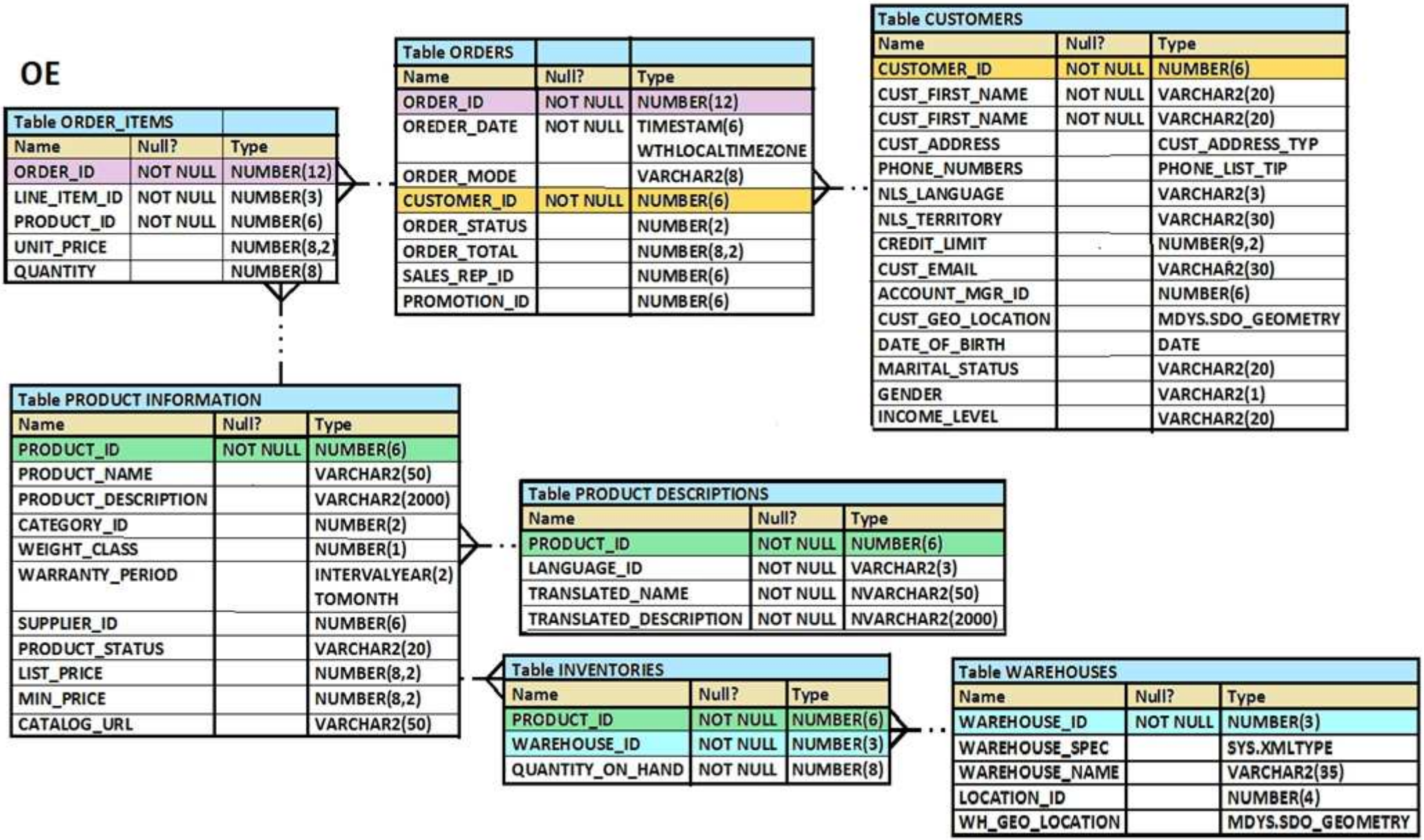
D.
```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
```

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key.

You create an index using this command:

SQL > CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx
ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

A. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
B. SELECT UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information;
C. SELECT UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information
WHERE product_id = 2254;
D. SELECT product_id
FROM product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:

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

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as _____. (Choose the best answer.)

A. A set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query.
B. A set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table.
C. A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value.
D. A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
Which three statements are true reading subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
C. The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.
D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Correct Answer: ADF
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
See 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

Using the PROMOTIONS table,
you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range $0-2000 and $2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                  WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                       THEN promo_cost
                  ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
              AVG(CASE
                  WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                       THEN promo_cost
                  ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
       FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause.
B. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions.
D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
CASE Expression
Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1
[WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn
ELSE else_expr]
END

QUESTION 77
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.
B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.

D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

```
CUSTOMERS
Name            Null?        Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS                 VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)


CUST_HISTORY
Name            Null?        Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)
CHANGE_DATE                  DATE
```

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.
The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.
You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

A. By default, the output is not sorted.
B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
You issued the following command:
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
Which three statements are true?

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

F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Correct Answer: ABF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81
Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

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

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

You executed the following statement:

SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;
The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: CDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82
In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.
Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
           UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
     FROM customers
     WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

A. Abigail PA
B. Abigail Pa
C. Abigail IS
D. An error message

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

A. Compare Period ADDM report.
B. AWR Compare Period report.
C. Active Session History (ASH) report.
D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.
B. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
C. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
D. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88
Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

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

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

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

A.
```
SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;
```

B.
```
SELECT student_name subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
```

C.
```
SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL;
```

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Evaluate the following query:

