

**Exam** : **1Z0-071**

**Title** : Oracle Database SQL

**Vendor** : Oracle

**Version** : V15.75

**NO.1** Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins?

- (A). A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.
- (B). A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.
- (C). Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.
- (D). Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.
- (E). An inner join returns matched rows.
- (F). A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.

**Answer:** A,C,E

**NO.2** Which two statements are true about outer Joins?

- (A). The outer join operator (+) can be used on both sides of the join condition in an outer join.
- (B). An outer join is used to retrieve only the rows that do not meet the join condition.
- (C). The IN operator cannot be used in a condition that involves an outer join.
- (D). A condition representing an outer join cannot be linked to another condition using the or logical operator.
- (E). The outer join operator (+) is used next to the column of the table without the matching rows.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.3** Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name, NULL AS commission FROM dual  
INTERSECT
```

```
SELECT 1, 'John' null FROM dual ORDER BY 3;
```

What is returned upon execution? [

- (A). 2 rows
- (B). 0 rows
- (C). An error
- (D). 1 ROW

**Answer:** D

**NO.4** Which two are true about rollbacks?

- (A). The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.
- (B). Data Control Language (DCL) statements, such as GRANT and REVOKE, can be rolled back.
- (C). A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.
- (D). If the ROLLBACK statement is used without TO SAVEPOINT, then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted.
- (E). Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.5** Which two statements are true about Entity Relationships?

- (A). A Relationship can be mandatory for both entities
- (B). A one-to-one relationship is always a self-referencing relationship
- (C). A many-to-many relationship can be implemented only by using foreign keys
- (D). A table name can be specified just once when selecting data from a table having a self-referencing relationship
- (E). A one-to-many relationship in one direction is a one-to-one relationship in the other direction

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.6** Examine this statement which executes successfully:

Which three are true?

- (A). Regardless of salary, only if the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.
- (B). If the salary is more than 20000 and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID and SALARY into the SPECIAL\_SAL table.
- (C). Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.
- (D). Regardless of salary and employee id, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MGR\_HISTORY table.
- (E). If the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, HIRE\_DATE, and SALARY into the SAL\_HISTORY table.
- (F). Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is 125 or higher, insert EMPLOYEE\_ID, MANAGER\_ID, and SALARY into the MDR\_HISTORY table.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.7** Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE\_ID, JOB\_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEES\_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

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

Which two statements are true?

- (A). Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command.
- (B). Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200.
- (C). Employee 100 will have JOB\_ID set to the same value as the JOB\_ID of employee 200.
- (D). Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB ID as before the update command.
- (E). Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100.
- (F). Employee 200 will have JOB\_ID set to the same value as the JOB\_ID of employee 100

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.8** Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE USER finance IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;
CREATE USER fin_manager IDENTIFIED BY pwmgr;
CREATE USER fin_clerk IDENTIFIED BY pwclerk;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO finance, fin_clerk;
GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO finance WITH GRANT OPTION;
CONNECT finance/pwfin
GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO fin_clerk;
```

Which two are true?

- (A). Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FIN\_CLERK

- (B). Revoking SELECT on SCOTT. EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN\_CLERK.
- (C). User FINANCE can grant CREATE SESSION to user FIN MANAGER.
- (D). User FIN CLERK can grant SELECT on SCORT, ENP to user FIN MANAGER.
- (E). User FINANCE is unable to grant ALL on SCOTT.ENP to FIN MANAGER.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.9** Examine the description of the PRODUCT\_DETAILS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER (8, 2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Which two statements are true?

- (A). PRODUCT\_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- (B). PRODUCT\_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- (C). EXPIRY\_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- (D). EXPIRY\_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.
- (E). PRODUCT\_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- (F). PRODUCT\_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.10** Which two statements are true about a self join?

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

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.11** Examine the description of the MEMBERS table;

SELECT city,last\_name LNAME FROM members ...

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

Which two clauses must you add to the query?

- (A). ORDER BY 1,2.
- (B). ORDER BY last\_name DESC,city ASC
- (C). CORADER BY 1, LNAME DESC
- (D). WHERE city='%AN%';
- (E). WHERE city LIKE '%AN%';
- (F). WHERE city IN ('%AN%')

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.12** Examine the description or the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT Null	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT Null	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

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

Which query should be used?

(A). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE AMOUNT  
FROM customers

WHERE cust income\_level !=NULL

AND cust credit\_level !=NULL;

(B). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE AMOUNT  
FROM customers

WHERE cust income\_level IS NOT NULL

AND due\_amount IS NOT NULL;

(C). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE AMOUNT  
FROM customers

WHERE cust income\_level <> NULL

AND due\_amount <> NULL;

(D). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE AMOUNT  
FROM customers

WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL

AND cust\_credit\_limit IS NOT NULL;

(E). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE AMOUNT  
FROM customers

WHERE cust income\_level !=NULL

AND due\_amount !=NULL;

**Answer:** D

**NO.13** Which two statements are true about external tables?

(A). Indexes can be created on them.

(B). You can populate them from existing data in the database by using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT command.

(C). DML statements cannot be used on them.

(D). Their data can be retrieved by using only SQL or PL/SQL.

(E). Their metadata and actual data are both stored outside the database.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.14** Examine the description of the sales table.

The sales table has 55,000 rows.

Examine this statements:

Which two statements are true?

(A). SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

(B). SALES1 created with 55, 000 rows

- (C). SALES1 created with no rows.
- (D). SALES1 created with 1 row.
- (E). SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any I selected columns which had those constraints I in the SALES table.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.15** Which three are true about privileges?

- (A). Schema owners can grant object privileges on objects in their schema to any other user or role.
- (B). A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.
- (C). All types of schema objects have associated object privileges .
- (D). Only users with the DBA role can create roles .
- (E). Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.
- (F). Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.

**Answer:** A,B,C

**NO.16** Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

- (A). A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have PUBLIC SYNONYM.
- (B). A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes
- (C). A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.
- (D). Data Manipulation Language (DML) on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.
- (E). A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.
- (F). A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE

**Answer:** B,C,F

**NO.17** Which two statements execute successfully?

- (A). `SELECT TO_ DATE('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI', 'NLS_ DATE_ LANGUAGE =AMERICAN' ) FROM DUAL;`
- (B). `SELECT TO_ CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30", YY-MON-D HH24:M2', 'NLS_ DATE LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')`  
`FROM DUAL;`
- (C). `SELECT TO _DATE (TO_ CHAR ('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH12:MI'))`  
`FROM DUAL;`
- (D). `SELECT TO _ CHAR (TO_ DATE ('2019-DEC-25 03:30','YYYY-MON-DD HH12:MI'))`  
`FROM DUAL`
- (E). `SELECT TO _ CHAR ('2019-DEC-25 15:30'. 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI')`  
`FROM DUAL`

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.18** Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- (A). delete statements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.
- (B). insert statements can insert nulls explicitly into a column.
- (C). insert into. . .select. . .from statements automatically commit.
- (D). DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.
- (E). update statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.19** Which two are true about global temporary tables?

- (A). They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.
- (B). Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.
- (C). If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.
- (D). Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.
- (E). Indexes can be created on them.
- (F). If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

**Answer:** C,F

**NO.20** Which two statements will do an implicit conversion?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = 0001 ;
- (B). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = '0001';
- (C). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = DATE '2019-01-01';
- (D). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = '01-JAN-19'
- (E). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE TO\_CHAR(customer\_id) = '0001';

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.21** Examine this statement which executes successfully:

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

- (A). UPDATE emp80  
SET department\_id=90  
WHERE department\_id=80;
- (B). DELETE FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id=90;
- (C). SELECT \*  
FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id=80;
- (D). SELECT \*  
FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id=90;

**Answer:** A

**NO.22** Which two queries return the string Hello! we're ready?

- (A). SELECT q! Hello! We're ready! FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT "Hello! We're ready "FROM |DUAL;
- (C). SELECT q'[Hello! We're ready]'FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT 'Hello! we\ re ready' ESCAPE 'N' FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT 'Hello! We're ready' FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.23** which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- (A). The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index

- (B). A DESCENDING INDEX IS A type of function-based index
- (C). A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- (D). AN INVISIBLE INDEX is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.
- (E). AN INDEX CAN BE CREATED AS part of a CREATE TABLE statement
- (F). IF a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of query

**Answer:** B,C,E

**NO.24** Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database?

- (A). The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.
- (B). The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted.
- (C). Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.
- (D). Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views.
- (E). Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error.
- (F). Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.
- (G). Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error.