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

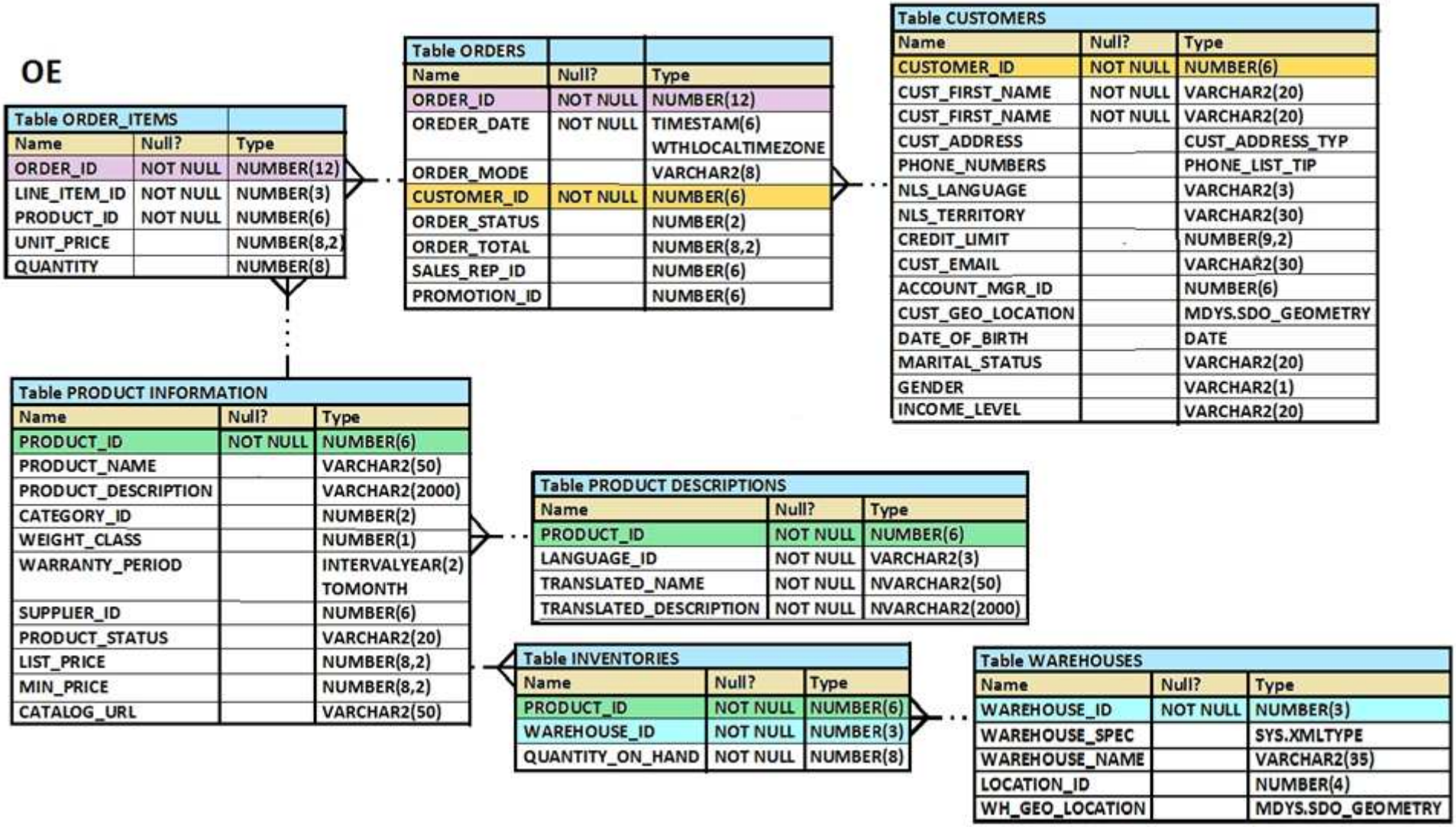
Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to give the correct output? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the `PRODUCT_INFORMATION` and `INVENTORIES` tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing `PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID,` and `QUANTITY_ON_HAND` for all the products

wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.

Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)
WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
```

B.
```
SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id
FROM product_information
NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
```

C.
```
SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
```

D.
```
SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
```

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91
In the EMPLOYEES table there are 1000 rows and employees are working in the company for more than 10 years.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the result?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92
Which statement adds a column called SALARY to the EMPLOYEES table having 100 rows, which cannot contain null?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.

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

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.
You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the POST category that were launched before January 1, 2000.

Which SQL statement would you use?

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

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

C.
```
SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';
```

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94
Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

A. The `WITH CHECK OPTION` constraint can be used in a view definition to restrict the columns displayed through the view.
B. The `OR REPLACE` option is used to change the definition of an existing view without dropping and re-creating it.
C. Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the `DISTINCT` keyword.
D. Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.
E. A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.
F. A subquery used in a complex view definition cannot contain group functions or joins.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of `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)

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT cust_id, cust_city
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_first_name NOT LIKE 'A_%g_%' AND
          cust_credit_limit BETWEEN 5000 AND 15000 AND
          cust_credit_limit NOT IN (7000, 11000) AND
          cust_city NOT BETWEEN 'A' AND 'B';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It produces an error because the condition on the `CUST_CITY` column is not valid.
B. It produces an error because the condition on the `CUST_FIRST_NAME` column is not valid.
C. It produces an error because conditions on the `CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT` column are not valid.
D. It executes successfully.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96
Evaluate the following `CREATE SEQUENCE` statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq1
START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 10
MAXVALUE 200
CYCLE
NOCACHE;
```

The sequence `SEQ1` has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;
```

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 100
B. an error
C. 10
D. 1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97
Which statement is true regarding the SESSION_PRIVS dictionary view?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98
Which three statements indicate the end of a transaction? (Choose three.)

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

E. after a COMMIT is issued

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99
Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table.

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

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100
Evaluate the following query:

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

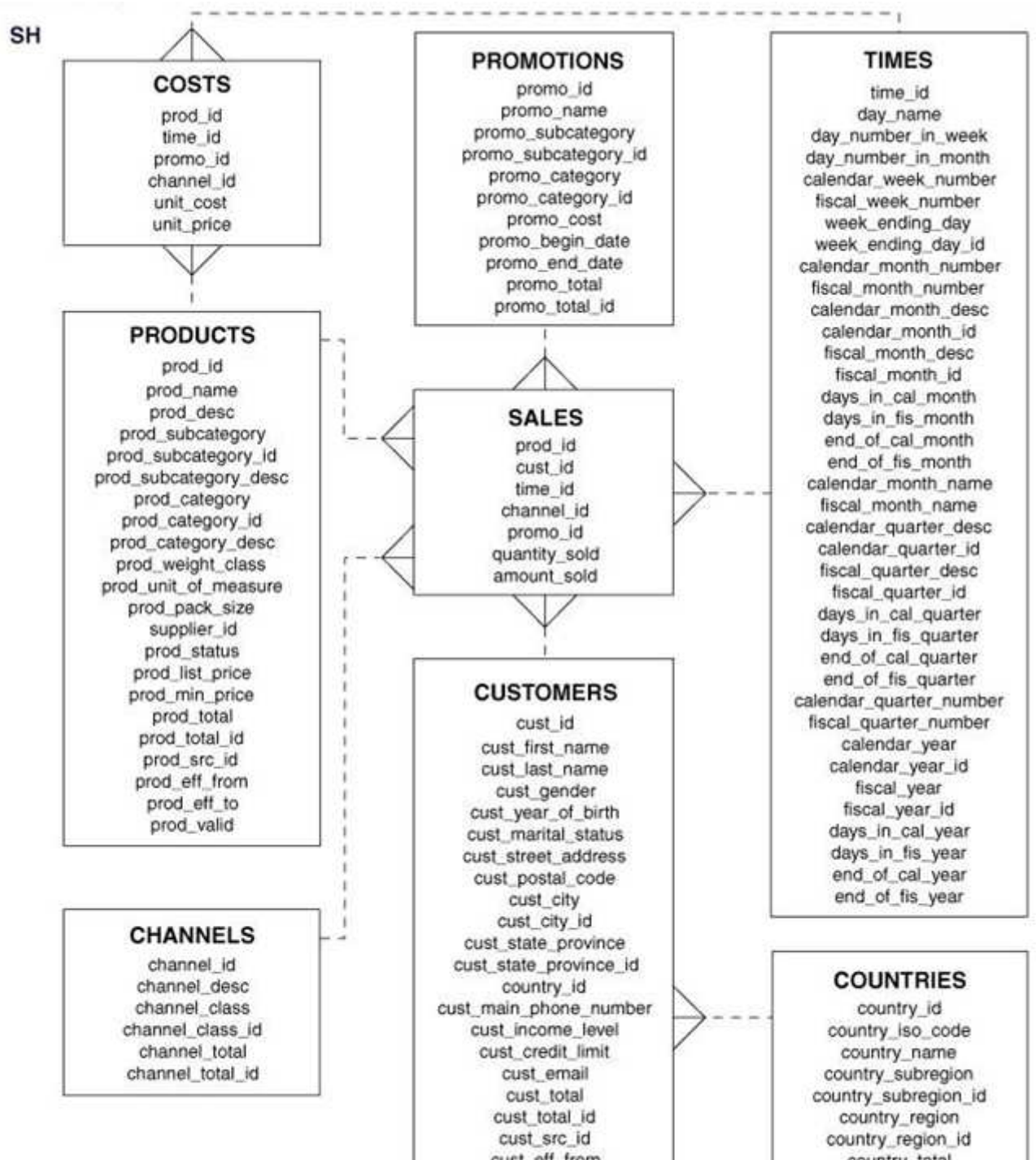
What would be the outcome of the above query?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101
View the exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables.


SH
COSTS
prod_id
time_id
promo_id
channel_id
unit_cost
unit_price
PROMOTIONS
promo_id
promo_name
promo_subcategory
promo_subcategory_id
promo_category
promo_category_id
promo_cost
promo_begin_date
promo_end_date
promo_total
promo_total_id
TIMES
time_id
day_name
day_number_in_week
day_number_in_month
calendar_week_number
fiscal_week_number
week_ending_day
week_ending_day_id
calendar_month_number
fiscal_month_number
calendar_month_desc
calendar_month_id
fiscal_month_desc
fiscal_month_id
days_in_cal_month
days_in_fis_month
end_of_cal_month
end_of_fis_month
calendar_month_name
fiscal_month_name
calendar_quarter_desc
calendar_quarter_id
fiscal_quarter_desc
fiscal_quarter_id
days_in_cal_quarter
days_in_fis_quarter
end_of_cal_quarter
end_of_fis_quarter
calendar_quarter_number
fiscal_quarter_number
calendar_year
calendar_year_id
fiscal_year
fiscal_year_id
days_in_cal_year
days_in_fis_year
end_of_cal_year
end_of_fis_year
PRODUCTS
prod_id
prod_name
prod_desc
prod_subcategory
prod_subcategory_id
prod_subcategory_desc
prod_category
prod_category_id
prod_category_desc
prod_weight_class
prod_unit_of_measure
prod_pack_size
supplier_id
prod_status
prod_list_price
prod_min_price
prod_total
prod_total_id
prod_src_id
prod_eff_from
prod_eff_to
prod_valid
SALES
prod_id
cust_id
time_id
channel_id
promo_id
quantity_sold
amount_sold
CUSTOMERS
cust_id
cust_first_name
cust_last_name
cust_gender
cust_year_of_birth
cust_marital_status
cust_street_address
cust_postal_code
cust_city
cust_city_id
cust_state_province
cust_state_province_id
country_id
cust_main_phone_number
cust_income_level
cust_credit_limit
cust_email
cust_total
cust_total_id
cust_src_id
CHANNELS
channel_id
channel_desc
channel_class
channel_class_id
channel_total
channel_total_id
COUNTRIES
country_id
country_iso_code
country_name
country_subregion
country_subregion_id
country_region