**Answer:** B,E,F

**NO.25** Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept (
deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
dname VARCHAR2(10) ,
mgr NUMBER ,
CONSTRAINT dept_fkey FOREIGN KEY(mgr) REFERENCES emp (empno));
CREATE TABLE emp (
Empno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
Ename VARCHAR2 (10) ,
deptno NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT emp_fkey FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept (deptno) DISABLE);
ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp_fkey ENABLE;
```

Which two are true?

- (A). The MGR column in the DEPT table will not be able to contain NULL values.
- (B). The CREATE TABLE EMP statement must precede the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.
- (C). Both foreign key constraint definitions must be removed from the CREATE TABLE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- (D). The DEPT FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEF statement and be added with an ALTER TABLE statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- (E). The Deptno column in the emp table will be able to contain nulls values.
- (F). All three statements execute successfully in the order shown

**Answer:** D,E



**NO.26** Examine this query which executes successfully:

```
SELECT job, deptno FROM emp
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT job, deptno FROM jobs_ history;
```

What will be the result?

- (A). It will return rows common to both SELECT statements.
- (B). It will return rows from both SELECT statements after eliminating duplicate rows.
- (C). It will return rows that are not common to both SELECT statements.
- (D). It will return rows from both SELECT statements including duplicate rows.

**Answer:** D

**NO.27** An Oracle database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates?

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

**Answer:** A,C,F

**NO.28** Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database?

- (A). A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- (B). A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back.
- (C). An UNUSED column's space is remained automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- (D). An UNUSED column's space is remained automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- (E). Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- (F). A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table.

**Answer:** A,E,F

**NO.29** You create a table named 123.

Which statement runs successfully?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM TABLE (123) ;
- (B). SELECT \* FROM '123';
- (C). SELECT \* FROM "123";
- (D). SELECT \* FROM V'123V';

**Answer:** C

**NO.30** Which statement falls to execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT \*  
FROM employees e  
JOIN department d  
WHERE e.department\_id=d.department\_id  
AND d.department\_id=90;
- (B). SELECT \*  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d  
ON e.department\_id=d.department\_id  
WHERE d.department\_id=90;
- (C). SELECT \*  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d  
ON e.department\_id=d.department\_id  
AND d.department\_id=90;
- (D). SELECT \*  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d  
ON d.departments\_id=90  
WHERE e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

**Answer:** D

**NO.31** Which two are true about the data dictionary?

- (A). Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA\_.  
(B). All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary.  
(C). The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data.  
(D). All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default  
(E). The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.32** You execute this command:

TRUNCATE TABLE depts;

Which two are true?

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

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.33** Which three statements are true regarding indexes?

- (A). A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables.  
(B). A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user,

- (C). When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all Indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.
- (D). A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.
- (E). An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.
- (F). An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

**Answer:** B,C,E

**NO.34** Which two statements are true about \*\_TABLES views?

- (A). You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in DBA\_TABLES.
- (B). USER\_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (C). You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in USER\_TABLES.
- (D). ALL\_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (E). You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in ALL\_TABLES.
- (F). All users can query DBA\_TABLES successfully.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.35** 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.

```
insert into books (book id title, author_id values
('101','LEARNING SQL','Tim Jones')
```

- (A). It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a null PUBLISHER\_ID.
- (B). It executes successfully only if NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.
- (C). It executes successfully only if NULL PUBLISHER\_ID column name is added to the columns list in the INSERT statement.
- (D). It executes successfully only if NULL PUBLISHER ID column name is added to the columns list and NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.

**Answer:** A

**NO.36** Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

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

**Answer:** B,D,F

**NO.37** Which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

- (A). They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.
- (B). They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.
- (C). A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.
- (D). They can be used in the HAVING clause.
- (E). They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.
- (F). They can be used in the clause.

**Answer:** C,D,F

**NO.38** Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

- (A). It can display multiple rows and columns.
- (B). It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- (C). It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- (D). It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- (E). It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- (F). It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.39** You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms.

Examine this command which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true?

- (A). Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.
- (B). It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- (C). It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.
- (D). It will remove the DE PARTMENTS table from the database.
- (E). It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.
- (F). It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.

**Answer:** A,D,F

**NO.40** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department?

- (A). 

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

(B). SELECT emp.\*  
 FROM employees emp  
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
 SELECT NULL  
 FROM employees mgr  
 WHERE emp.manager\_id = mgr.employee\_id  
 AND emp.department\_id <> mgr.department\_id  
 );

(C). SELECT emp.\*  
 FROM employees emp  
 LEFT JOIN employees mgr  
 ON emp.manager\_id = mgr.employee\_id  
 AND emp.department\_id <> mgr.department\_id;

(D). SELECT emp.\*  
 FROM employees emp  
 RIGHT JOIN employees mgr  
 ON emp.manager\_id = mgr.employee\_id  
 AND emp.department\_id <> mgr.department\_id  
 WHERE emp.employee\_id IS NOT NULL;

(E). SELECT emp.\*  
 FROM employees emp  
 JOIN employees mgr  
 ON emp.manager\_id = mgr.employee\_id  
 AND emp.department\_id <> mgr.department\_id;

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.41** Examine the BRICKS table:

COLOUR	SHAPE	WEIGHT
Red	cube	5
Red	cylinder	10
Blue	cube	15
Blue	cylinder	20

You write this query:

```
SELECT
FROM bricks b1 CROSS JOIN bricks b2
WHERE b1.Weight < b2.Weight;
```

How many rows will the query return?

- (A). 1
- (B). 16
- (C). 10
- (D). 6
- (E). 4
- (F). 0

**Answer:** D

**NO.42** The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_LAST\_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2.

The table has two rows whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for CUST\_LAST\_NAME containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

- (A). SELECT REPLACE (REPLACE(cust\_last\_name,'son',''), 'An','O') FROM customers;
- (B). SELECT REPLACE (TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An','O') FROM customers;
- (C). SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An','O')) FROM customers;
- (D). SELECT REPLACE (SUBSTR(cust\_last\_name,-3), 'An','O') FROM customers;

**Answer:** A

**NO.43** The INVOICE table has a QTY\_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE\_DATE column of data type DATE. NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?

- (A). invoice\_date > '01-02-2019': uses implicit conversion
- (B). qty\_sold = '05549821 ': requires explicit conversion
- (C). CONCAT(qty\_sold, invoice\_date): requires explicit conversion
- (D). qty\_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110': uses implicit conversion
- (E). invoice\_date = '15-march-2019': uses implicit conversion

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.44** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Examine this partial query:

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

Which two WHERE conditions give the required result?

- (A). WHERE UPPER(cust\_last\_name) IN ('A%', 'B%') AND cust\_credit\_limit < 1000;
- (B). WHERE (INITCAP(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'B%') AND cust\_credit\_limit < 1000
- (C). WHERE UPPER(cust\_last\_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%' AND 'B%') AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < 1000;
- (D). WHERE (UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust\_last\_name) LIKE 'B%') AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < 1000;
- (E). WHERE (UPPER(cust\_last\_name) like INITCAP ('A') OR UPPER(cust\_last\_name) like INITCAP('B')) AND ROUND(cust\_credit\_limit) < ROUND(1000) ;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.45** Examine the description of the SALES table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

The SALES table has 5,000 rows.

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
```

```
FROM sales
```

```
WHERE 1=1
```

Which two statements are true?

- (A). SALES1 is created with 1 row.
- (B). SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- (C). SALES1 is created with 5,000 rows.
- (D). SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.46** Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE alter_test (c1 VARCHAR2(10), c2 NUMBER(10));
```

```
INSERT INTO alter_test VALUES ('123', 123);
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Which is true about modifying the columns in ALTER\_TEST?

- (A). c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) and c2 can be changed to VARCHAR2 (10).
- (B). c2 can be changed to NUMBER(5) but c1 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2 (5).
- (C). c2 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10) but c1 cannot be changed to NUMBER (10).
- (D). c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) but c2 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2 (10).
- (E). c1 can be changed to VARCHAR2(5) and c2 can be changed to NUMBER (12,2).