country_region_id

You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                          (SELECT channel_id
                           FROM channels
                           WHERE channel_desc='Direct Sales'),
                         12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
C. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with a subquery.
D. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:.

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) “Maximum Order”
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104
Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

OE

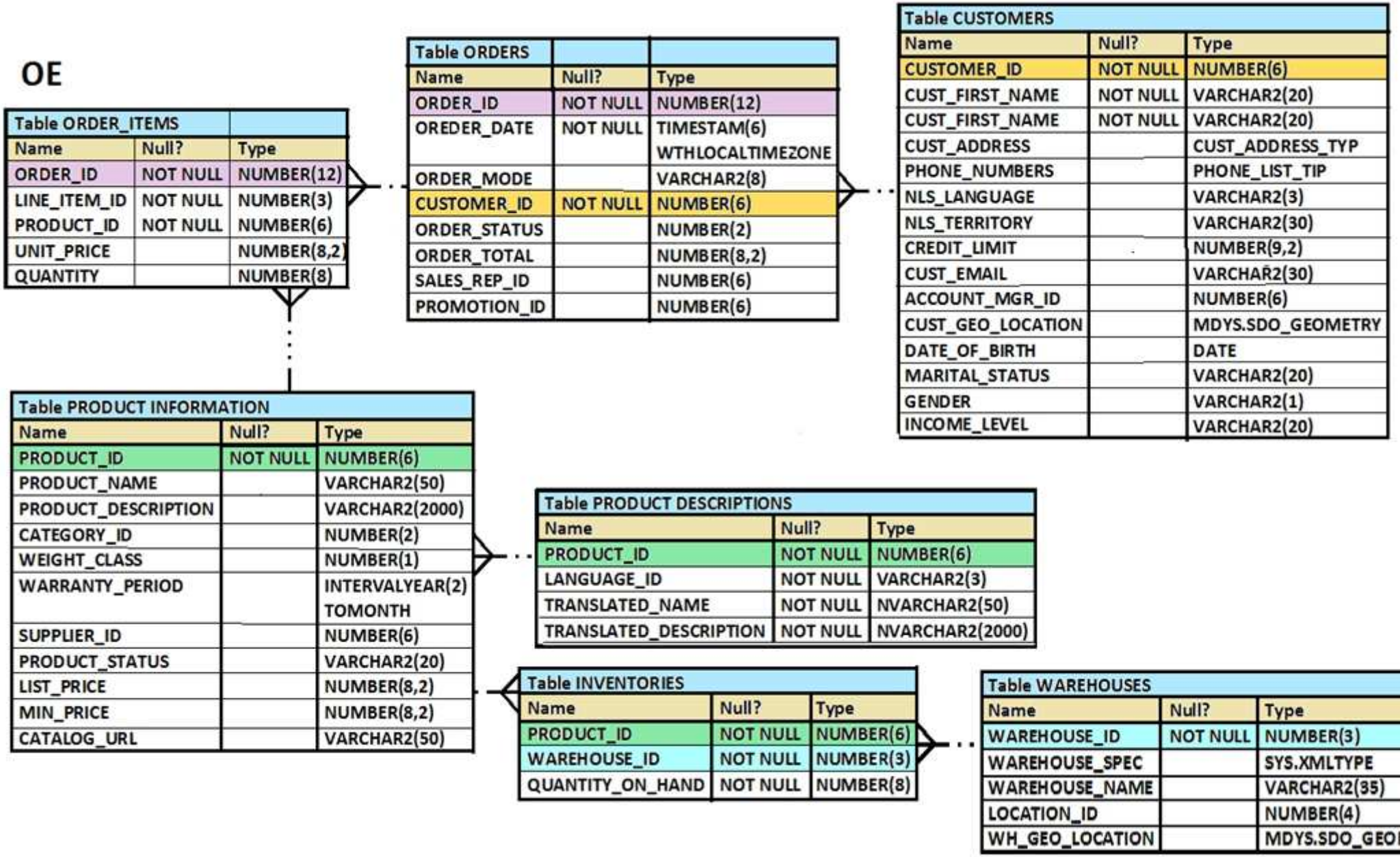


Table ORDER_ITEMS

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)
OREDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAM(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
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_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TIP
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		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

Table PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

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

Table INVENTORIES

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

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_GEOME

You need to remove from the ORDER_ITEMS table those rows that have an order status of 0 or 1 in the ORDERS table.

Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)

A.
```
DELETE  *
FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id)
      FROM orders
      WHERE order_status IN (0,1));
```

B.
```
DELETE
FROM (SELECT * FROM order_items I,orders o
WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
```

C.
```
DELETE FROM order_items i
WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM orders o
      WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
```

D.
```
DELETE
FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id
      FROM orders
      WHERE orders_status in (0,1));
```

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106
The PRODUCTS table has the following structure.

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

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:
```
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2 (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15, ' ') FROM products;
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM products;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the NVL2 Function
The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, the third expression is returned.
Syntax
NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3)
In the syntax:
Expr1 is the source value or expression that may contain a null
Expr2 is the value that is returned if expr1 is not null
Expr3 is the value that is returned if expr1 is null

QUESTION 107
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108
The customers table has the following structure:

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

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

1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.
2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.
3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

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

```
          tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
```

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table.

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

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 items.

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

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110
View the Exhibit and examine the description for the PRODUCTS and SALES table.

SH

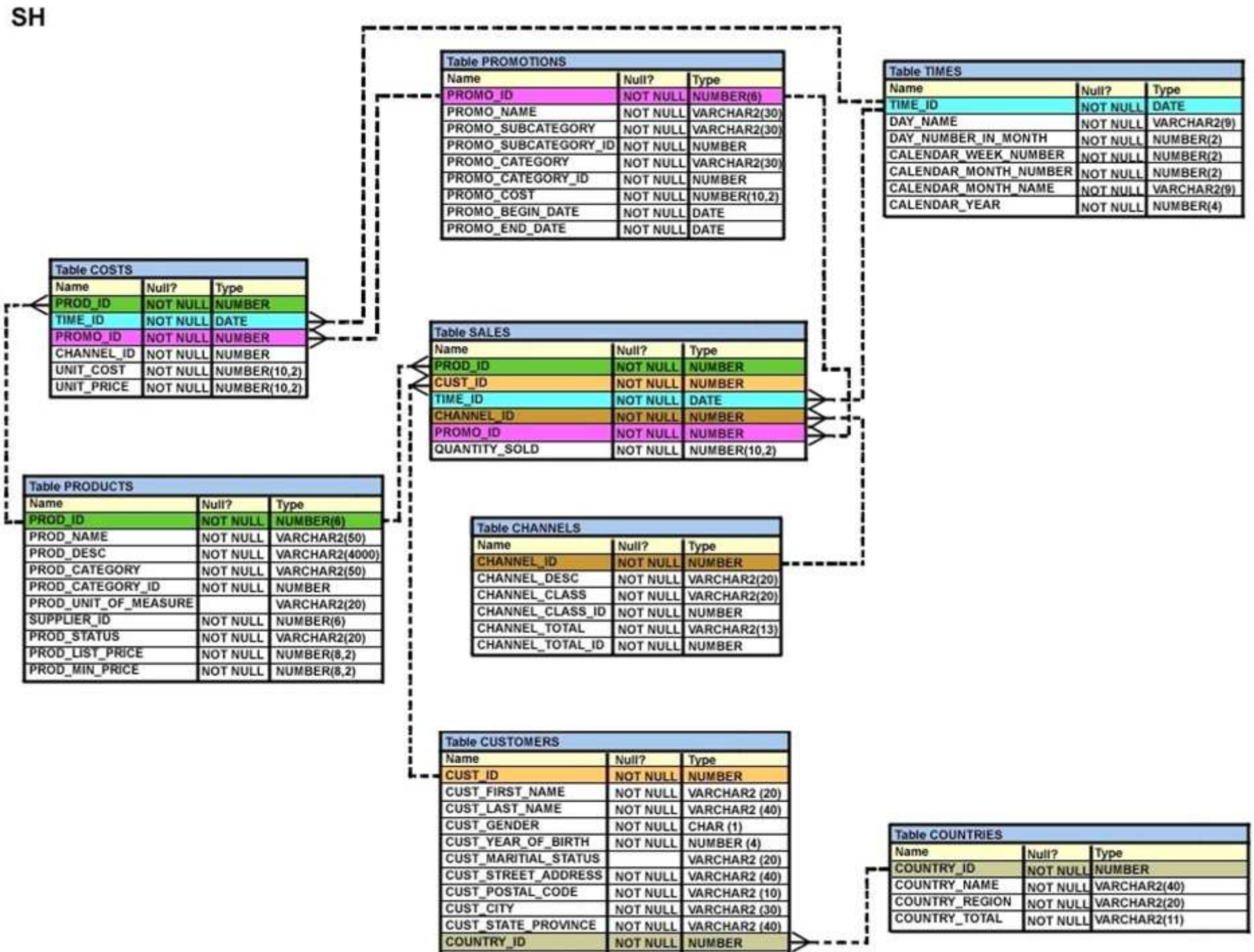


Table PROMOTIONS

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

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)

PROD_ID is a primary key in the PRODUCTS table and foreign key in the SALES table with ON DELETE CASCADE option. The SALES table contains data for the last three years. You want to remove all the rows from the PRODUCTS table for which no sale was done for the last three years.

Which is the valid DELETE statement?

A.
```
DELETE
FROM products
WHERE prod_id = (SELECT prod_id
                 FROM sales
                 WHERE time_id - 3*365 = SYSDATE );
```

B.
```
DELETE
FROM products
WHERE prod_id = (SELECT prod_id
                 FROM sales
                 WHERE SYSDATE >= time_id - 3*365 );
```

C.
```
DELETE
FROM products
WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id
                  FROM sales
                  WHERE SYSDATE - 3*365 >= time_id);
```

D.
```
DELETE
FROM products
WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id
                  FROM sales
                  WHERE time_id >= SYSDATE - 3*365 );
```

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 111
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

```
CUST_NAME
------------------
Lex De Haan
Renske Ladwig
Jose Manuel Urman
Jason Mallin
```

You want to extract only those customer names that have three names and display the * symbol in place of the first name as follows:

```
CUST NAME
------------------
*** De Haan
*** Manuel Urman
```

Which two queries give the required output?

A. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name),'*') “CUST NAME”
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,2)<>0;

B. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name),'*') “CUST NAME”
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',-1,2)<>0;

C. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name) - INSTR(cust_name, ' '), '*') “CUST NAME”
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,-2)<>0;

D. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name) - INSTR(cust_name, ' '), '*') “CUST NAME”
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,2)<>0;