**Answer:** E

**NO.47** Examine this description of the EMP table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
SAL		NUMBER (7, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "departments", SUM (sal) AS "salary"
```



FROM emp  
 GROUP | BY 1  
 HAVING SUM (sal)> 3 000;  
 What is the result?

- (A). only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, returned in no particular order
- (B). all departments and a sum of the salaries of employees with a salary greater than 3000
- (C). an error
- (D). only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, ordered by department

**Answer:** C

**NO.48** Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT NULLIF(100, 100) FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT COALESCE(100, NULL, 200) FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT NULLIF(100, 'A') FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT NULLIF(NULL, 100) FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT COALESCE(100, 'A' ) FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.49** Examine the description of the ENPLYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4 )

Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department?

- (A). SELECT "  
 FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > ANY  
 SELECT AVG (salary)  
 EROM employees  
 GROUP BY department\_ id);
- (B). SELECT  
 FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > AVG (salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department \_ id);
- (C). SELECT"  
 FROM employees e1  
 WHERE salary >!  
 SELECT AVG (salary)  
 FROM employees e2  
 WHERE e1. Department \_id = e2, department\_ id
- (D). SELECT.  
 FROM  
 SELECT e.", AVG (salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department id) avg\_ sal



```

FROM employees e
WHERE salary > avg_sal;
(E). SELECT"
FROM employees
WHERE salary >
( SELECT AVG
(salary) FROM
employees
GROUP BY department _ id

```

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.50** Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command?

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

**Answer:** A,B,D

**NO.51** Examine this business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You must design an Entity Relationship(ER) model for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PROJECT_ID	PROJECT_NAME	PROJECT_TASK
------------	------------	-----------	------------	--------------	--------------

Which two statements are true?

- (A). An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT\_ID and PROJCT\_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- (B). PROJECT\_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- (C). The ER must have a 1-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- (D). The ER must have a many to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1-to-many relationships.
- (E). STUDENT ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.52** You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

Which two are true?

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

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.53** Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY+COMMISSION is greater than 20000?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary+NULLIF(commission,0)>=20000;
- (B). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL2(commission,commission,0)>=20000;
- (C). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary)+commission,salary+commission,
- (D). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL(commission,0)>=20000;
- (E). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;
- (F). SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;

**Answer:** B,C,D

**NO.54** 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 WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row
- (C). A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day
- (D). The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- (E). The CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information

**Answer:** A,B,D

**NO.55** Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY SALARY	MONTHLY COMMISSION PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	LORENTZ	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- (A). SELECT last \_ NAME (monthly\_ salary + monthly \_ commission \_ pct) \* 12 AS annual\_ comp FROM employees;
- (B). select last \_ name, (monthly\_ salary \* 12) + (monthly\_ salary \* 12 \*monthly\_ commission\_ pct) AS annual\_ comp FROM employees
- (C). SELECT last \_ name, (monthly\_ salary \* 12) + (monthly\_ salary \* 12 \* NVL (monthly\_ commission \_pct, 0)) AS annual \_comp
- (D). SELECT last \_ name, (monthly \_ salary \* 12) + (monthly\_ commission \_ pct \* 12) AS FROM employees;

**Answer:** C

**NO.56** In which three situations does a new transaction always start?

- (A). When issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- (B). When issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed unsuccessfully in the same session
- (C). When issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session

- (D). When issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- (E). When issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- (F). When issuing a DML statement after a DML statement filed in the same session.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.57** Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE DATAPUMP access driver?

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

**Answer:** A,C,F

**NO.58** In your session NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON\_RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits?

- (A). SELECT TO\_DATE(TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM/DD/YYYY'),'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT TO\_CHAR (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE,6)) FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT TO\_DATE (ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- (F). SELECT TO\_CHAR (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** E,F

**NO.59** Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table which contains data:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PROD NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
EXPIRYDATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two are true?

- (A). The PROD ID column can be renamed.
- (B). The PROD\_ID column data type can be changed to VARCHAR2 (2).
- (C). The EXPIRY DATE column data type can be changed to TIME STAMP.
- (D). The EXPIRY DATE column cannot be dropped.
- (E). The PROD NAME column cannot have a DEFAULT clause added to it.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.60** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which statement will execute successfully, returning distinct employees with non-null first names?

- (A). SELECT DISTINCT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name IS NOT NULL;
- (B). SELECT first\_name, DISTINCT last\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name IS NOT NULL;
- (C). SELECT Distinct \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name < > NULL;
- (D). SELECT first\_name, DISTINCT last\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name < > NULL;

**Answer:** A

**NO.61** Examine the description of the transactions table:

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS DATE, amount+100 "DUES" from transactions;
- (B). SELECT customer\_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction\_date AS DATE, amount+100 'DUES' from transactions;
- (C). SELECT customer\_id CUSTID, transaction\_date TRANS\_DATE, amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;
- (D). SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS "DATE", amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;
- (E). SELECT customer id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction\_date AS TRANS\_DATE, amount+100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.62** Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause?

- (A). Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- (B). Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- (C). NULLS are not included in the sort operation.
- (D). Column aliases can be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- (E). In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.63** The ORDERS table has a primary key constraint on the ORDER\_ID column.

The ORDER\_ITEMS table has a foreign key constraint on the ORDER\_ID column, referencing the primary key of the ORDERS table.

The constraint is defined with on DELETE CASCADE.

There are rows in the ORDERS table with an ORDER\_TOTAL less than 1000.

Which three DELETE statements execute successfully?

- (A). DELETE FROM orders WHERE order\_total<1000;
- (B). DELETE \* FROM orders WHERE order\_total<1000;
- (C). DELETE orders WHERE order\_total<1000;
- (D). DELETE FROM orders;
- (E). DELETE order\_id FROM orders WHERE order\_total<1000;

**Answer:** A,C,D

**NO.64** You must find the number of employees whose salary is lower than employee 110.

Which statement fails to do this?

(A). SELECT COUNT (\*)

FROM employees

JOIN employees a

ON e. salary < a. salary

WHERE a. employee\_id = 110;

(B). SELECT COUNT (\*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 110) ;

(C). SELECT COUNT (\*)

FROM employees e

JOIN (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 110) a

ON e. salary < a. salary;

(D). SELECT COUNT (\*)

FROM employees e

WHERE e. salary < (SELECT a. salary FROM employees a WHERE e. employee\_id = 110);

**Answer:** D

**NO.65** The SYSDATE function displays the current Oracle Server date as:

21 -MAY-19

You wish to display the date as:

MONDAY, 21 MAY, 2019

Which statement will do this?

(A). SELECT TO \_ CHAR (SYSDATE, ' FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

(B). SELECT TO \_ DATE (SYSDATE, ' FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

(C). SELECT TO \_ CHAR (SYSDATE, ' FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

(D). SELECT TO \_ CHAR (SYSDATE, ' FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A

**NO.66** 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

**Answer:** C

**NO.67** Which two are true about virtual columns?

- (A). They can be referenced in the where clause of an update or delete statement.
- (B). They can be referenced in the set clause of an update statement as the name of the column to be updated.
- (C). They can be indexed.
- (D). They cannot have a data type explicitly specified.
- (E). They can be referenced in the column expression of another virtual column.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.68** Which two statements are true about the COUNT function?

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

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.69** Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view in an Oracle Database?

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

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.70** Which two statements cause changes to the data dictionary?

- (A). DELETE FROM scott.emp;
- (B). GRANT UPDATE ON scott.emp TO fin manager;
- (C). ALTER SESSION set NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT = 'DD/MM/YYYY';
- (D). TRUNCATE TABLE emp;
- (E). SELECT \* FROM user\_tab\_privs;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.71** Which two are true about the MERGE statement?



- (A). The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the deletions to be performed.
- (B). The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.
- (C). The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.
- (D). The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.
- (E). The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.72** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	NULL?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Which two queries return the highest salary in the table?

- (A). SELECT department\_id, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id;
- (B). SELECT MAX (salary)  
FROM employees;
- (C). SELECT MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id;
- (D). SELECT MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id  
HAVING MAX (salary) = MAX (MAX (salary));
- (E). SELECT MAX (MAX (salary))  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id;

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.73** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Which query should be used?

- (A). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMOUNT FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL AND cust\_credit\_level != NULL;

- (B). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMONT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level <> NULL AND due\_amount <> NULL;
- (C). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMONT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL AND cust\_credit\_limit IS NOT NULL;
- (D). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMONT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level IS NOT NULL AND due\_amount IS NOT NULL;
- (E). SELECT cust\_first\_name, cust\_credit\_limit \* .05 AS DUE\_AMONT FROM customers WHERE cust\_income\_level != NULL AND due\_amount != NULL;

**Answer:** C

**NO.74** Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI Join syntax?

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

**Answer:** B,C,F

**NO.75** You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.

Which function will do this?

- (A). CURRENT DATE
- (B). CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP
- (C). SYSDATE
- (D). LOCALTIMESTAMP

**Answer:** B

**NO.76** Examine the description of the EMPLOYES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
DEPT ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8,2)
JOIN DATE		DATE
NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.		

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- (A). SELECT SUBSTR(join date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM employees;
- (B). SELECT join\_date + '20' FROM employees;
- (C). SELECT join\_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;
- (D). SELECT join\_date FROM employees WHERE join\_date > '10-02-2018';
- (E). SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;

**Answer:** D



**NO.77** Which three statements are true about single-row functions?

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

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.78** Which three are true about system and object privileges

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

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.79** Which three statements are true?

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

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.80** 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 )
HIRE_DATE		DATE

NLS\_DATE FORMAT is DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries will execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT dept\_ id, AVG (MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP By dept\_id HAVING hire\_date> '01-JAN-19';

- (B). SELECT dept\_ id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, salary;  
 (C). SELECT dept id, MAX (SUM(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
 (D). SELECT dept\_ id, sum(salary) FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > '01-JAN-9' GROUP BY dept\_id;  
 (E). SELECT AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.81** Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER (38)
ORDER_DATE		DATE

Examine the description of the INVOICES table:

Name	Null?	Type
INVOICE_ID		NUMBER (38)
INVOICE_DATE		DATE

Which three statements execute successfully?

- (A). (SELECT \* FROM orders  
 UNION ALL  
 SELECT\* FROM invoices) ORDER BY order \_id;  
 (B). SELECE order \_id, order \_ date FRON orders  
 LINTERSECT  
 SELECT invoice\_ id, invoice\_ id, order\_ date FROM orders  
 (C). SELECT order\_ id, invoice\_ data order\_ date FROM orders  
 MINUS  
 SELECT invoice\_ id, invoice\_ data FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice\_ id;  
 (D). SELECT \* FROM orders ORDER BY order\_ id  
 INTERSEOT  
 SELECT \* FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice\_ id;  
 (E). SELECT order\_ id, order\_ data FROM orders  
 UNION ALL  
 SELECT invoice\_ id, invoice\_ data FROM invoices ORDER BY order\_ id;  
 (F). SELECT \* FROM orders  
 MINUS  
 SELECT \* FROM INVOICES ORDER BY 1  
 (G). SELECT \* FROM orders ORDER BY order\_ id  
 UNION  
 SELECT \* FROM invoices;

**Answer:** A,E,F

**NO.82** Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing date?

- (A). Add a new column as the table's first column.  
 (B). Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls.  
 (C). Add a new NOT NULL Column with a DEFAULT value.  
 (D). Change a DATE Column containing data to a NUMBER data type.

- (E). Increase the width of a numeric column.
- (F). Change the default value of a column.

**Answer:** C,E,F

**NO.83** Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command?

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

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.84** Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DATA'2019-01-01'+<INTERVAL CLAUSE>  
FROM DUAL;
```