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

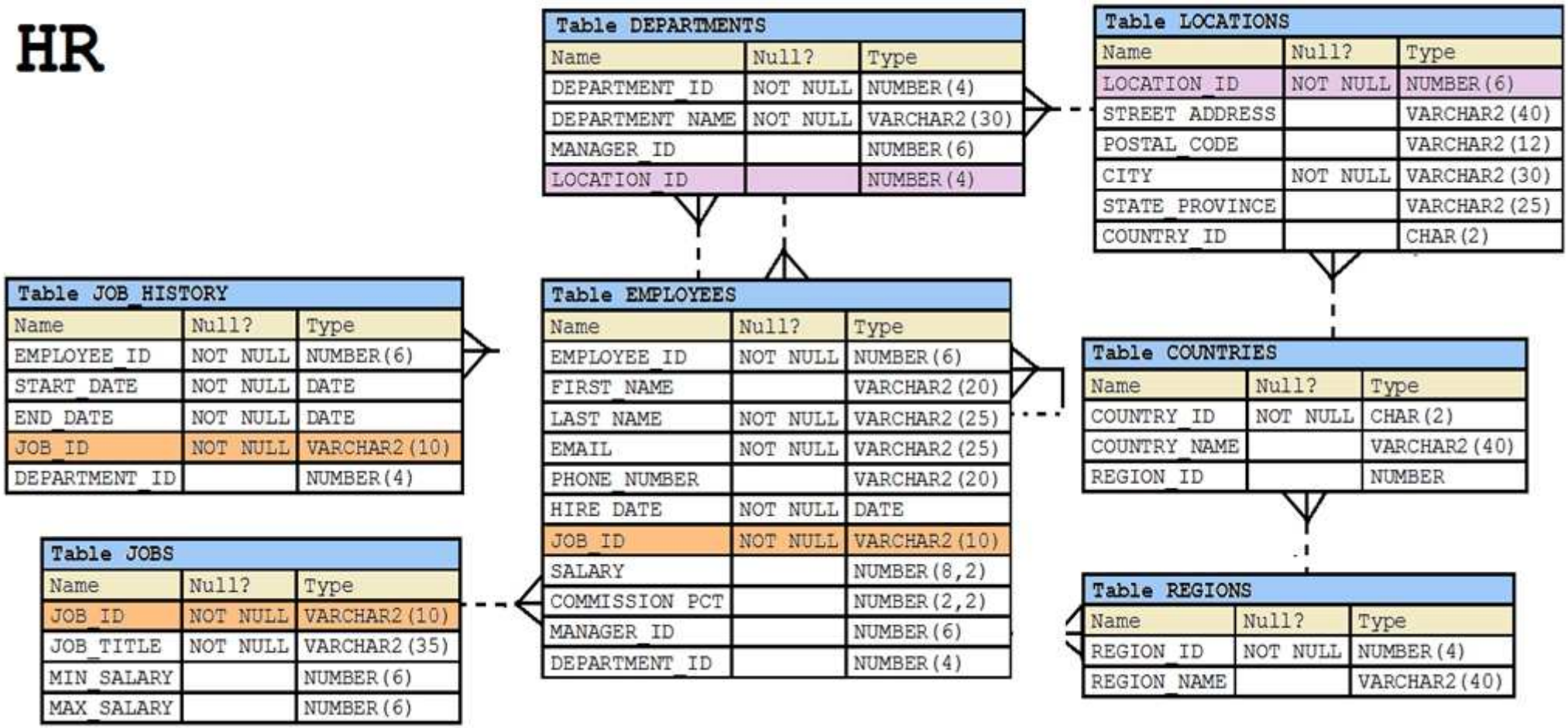
QUESTION 112
Which statement is true about the Oracle SQL, DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 113
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT first_name, employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) “Review” FROM employees;
```

The query was written to retrieve the `FIRST_NAME`, `EMPLOYEE_ID`, and review date for employees. The review date is the firsts Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The `NLS_TERRITORY` parameter is set to `AMERICA` in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

A. The query would execute to give the desired output.
B. The query would not execute because date functions cannot be nested.
C. The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.
D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAY function accepts a string as argument.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

CUSTOMER_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.
CUSTOMERS need to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

```
MERGE INTO customers c
     USING customer_vu     cv
     ON (c.customer_id = cv.customer_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
     UPDATE SET
    c.customer_id = cv.customer_id,
    c.cust_name = cv.cust_name,
    c.cust_email = cv.cust_email,
    c.income_level = cv.income_level
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
     INSERT VALUES(cv.customer_id,cv.cust_name,cv.cust_email,cv.income_level)
       WHERE cv.income_level >100000;
```

A. The `CUSTOMER_ID` column cannot be updated.
B. The `INTO` clause is misplaced in the command.
C. The `WHERE` clause cannot be used with INSERT.
D. `CUSTOMER_VU` cannot be used as a data source.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

ORDERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 118
What is the primary difference between the relational database (RDB) and object-oriented database (OODB) models?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 119
Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

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

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 120
Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table.

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

You execute the following command:

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

Which two statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

SH

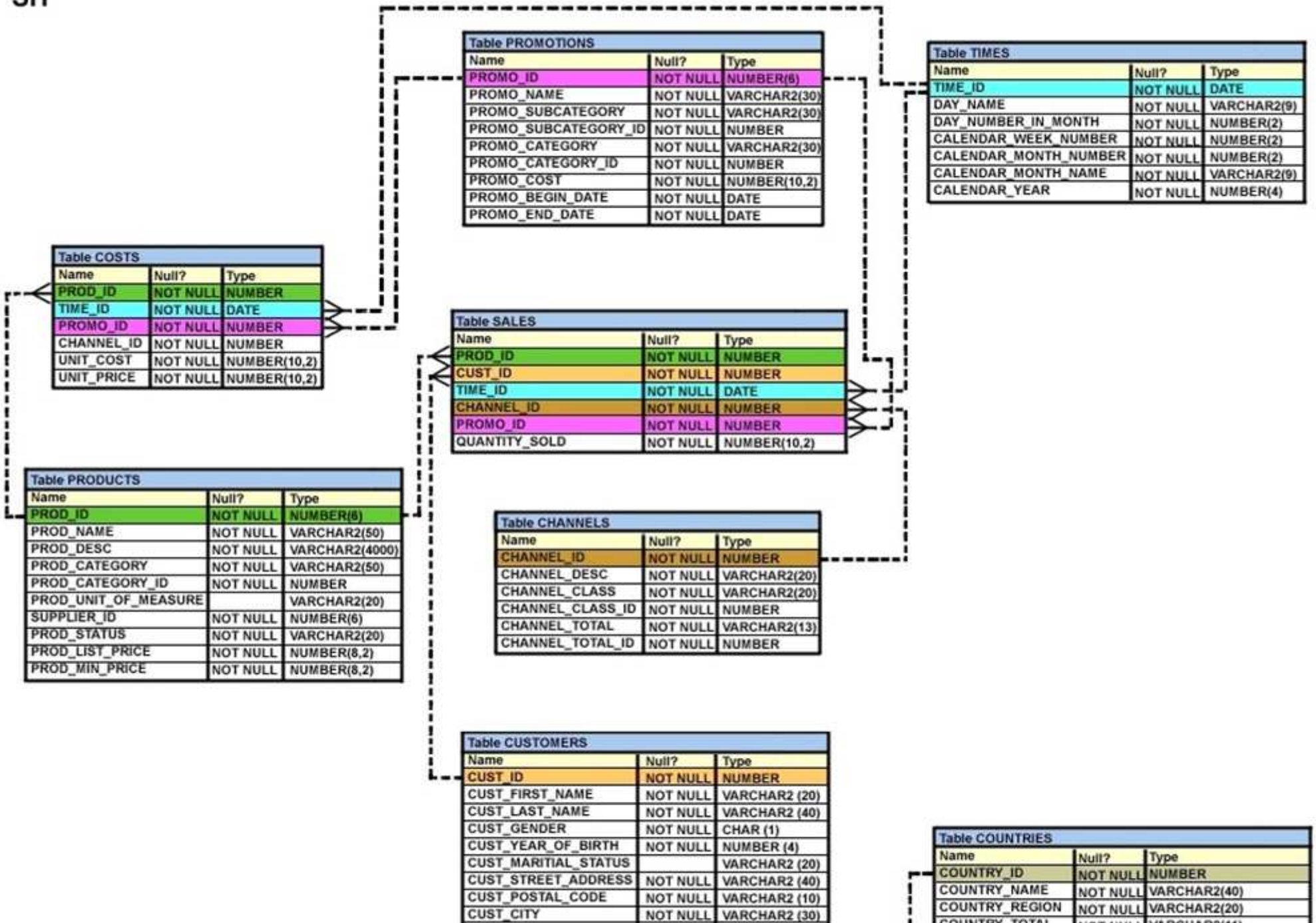


Table PROMOTIONS

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)

Table COUNTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

Which query would give the required output?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 123
Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

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

Evaluate this query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 124
Which two statements are true regarding the DELETE and TRUNCATE commands?

A. DELETE can be used to remove rows from only one table in one statement.

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

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 125
Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 126
The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY_SOLD of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully?

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 127
Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

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

Which three statements are true?

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

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 128
Which two are true about dropping columns from a table?

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

Correct Answer: DF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://oracle-base.com/articles/8i/dropping-columns

QUESTION 129
You issued this command:

```
DROP TABLE hr.employees;
```

Which three statements are true?

A. Views referencing `HR.EMPLOYEES` are dropped.
B. All constraints defined on `HR.EMPLOYEES` are dropped.
C. Sequences used to populate columns in the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table are dropped.
D. The `HR.EMPLOYEES` table may be moved to the recycle bin.
E. All indexes defined on `HR.EMPLOYEES` are dropped.
F. Synonyms for `HR.EMPLOYEES` are dropped.

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables010.htm#ADMIN01505

QUESTION 130
Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` is set to `DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS`?

A. `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP` returns the same date as `CURRENT_DATE`.
B. `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP` returns the same date and time as `SYSDATE` with additional details of fractional seconds.
C. `SYSDATE` and `CURRENT_DATE` return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.
D. `SYSDATE` can be used in expressions only if the default date format is `DD-MON-RR`.
E. `SYSDATE` can be queried only from the `DUAL` table.
F. `CURRENT_DATE` returns the current date and time as per the session time zone.

Correct Answer: EF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

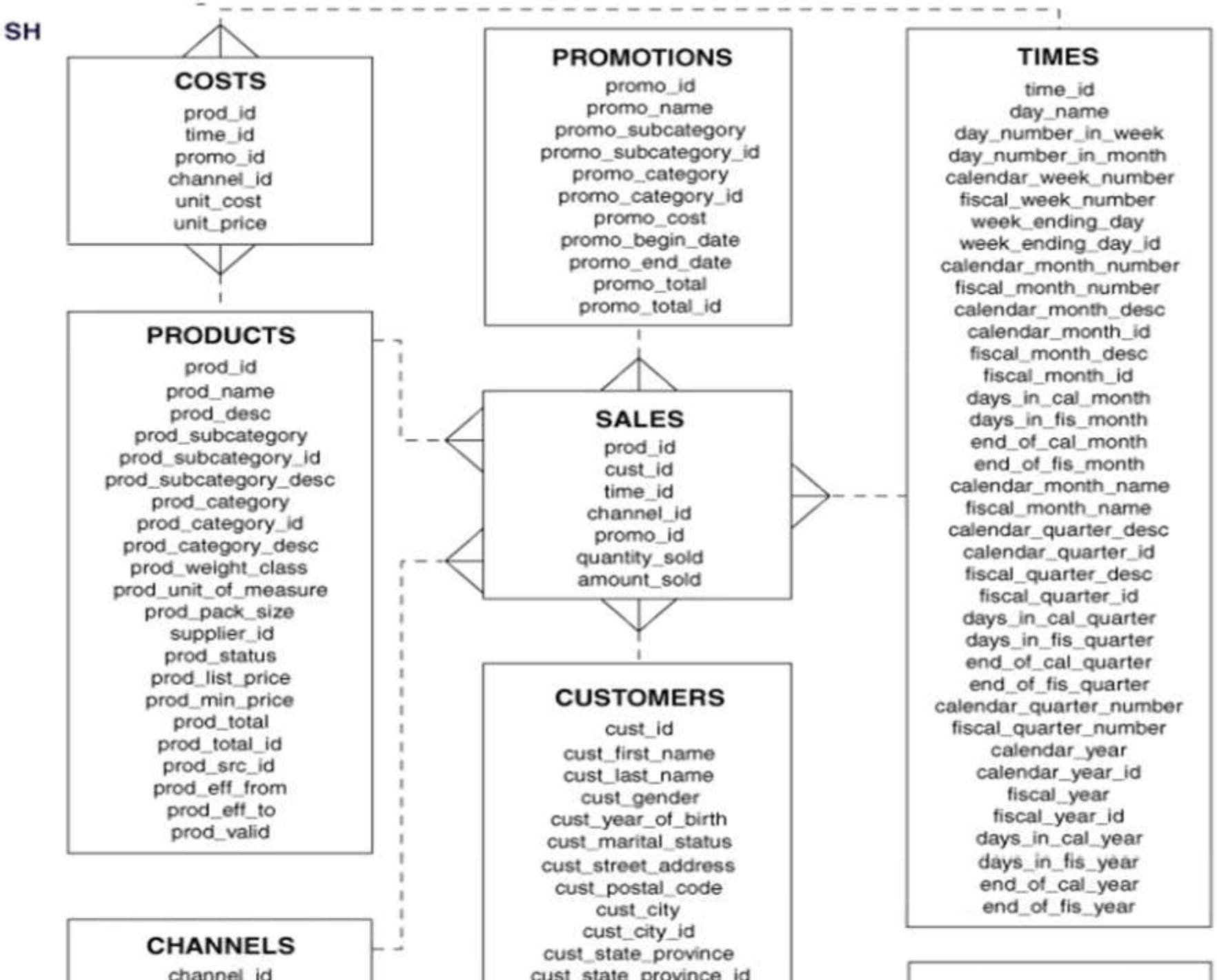
QUESTION 131
Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax?

A. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.
B. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
C. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
D. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.
E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
F. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.
G. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

Correct Answer: ADG
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_tips_iso99_joins.htm

QUESTION 132
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.


SH
COSTS
prod_id
time_id
promo_id
channel_id
unit_cost
unit_price
PROMOTIONS
promo_id
promo_name
promo_subcategory
promo_subcategory_id
promo_category
promo_category_id
promo_cost
promo_begin_date
promo_end_date
promo_total
promo_total_id
TIMES
time_id
day_name
day_number_in_week
day_number_in_month
calendar_week_number
fiscal_week_number
week_ending_day
week_ending_day_id
calendar_month_number
fiscal_month_number
calendar_month_desc
calendar_month_id
fiscal_month_desc
fiscal_month_id
days_in_cal_month
days_in_fis_month
end_of_cal_month
end_of_fis_month
calendar_month_name
fiscal_month_name
calendar_quarter_desc
calendar_quarter_id
fiscal_quarter_desc
fiscal_quarter_id
days_in_cal_quarter
days_in_fis_quarter
end_of_cal_quarter
end_of_fis_quarter
calendar_quarter_number
fiscal_quarter_number
calendar_year
calendar_year_id
fiscal_year
fiscal_year_id
days_in_cal_year
days_in_fis_year
end_of_cal_year
end_of_fis_year
PRODUCTS
prod_id
prod_name
prod_desc
prod_subcategory
prod_subcategory_id
prod_subcategory_desc
prod_category
prod_category_id
prod_category_desc
prod_weight_class
prod_unit_of_measure
prod_pack_size
supplier_id
prod_status
prod_list_price
prod_min_price
prod_total
prod_total_id
prod_src_id
prod_eff_from
prod_eff_to
prod_valid
SALES
prod_id
cust_id
time_id
channel_id
promo_id
quantity_sold
amount_sold
CUSTOMERS
cust_id
cust_first_name
cust_last_name
cust_gender
cust_year_of_birth
cust_marital_status
cust_street_address
cust_postal_code
cust_city
cust_city_id
cust_state_province
cust_state_province_id
CHANNELS
channel_id

You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (
  23, 2300, SYSDATE,
  (SELECT channel_id
     FROM channels
    WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),
  12, 1, 500);
```