Which three clauses can replace<INTERVAL CLAUSE>ti add 22 hours to the date?

- (A). INTERVAL '12:00'
- (B). INTERVAL'0,5'DAY
- (C). INTERVAL'12' HOUR
- (D). INTERVAL'720'MINUTE
- (E). INTERVAL'0 12'DAY TO HOUR
- (F). INTERVAL'11:60'HOUR TO MINUTE

**Answer:** C,D,E

**NO.85** Which two are SQL features?

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

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.86** Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server?

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

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.87** Which two statements are true about \*\_TABLES views?

- (A). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in ALL \_TABLES.
- (B). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in DBA TABLES.

- (C). USER\_ TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (D). ALL TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (E). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in USER TABLES.
- (F). All users can query DBA TABLES successfully.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.88** Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database?

- (A). A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
- (B). A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically Commits that transaction.
- (C). DML statements always start new transactions.
- (D). DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.
- (E). An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL\*Plus.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.89** Examine these requirements:

1. Display book titles for books purchased before January 17, 2007 costing less than 500 or more than 1000.
2. Sort the titles by date of purchase, starting with the most recently purchased book.

Which two queries can be used?

- (A). SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price< 500 OR >1000) AND (purchase date< '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase date DESC;
- (B). SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price IN (500, 1000)) AND (purchase date < '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase\_date ASC;
- (C). SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price NOT BETWEEN 500 AND 1000) AND (purchase\_date< '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase\_date DESC;
- (D). SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price BETWEEN 500 AND 1000) AND (purchase\_date<'17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase\_date;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.90** Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- (A). A synonym cannot be created for a PL /SQL package.
- (B). A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.
- (C). A synonym can be available to all users .
- (D). A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.
- (E). Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.

**Answer:** A,C,D

**NO.91** Which statement will return the last sequence number generated by the EMP\_SEQ sequence?

- (A). SELECT NEXTVAL FROM emp\_seq;
- (B). SELECT CURRVAL FROM emp\_seq;
- (C). SELECT emp\_seq. CURRVAL FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT emp\_seq . NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** D

**NO.92** Examine this SQL statement

```
DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT 'dummy'
FROM emp history
WHERE employee_id = e. employee id);
```

Which two are true?

- (A). The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- (B). The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.
- (C). All existing rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted,
- (D). The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- (E). The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.93** Which three are true about subqueries?

- (A). A subquery can be used in a WHERE clause.
- (B). A subquery can be used in a HAVING clause.
- (C). =ANY can only evaluate the argument against a subquery if it returns two or more values.
- (D). <ANY returns true if the argument is less than the highest value returned by the subquery.
- (E). A subquery cannot be used in a FROM clause.
- (F). < any returns true if the argument is less than the lowest value returned by the subquery.
- (G). A subquery cannot be used in the select list.

**Answer:** A,B,D

**NO.94** Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES
FROM sales s, times t, channels ch, countries co
WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
AND s.country_id = co. country_id
AND s. channel_id = ch.channel_id
AND ch.channel_type IN ('Direct Sales', 'Internet')
AND t.month IN ('2000-09', '2000-10')
AND co.country_code IN ('GB', 'US')
```

Examine this output:

CHANNEL TYPE	MONTH	co	SALES
internet	2000-09	GB	16569
internet	2000-09	US	124224
internet	2000-09		140793
internet	2000-10	GB	14539
internet	2000-10	US	137054
internet			292387
Direct Sales	2000-09	GB	85223
Direct Sales	2000-09	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		723424
Direct Sales	2000-10	GB	91925
Direct Sales	2000-10	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?

- (A). GROUP BY ch.channel\_type, t.month, co.country code;
- (B). GROUP BY ch.channel\_type, ROLLUP (t month, co. country\_code) ;
- (C). GROUP BY CUBE (ch. channel\_type, t .month, co. country code);
- (D). GROUP BY ch. channel\_type, t.month, ROLLUP (co. country\_code) ;

**Answer:** B

**NO.95** Which statement will execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- (B). SELECT 3 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 3 ;
- (C). SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 3, 4;
- (D). SELECT 1 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 1, 2;

**Answer:** A

**NO.96** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
CUSTOMER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)
INSERT DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE TO\_CHAR(customer\_id) = '0001';
- (B). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = '0001';
- (C). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id = 0001;
- (D). SELECT FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = '01-JAN-19';
- (E). SELECT FROM customers WHERE insert\_date = DATE \*2019-01-01';
- (F). SELECT FROM customers WHERE TO\_DATE(insert\_date) = DATE '2019-01-01';

**Answer:** B,D,F

**NO.97** Examine the description of the transactions table:

Name	NULL?	TYPE
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS DATE, amount+100 "DUES" from transactions;
- (B). SELECT customer\_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction\_date AS DATE, amount+100 'DUES' from transactions;
- (C). SELECT customer\_id CUSTID, transaction\_date TRANS\_DATE, amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;
- (D). SELECT customer\_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction\_date AS "DATE", amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;
- (E). SELECT customer\_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction\_date AS TRANS\_DATE, amount+100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.98** The STORES table has a column START\_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START\_DATE is within the last 25 months. which WHERE clause can be used?

- (A). WHERE TO\_NUMBER(start\_date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- (B). WHERE ADD\_MONTHS(start\_date, 25) <= SYSDATE
- (C). WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start\_date) <= 25
- (D). WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN(start\_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

**Answer:** C

**NO.99** Which two statements are true?

- (A). All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.
- (B). All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.

- (C). CASE is a function and DECODE is not.
- (D). DECODE is a function and CASE is not.
- (E). Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.
- (F). Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.100** Which two statements will convert the string Hello world to ello wozid?

- (A). SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2, 1)) FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2)) FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT LOWER(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT SUBSTR('Hello world', 2) FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.101** The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column of data type number.

Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- (B). SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- (C). SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- (D). SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15),'Not available') from customers;
- (E). SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit,TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15),'NOT Available') FROM customers;

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.102** Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last name
FROM employees
ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)
THEN 'A'
ELSE last_name
END ,last_name DESC;
```

Which two statements are true?

- (A). The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.
- (B). The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in ascending order.
- (C). All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.
- (D). All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.
- (E). All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.
- (F). The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.

**Answer:** E,F

**NO.103** Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators?

- (A). Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression.
- (B). Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression.
- (C). The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statements.



- (D). NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression.  
 (E). The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.104** Which two statements are true about truncate and delete?

- (A). the result of a delete can be undone by issuing a rollback  
 (B). delete can use a where clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.  
 (C). TRUNCATE can use a where clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.  
 (D). truncate leaves any indexes on the table in an UNUSABLE STATE.  
 (E). the result of a truncate can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.105** 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 (-.9) inserts the value as -.9.  
 (B). INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (0.999) produces an error.  
 (C). INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (-10) produces an error.  
 (D). INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (87654. 556) inserts the value as 87654.6.  
 (E). INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (0.551) inserts the value as .55.  
 (F). INSERT INTO rate\_list VALUES (-99.99) inserts the value as 99.99.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.106** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which two statements will run successfully?

- (A). SELECT 'The first\_name is ' || first\_name || ' FROM employees ;  
 (B). SELECT 'The first\_name is ' || first\_name || ' FROM employees ;  
 (C). SELECT 'The first\_name is ' || first\_name || ' FROM employees ;  
 (D). SELECT 'The first\_name is ' || first\_name || ' FROM employees ;  
 (E). SELECT 'The first\_name is \' || first\_name || \' FROM employees ;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.107** Which two are true about unused columns?

- (A). The DESCRIBE command displays unused columns  
 (B). A primary key column cannot be set to unused.  
 (C). A query can return data from unused columns, but no DML is possible on those columns.  
 (D). Once a column has been set to unused, a new column with the same name can be added to the

table.

- (E). A foreign key column cannot be set to unused.
- (F). Unused columns retain their data until they are dropped

**Answer:** D,F

**NO.108** Examine this query:

```
SELECT SUBSTR (SYSDATE,1,5) 'Result' FROM DUAL
```

Which statement is true?

- (A). It fails unless the expression is modified to TO-CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE,1,5))
- (B). It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR (TO\_ CHAR(SYSDATE),1,5)
- (C). It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR (TO\_ CHAR(TRUNC(SYSDATE)),1,5)
- (D). It executes successfully with an implicit data type conversion

**Answer:** D

**NO.109** 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 primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- (B). The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- (C). The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
- (D). The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- (E). The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.110** Examine the description of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM books_transactions
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

- (A). WHERE (borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM') OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102');
- (B). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102');
- (C). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102');
- (D). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' AND (member\_id = 'A101' OR member\_id = 'A102');
- (E). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' AND member\_id = 'A101' OR member\_id = 'A102';

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.111** Which two are true about the USING clause when joining tables?

- (A). All column names in a USING clause must be qualified with a table name or table alias.
- (B). It can never be used with a natural join.
- (C). It is used to specify an equijoin of columns that have the same name in both tables.
- (D). It can never be used with a full outer join.
- (E). It is used to specify an explicit join condition involving operators.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.112** You have been asked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

- 1: Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
- 2: Store a loan period of up to 10 years
- 3: Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid Which data type should you use?

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

**Answer:** E

**NO.113** Which two are true?

- (A). CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.
- (B). FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

- (C). CONCAT joins two character strings together.
- (D). INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.
- (E). INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.
- (F). FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.114** Which three are true about dropping columns from a table?

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

**Answer:** B,C,F

**NO.115** Examine this SQL statement:

```
UPDATE orders o
  SET customer_name =
    (SELECT cust_last_name
     FROM customers
    WHERE
customer_id=o.customer_id);
```

Which two are true?

- (A). The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.
- (B). All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.
- (C). The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.
- (D). The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- (E). The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.116** Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)?

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

**Answer:** B,C,F

**NO.117** Which two are true about multiple table INSERT statements?

- (A). They always use subqueries.
- (B). They can transform a row from a source table into multiple rows in a target table.
- (C). The conditional INSERT FIRST statement always inserts a row into a single table.
- (D). The conditional INSERT ALL statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows

(E). The unconditional INSERT ALL statement must have the same number of columns in both the source and target tables.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.118** Which two statements are true about single row functions?

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

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.119** Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE ID	LAST NAME	MONTHLY SATARY	MONTHLY COMMISSION PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	Lorentz	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL >

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- (A). SELECT last name,  
(monthly salary\*12) + (monthly\_commission\_pct \* 12) AS  
annual comp  
FROM employees  
;
- (B). SELECT last\_name (monthly\_salary+ monthly\_commission \_ pct) \*12 AS annual\_  
FROM employees ;
- (C). SELECT last name, (monthly\_salary \*12) + (monthly\_salary \* 12 \* NVL  
(monthly commission pct,0) ) As annual \_ comp  
FROM employees;
- (D). SELECT last\_name, monthly\_salary\*12) + (monthly\_salary \* 12 \* Monthly commission \_Pct) AS  
annual\_comp  
FROM employees;

**Answer:** C

**NO.120** Examine this data in the EMPLOYERS table:

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
1	Smith	1000	10
2	Jones	2000	10
3	Marhkham	1500	20
4	Black	1300	20

Which statement will execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT dept\_id, MAX (Last\_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id

- (B). SELECT dept\_id, LENGTH (last\_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id  
 (C). SELECT dept\_id, STDDEV (last\_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id  
 (D). SELECT dept\_id, INSTR (last\_name,'A'), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id

**Answer:** A

**NO.121** You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.
2. GRANT the permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

- (A). GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;  
 (B). GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;  
 (C). GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;  
 (D). GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;  
 (E). GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew;  
 (F). GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

**Answer:** F

**NO.122** Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database?

- (A). DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.  
 (B). A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.  
 (C). An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL\*PLUS  
 (D). DML statements always start new transactions.  
 (E). A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.123** In your session, the NLS.\_DAE\_FORMAT is DD- MM- YYYY. There are 86400 seconds in a day. Examine

this result:

DATE

02-JAN-2020

Which statement returns this?

- (A). SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '86410' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date"  
 FROM DUAL;  
 (B). SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY - INTERVAL '360' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date"  
 FROM DUAL;  
 (C). SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date"  
 FROM DUAL;  
 (D). SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date"  
 FROM DUAL;  
 (E). SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date"



FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** C

**NO.124** Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(serial_no NUMBER UNIQUE,
order_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY ,
order_date DATE NOT NULL,
status VARCHAR2 (10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),
product_id NUMBER REFERENCES products (product_id),
order_total NUMBER);
```

On which two columns of the table will an index be created automatically?

- (A). SERIAL\_NO
- (B). ORDER\_DATE
- (C). PRODUCT\_ID
- (D). ORDER TOTAL
- (E). ORDER\_ID
- (F). STATUS

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.125** Which three are true about privileges and roles?

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

**Answer:** D,E,G

**NO.126** Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

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

Which two statements execute without errors?

- (A). 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);
- (B). 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);
(C). 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);
(D). 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)

```

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.127** Which two statements are true regarding the UNION ALL operators?

- (A). NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- (B). Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator
- (C). The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical.
- (D). The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical
- (E). The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.128** Examine this query which executes successfully;

```

Select job,deptno from emp
Union all
Select job,deptno from jobs_history;
What will be the result?

```

- (A). It will return rows from both select statements after eliminating duplicate rows.
- (B). It will return rows common to both select statements.
- (C). It will return rows both select statements including duplicate rows.
- (D). It will return rows that are not common to both select statements.

**Answer:** C

**NO.129** Which three statements are true about built-in data types?

- (A). A VARCHAR2 blank-pads column values only if the data stored is non-numeric and contains no special characters.
- (B). The default length for a CHAR column is always one character.
- (C). A VARCHAR2 column definition does not require the length to be specified.
- (D). A BLOB stores unstructured binary data within the database.
- (E). A CHAR column definition does not require the length to be specified.
- (F). A BFILE stores unstructured binary data in operating system files.

**Answer:** B,D,F

**NO.130** Examine this SQL statement:



```
SELECT cust_id, cus_last_name "Last Name"  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 10  
UNION
```

```
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully.

- (A). ORDERBY 2, 1
- (B). ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"
- (C). ORDER BY 2,cust\_id
- (D). ORDER BY CUST\_NO
- (E). ORDER BY "Last Name"

**Answer:** A,C,E

**NO.131** Which statements is true about using functions in WHERE and HAVING?

- (A). using single-row functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- (B). using single-row functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- (C). using aggregate functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- (D). using aggregate functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.132** Examine this business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and earth project can have multiple students.

You must decide an Entity Relationship (ER) model for optional data storage and allow generating reports in this format:

STUDENT\_ID FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME PROJECT\_ID PROJECT\_NAME PROJECT\_TASK Which two statements are true?

- (A). An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT\_ID and PROJECT\_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- (B). The ER must have a many-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1-to-many relationships.
- (C). PROJECT\_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- (D). The ER must have a 1-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- (E). STUDENT\_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.133** Which two statements are true about Oracle databases and SQL?

- (A). Updates performed by a database user can be rolled back by another user by using the ROLLBACK command.
- (B). The database guarantees read consistency at select level on user-created tables.
- (C). When you execute an UPDATE statement, the database instance locks each updated row.
- (D). A query can access only tables within the same schema.
- (E). A user can be the owner of multiple schemas in the same database.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.134** Which two queries only return CUBE?

- (A). SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight >= min\_weight AND weight < max\_weight;
- (B). SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight > min\_weight;
- (C). SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight BETWEEN min\_weight AND max\_weight;
- (D). SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight < max\_weight;
- (E). SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON NOT (weight > max\_weight);

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.135** Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause?

- (A). An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.
- (B). An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort
- (C). An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort
- (D). By default an ORDERBY clause sorts rows in ascending order
- (E). An ORDR BY clause will always precede a HAVI NG clause if both are used in the same top-level

**Answer:** B,C,D

**NO.136** Table ORDER\_ITEMS contains columns ORDER\_ID, UNIT\_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER

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 two statements are true?

- (A). Statement 2 returns only one row of output.
- (B). Both the statement given the same output.
- (C). Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL,
- (D). Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.
- (E). Statement 1 returns only one row of output.

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.137** Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries?

- (A). SELECT last\_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE ROWNUM<=3
- (B). SELECT last\_name,salary  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY salary  
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;
- (C). SELECT last\_name,salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE ROWNUM<=3  
ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);
- (D). SELECT last\_name,salary

FROM (SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY salary)  
 (E). SELECT last\_name,salary  
 FROM employees  
 FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY  
 ORDER BY salary;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.138** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER Id	CUSTOMER_ NAME
10	MARK
20	Mandy
30	Mary
40	MARVIN
50	MARTIN

Which two SELECT statements will return these results:

CUSTOMER\_ NAME

-----

Mandy

Mary

- (A). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE customer\_ name LIKE ' % a % ' ;
- (B). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE customer name LIKE 'Ma%' ;
- (C). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE customer\_ name='\*Ma\*';
- (D). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE UPPER (customer\_ name ) LIKE 'MA\*.' ;
- (E). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE customer name LIKE 'Ma\*';
- (F). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE UPPER (customer name) LIKE 'MA&';
- (G). SELECT customer\_ name FROM customers WHERE customer\_ name KIKE .\*Ma\*';

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.139** 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)

- (A). SELECT (COUNT(list\_price) FROM Product\_information WHERE list\_price=NULL;
- (B). SELECT count(nvl( list\_price,0)) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price is null;
- (C). SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price) FROM product\_information WHERE list\_price is null.
- (D). BELECT COUNT(list\_price) FROM product\_information where list\_price is NULL;

**Answer:** B

**NO.140** Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS TABLE:

You want to display the unique is promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used?

- (A). SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- (B). SELECT promo\_cost, promo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1

- (C). SELECT promo\_category, DISTINCT promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;  
 (D). select DISTINCT promo\_category|| 'has' || promo\_cost as COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;  
 (E). SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost || 'in' || DISTINCT promo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.141** Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data?

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

**Answer:** C,D,E,G

**NO.142** Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences?

- (A). DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.  
 (B). REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.  
 (C). INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.  
 (D). SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.  
 (E). ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.143** Examine this statement, which executes successfully:

In which order are the rows displayed?

- (A). sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME  
 (B). sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME and AVGSAL  
 (C). sorted by DEPARTMENT\_NAME and MAXSAL  
 (D). sorted by AVGSAL  
 (E). Sorted by MAXSAL

**Answer:** D

**NO.144** Which three statements are true about built-in data types?

- (A). A VARCHAR2 blank pads column values only if the data stored is non-numeric and contains no special characters  
 (B). A BFILE stores unstructured binary data in operating system files  
 (C). A CHAR column definition does not require the length to be specified  
 (D). The default length for a CHAR column is always one character  
 (E). A VARCHAR2 column definition does not require the length to be specified  
 (F). A BLOB stores unstructured binary data within the database

**Answer:** B,D,F

**NO.145** Which two are true about using constraints?

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

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.146** Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUST\_NAME

-----

Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You want to display the CUST\_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result?

- (A). WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')
- (B). WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- (C). WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')
- (D). WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'
- (E). WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.147** Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries?

(A). SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY

ORDER BY salary;

(B). SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary

FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;

(C). SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE

ORDER BY SELECT

ROWNUM <= 3

salary FROM

employees);

(D). SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM

```
(SELECT" FROM employees ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=3
(E). SELECT last_ name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM <=3
ORDER BY salary
```

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.148** Examine the data in the EMP table:

ENO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1001	John	12000	10
1002	Sam	40000	20
1003	Daniel	12000	20
1004	Andrea	5000	10

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "Department", AVG(sal) AS AverageSalary, MAX(sal) AS "Max Salary"
FROM emp
WHERE sal >= 12000
GROUP BY "Department "
ORDER BY AverageSalary;
Why does an error occur?
```

- (A). An alias name must not be used in an ORDER BY clause.
- (B). An alias name must not contain space characters.
- (C). An alias name must not be used in a GROUP BY clause.
- (D). An alias name must always be specified in quotes.

**Answer:** C

**NO.149** Examine this partial command:

```
CREATE TABLE cust (
    cust_id    NUMBER(2),
    credit_limit NUMBER(10)
)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
```

Which two clauses are required for this command to execute successfully?

- (A). the DEFAULT DIRECTORY clause
- (B). the REJECT LIMIT clause
- (C). the LOCATION clause
- (D). the ACCESS PARAMETERS clause
- (E). the access driver TYPE clause

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.150** The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP\_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE\_DATE of data type DATE

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

The NLS\_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first

day of the week Which query can be used?

- (A). SELECT emp\_id,NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date,6),'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- (B). SELECT emp\_id,ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date,6), NEXT\_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- (C). SELECT emp\_id,NEXT\_DAY(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(hire\_date,SYSDATE),6) FROM employees;
- (D). SELECT emp\_id,NEXT\_DAY(ADD\_MONTHS(hire\_date,6),1) FROM employees;

**Answer:** A

**NO.151** Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on entity relationship diagram (ERD)?

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

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.152** Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE countryid=10
UNION
SELECT custid CUSTNO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE countryid=30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses, any one of which can complete the query successfully.

- (A). ORDER BY "CUST NO"
- (B). ORDER BY 2, cust\_id
- (C). ORDERBY2, 1
- (D). ORDER BY "Last Name"
- (E). ORDER BY CUSTNO

**Answer:** B,C,D

**NO.153** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER (7,2)

The session time zone is the same as the database server

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years?

- (A). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire\_date) / 365 > 5
- (B). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire\_date) / 365 >
- (C). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT\_DATE - hire\_date) / 365 > 5
- (D). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire\_date) / 12 > 3



- (E). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire\_data / 12 > 3  
 (F). SELECT employee\_name FROM employees WHERE (CUNACV\_DATE - hire\_data / 12 > 3

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.154** Choose the best answer.

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, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, join\_date;  
 (B). SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
 (C). SELECT dept\_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;  
 (D). SELECT dept\_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Answer:** A

**NO.155** You execute these commands:

CREATE TABLE customers (customer\_id INTEGER, customer\_name VARCHAR2 (20));

INSERT INTO customers VALUES (1, 'Customer1');

SAVEPOINT post\_insert;

INSERT INTO customers VALUES (2, 'Customer2');

<TODO>

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM customers;

Which two, used independently, can replace <TODO> so the query returns 1?

- (A). ROLLBACK;  
 (B). COMMIT;  
 (C). ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT post\_insert;  
 (D). COMMIT TO SAVEPOINT post\_insert;  
 (E). ROLLBACK TO post\_insert;

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.156** Which three statements about roles are true?

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

**Answer:** B,D,G

**NO.157** Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE hiredate > 61*
```

Which two methods should yours to prevent prompting for hire date value when this queries executed?

- (A). Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.
- (B). Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.
- (C). Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.
- (D). Replace 's1' with &1'in the query:
- (E). Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.
- (F). Use the DEFINE command before executing the query

**Answer:** C,F

**NO.158** Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT?

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

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.159** Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions?

- (A). A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero
- (B). They cannot be used in the values clause of an insert statement\*
- (C). They can be nested.
- (D). A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to null.
- (E). They cannot be used in group by clauses.
- (F). They can be used as default values for columns in a create table statement.

**Answer:** C,D,E

**NO.160** Which two tasks require subqueries?

- (A). Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete.
- (B). Display suppliers whose PROD\_LIST\_PRICE is less than 1000.
- (C). Display the number of products whose PROD\_LIST\_PRICE is more than the average PROD\_LIST\_PRICE.
- (D). Display the minimum PROD\_LIST\_PRICE for each product status.
- (E). Display products whose PROD\_MIN\_PRICE is more than the average PROD\_LIST\_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.161** Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

INVOICE_ID	CURRENCY_CODE	RAISED_DATE
1	EUR	01-JAN-2019
2	USD	01-FEB-2019
3	JPY	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the CURRENCIES table:

CURRENCY\_CODE

-----

JPY

GPB

CAD

EUR

USD

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIES that are not present in INVOICES?

(A). SELECT currency\_ code FROM currencies

MINUS

SELECT currency\_ code FROM invoices;

(B). SELECT \* FROM currencies

WHERE NOT EXISTS (

SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency\_ code = currency\_ code);

(C). SELECT currency\_ code FROM currencies

INTERSECT

SELECT currency\_ code FROM invoices;

(D). SELECT \* FROM currencies

MINUS

SELECT \* FROM invoices;

**Answer:** A

**NO.162** Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

(A). A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

(B). Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

(C). A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

(D). A sequence can issue duplicate values.

(E). Sequences can always have gaps.

(F). A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

**Answer:** A,D,E

**NO.163** Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

(A). Foreign key columns allow null values.

(B). Unique key columns allow null values

(C). Primary key columns allow null values.

(D). Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.

(E). Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.164** SELECT \*

FROM bricks,colors;

Which two statements are true?

- (A). You can add an ON clause with a join condition.
- (B). You can add a WHERE clause with filtering criteria.
- (C). It returns the number of rows in BRICKS plus the number of rows in COLORS.
- (D). You can add a USING clause with a join condition.
- (E). It returnsthe same rows as SELECT \* FROM bricks CROSS JOIN colors.

**Answer:** B,E**NO.165** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date=DATE'2019-01-01';
- (B). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id='0001';
- (C). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE TO\_DATE(insert\_date)=DATE'2019-01-01';
- (D). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE insert\_date'01-JAN-19';
- (E). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE customer\_id=0001;
- (F). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE TO\_CHAR(customer\_id)='0001';

**Answer:** B,C,D**NO.166** The ORDERS table has a column ORDER\_DATE of date type DATE The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR

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

- (A). WHERE ordet\_date> TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6),'MON DD YYYY')
- (B). WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'MON DD YYYY') ='JAN 20 2019';
- (C). WHERE order\_date> TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2018','MON DD YYYY');
- (D). WHERE order\_date IN (TO\_DATE ('Oct 21 2018','MON DD YYYY'), TO\_CHAR('Nov 21 2018','MON DD YYYY'));
- (E). WHERE order\_date> TO\_DATE(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY');

**Answer:** B,C**NO.167** Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

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

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1,

Some sales data is duplicated In both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALIES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

- (A). SUBTRACT
- (B). INTERSECT
- (C). UNION ALL

- (D). MINUS
- (E). UNION

**Answer:** D

**NO.168** Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?

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

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.169** Which three statements are true?

- (A). The COMMISSION column can contain negative values .
- (B). The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.
- (C). The SALARY column must have a value .
- (D). An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.
- (E). The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.
- (F). The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS .
- (G). The DNAME column has a unique constraint.

**Answer:** A,C,F

**NO.170** Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)?

- (A). There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.
- (B). The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.
- (C). Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.
- (D). None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.
- (E). The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.171** Examine this query:

SELECT TRUNC (ROUND(156.00,-2),-1) FROM DUAL; What is the result?

- (A). 16
- (B). 160
- (C). 150
- (D). 200
- (E). 100

**Answer:** D

**NO.172** In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO\_ BEGIN\_ DATE column is of data type and the default date format is DD-MON-RR

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO\_ BEGIN\_DATE in a query?

- (A). TONUMBER (PROMO BEGIN\_DATE) - 5 will return a number
- (B). PROMO\_ BEGIN\_DATE - 5 will return a date
- (C). PROMO\_ BEGIN\_DATE - SYSDATE will return a number
- (D). PROMO\_ BEGIN\_DATE - SYSDATE will return an error
- (E). TODATE(PROMO BEGIN\_DATE \*5) will return a date

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.173** Which two statements about INVISIBLE indexes are true?

- (A). an INVISIBLE Index consumes no storage
- (B). You can only create one INVISIBLE index on the same column list
- (C). The query optimizer never considers INVISIBLE Indexes when determining execution plans
- (D). You use ALTER INDEX to make an INVISIBLE Index VISIBLE
- (E). All INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements maintain entries in the index

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.174** 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 10.
- (B). There is no row containing fountain pen.
- (C). There is no row containing pencil.
- (D). The code for pen is 1.
- (E). The code for fountain pen is 3
- (F). There is no row containing pen

**Answer:** A,C,E

**NO.175** Examine the description of the ORDER\_ITEMS table:

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

Examine this incomplete query:

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

Which two can replace <clause> so the query completes successfully?

- (A). quantity
- (B). quantity, unit\_price
- (C). total\_paid
- (D). product\_id
- (E). quantity \* unit\_price

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.176** 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 system privileges available in the user session.
- (D). It contains the current object privileges available in the user session.

**Answer:** C

**NO.177** Which three are true?

- (A). LAST\_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current ,month onlyu.
- (B). CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.
- (C). ADD\_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.
- (D). ADD\_MONTHS works with a character string that can be implicitly converted to a DATE data type.
- (E). LAST\_DAY return the date of the last day the previous month only.
- (F). CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- (G). LAST\_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.

**Answer:** B,C,G

**NO.178** Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- (A). A synonym can have a synonym.
- (B). All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
- (C). Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.
- (D). A synonym can be created on an object in a package.
- (E). A synonym has an object number.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.179** What is true about non-equi join statement performance?

- (A). The between condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
- (B). The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL: 1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.



- (C). The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.
- (D). The between condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.
- (E). Table aliases can improve performance.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.180** Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2 FROM dual d1 CROSS JOIN dual d2 CROSS JOIN dual d3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- (A). 0 rows
- (B). an error
- (C). 8 rows
- (D). 6 rows
- (E). 1 row
- (F). 3 rows

**Answer:** E

**NO.181** Which is true about the & and && prefixes with substitution variables?

- (A). & can prefix a substitution variable name only in queries. DML
- (B). An & prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced twice in the same query, will prompt for a value twice .
- (C). The && prefix will not prompt for a value even if the substitution variable is not previously defined in the session.
- (D). An && prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced multiple times in multiple queries, will prompt for a value once per query.
- (E). Both & and && can prefix a substitution variable name in queries and DML statements.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.182** Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF triggers defined?

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

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.183** For each employee in department 90 you want to display:

1. their last name
2. the number of complete weeks they have been employed

The output must be sorted by the number of weeks, starting with the longest serving employee first.Which statement will accomplish this?

- (A). SELECT last\_name, TRUNC( (SYSDATE - hire\_date) 1 7) AS tenure  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 90  
ORDER BY tenure ;
- (B). SELECT last\_name, ROUND( (SYSDATE - hire\_date) 1 7) AS tenure  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 90  
ORDER BY tenure ;
- (C). SELECT last\_name, ROUND( (SYSDATE - hire\_date) 17) AS tenure  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 90  
ORDER BY tenure DESC;
- (D). SELECT last\_name, TRUNC ( (SYSDATE - - hire\_date) 1 7) AS tenure  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 90  
ORDER BY tenure DESC;

**Answer:** D

**NO.184** Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	NULL?	TYPE
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8,2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTS table in read-only mode. Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS?

- (A). ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry\_date;
- (B). CREATE INDEX price\_idx on products (price);
- (C). ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED(expiry\_date);
- (D). TRUNCATE TABLE products;
- (E). ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS
- (F). DROP TABLE products

**Answer:** B,E,F

**NO.185** 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). SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.
- (B). CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE.
- (C). CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
- (D). SYSDATE and CURRENT\_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.
- (E). CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds.

(F). SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.186** Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types

- (A). INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
- (B). The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.
- (C). INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year.
- (D). The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.
- (E). INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.
- (F). INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.

**Answer:** E,F

**NO.187** You have the privileges to create any type of synonym.

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

- (A). CREATE GLOBAL SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;
- (B). CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;
- (C). CREATE SYNONYM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;
- (D). CREATE SYNONYM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee\_records;
- (E). CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR hcm. employee\_records;

**Answer:** E

**NO.188** Which two statements are true about CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP?

- (A). The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- (B). The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.
- (C). It returns the same date as CURRENT\_DATE.
- (D). The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- (E). It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP
- (F). It always returns the same value as SYSTIMESTAMP

**Answer:** D,F

**NO.189** Which two statements are true about a full outer join?

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

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.190** 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 character.

Which query can be used?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city ='D\_%';
- (B). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city ='%D\_%';
- (C). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE'D %';
- (D). SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE'D\_%';

**Answer:** C

**NO.191** In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO\_BEGTN\_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE contained in a query?

- (A). TO\_NUMBER(PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE)-5 will return number
- (B). TO\_DATE(PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE \* 5) will return a date
- (C). PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE-SYSDATE will return a number.
- (D). PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE-5 will return a date.
- (E). PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE-SYSDATE will return an error.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.192** The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table.Which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly,the CUST\_ID and TIME\_ID columns are Also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, I cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

```
AS SELECT I prod_id,cust_id,time_id FROM sales.
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

**Answer:** B

**NO.193** 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 where in QUANTITY ON HAND is less than five.

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

- (A). SELECT product id, quantity on hand, supplier id  
FROM product information  
NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity .on hand < 5;
- (B). 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;
- (C). 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;
- (D). 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;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.194** Which two statements are true about \* TABLES views?

- (A). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in ALL TABLES.
- (B). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in DBA TABLES.
- (C). USER TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (D). All TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- (E). You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in USER TABLES.
- (F). All users can query DBA TABLES successfully.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.195** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

Which statement increases each employee's SALARY by the minimum SALARY for their DEPARTMENT\_ID?

- (A). UPDATE employees e1  
SET salary =(SELECT e2. salary + MIN(e2.salary)  
FROM employees e2  
WHERE e1.department\_id = e2. department\_id GROUP BY e2. department\_id) ;
- (B). UPDATE employees e1  
SET salary = salary +  
(SELECT MIN(e1. salary)  
FROM employees e2  
WHERE e1.department\_id = e2 .department\_id);

(C). UPDATE employees e1  
 SET salary = salary+(SELECT MIN (salary)  
 FROM employees e2) ;  
 (D). UPDATE employees e1  
 SET salary=  
 (SELECT e1.salary + MIN(e2.salary)  
 FROM employees e2  
 WHERE e1. department\_ id = e2.department\_id);

**Answer:** D

**NO.196** Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE \_DATAPUMP access driver?

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

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.197** Examine this partial command:

```
CREATE TABLE cust(  

  cust_id NUMBER(2),  

  credit_limit NUMBER(10)  

  ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
```

Which two clauses are required for this command to execute successfully?

- (A). the ACCESS PARAMETERS clause
- (B). the DEFAULT DIRECTORY clause
- (C). the access driver TYPE clause
- (D). the LOCATION clause
- (E). the REJECT LIMIT clause

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.198** Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions?

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

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.199** Which two queries will result in an error?

- (A). SELECT FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES;
- (B). SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES;

(C). SELECT LAST\_NAME,12 \* SALARY AS ANNUAL\_SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE ANNUAL\_SALARY > 100000  
ORDER BY 12 \* SALARY ;

(D). SELECT LAST\_NAME,12 \* SALARY AS ANNUAL\_SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE 12 \* SALARY > 100000  
ORDER BY ANNUAL\_SALARY;

(E). SELECT LAST\_NAME,12 \* SALARY AS ANNUAL\_SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE 12 \* SALARY > 100000  
ORDER BY 12 \* SALARY;

(F). SELECT LAST\_NAME,12 \* SALARY AS ANNUAL\_SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE ANNUAL\_SALARY > 100000  
ORDER BY ANNUAL\_SALARY;

**Answer:** C,F

**NO.200** Which two statements are true about an Oracle database?

- (A). A table can have multiple primary keys.
- (B). A table can have multiple foreign keys.
- (C). A NUMBER column without data has a zero value.
- (D). A column definition can specify multiple data types.
- (E). A VARCHAR2 column without data has a NULL value.

**Answer:** B,E

**NO.201** Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT prod\_id, exp\_date FROM products  
UNION ALL  
SELECT prod\_id, NULL FROM new\_products;
- (B). SELECT prod\_id, prod\_name FROM products  
INTERSECT  
SELECT 100, prod\_name FROM newproducts;
- (C). SELECT \* FROM products  
UNION  
SELECT \* FROM new\_products;
- (D). SELECT k FROM products  
MINUS  
SELECT prod\_id FROM new\_products;
- (E). SELECT prod\_id FROM products  
UNION ALL  
SELECT prod\_id, prod\_name FROM new\_products;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.202** which three statements are true regarding single row subqueries?

- (A). THEY CAN BE USED in the where clause.



- (B). A SQL STATEMENT MAY HAVE MULTIPLE SINGLE ROW SUBQUERY BLOCKS.
- (C). THEY MUST BE PLACED ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE COMPARISON OPERATOR OR CONDITION.
- (D). they must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.
- (E). THEY CAN BE USED IN THE HAVING CLAUSE
- (F). they must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.203** Which two are true about queries using set operators such as UNION?

- (A). An expression in the first SELECT list must have a column alias for the expression
- (B). CHAR columns of different lengths used with a set operator return a VARCHAR2 value equal to the longest CHAR value.
- (C). Queries using set operators do not perform implicit conversion across data type groups (e.g. character, numeric)
- (D). In a query containing multiple set operators INTERSECT always takes precedence over UNION and UNION ALL
- (E). All set operators are valid on columns all data types.

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.204** Choose two

Examine the description of the