Which three statements are true?

A. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.
B. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
C. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.
D. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.
E. A customer can exist in many countries.
F. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

Correct Answer: AEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 133
Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUS table:

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

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

Which two queries will execute successfully?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 134
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Which query can be used?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135
What is true about non-equijoin statement performance?

A. The `BETWEEN` condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.
C. Table aliases can improve performance.
D. The `BETWEEN` condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.
E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.academia.edu/17342225/SQL_notes

QUESTION 136
Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries?

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

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 137
Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

```
Name                    Null?       Type
----------------------  --------    --------------------
PROD_ID                 NOT NULL    NUMBER(2)
QTY                                 NUMBER(5,2)
COST                                NUMBER(8,2)
```

You successfully execute this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_prices (prod_id NUMBER(2), price NUMBER(8,2));
```

Which two statements execute without errors?

A.
```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
 USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
 ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
 WHEN MATCHED THEN
  UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
  DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

B.
```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
 USING products p
 ON (p.prod_id = n.prod_id)
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
 WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

C.
```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
 USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
 ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
 WHEN MATCHED THEN
  DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200)
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, p.cost*.01);
```

D.
```
MERGE INTO new_prices n
 USING (SELECT * FROM products) p
 WHEN MATCHED THEN
  UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
 WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 138
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT table.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 139
Which two statements are true regarding the `COUNT` function? (Choose two.)

A. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.
B. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULLs in the INV_AMT column.
C. COUNT(inv_amt) returns the number of rows in a table including rows with NULL in the INV_AMT column.
D. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any column.
E. It can only be used for NUMBER data types.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140
Examine this statement:

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

What is returned upon execution?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 141

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table:

```
Name                      Null?     Type
------------------------- --------  ----------------------------
PROD_ID                   NOT NULL  NUMBER(2)
PROD_NAME                           VARCHAR2(10)
LIST_PRICE                          NUMBER(6,2)
```

Which query retrieves the number of products with a null list price?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-aggregate-functions/oracle-avg/

QUESTION 142
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions003.htm

QUESTION 143

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database?

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

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 144
You create a table by using this command:

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

Which two are true about executing statements?

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 145
Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

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

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

ALTER TABLE emp
  DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
  CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
  ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution?

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

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146
Which two statements are true about conditional `INSERT ALL`?

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

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 147
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which query is valid?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 148
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION?

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 149
Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

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

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 150
Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

```
Name                 Null?    Type
-------------------- -------- ----------------------------
TRANSACTION_ID       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE              DATE
AMOUNT                        NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID                   VARCHAR2(6)
```

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

```
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);

SAVEPOINT a;

DELETE FROM books;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;

ROLLBACK;
```

Which two statements are true?

A. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed.
B. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete.
C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row.
D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert.
E. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 151
Which two statements are true about a full outer join?

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 152
Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

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

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: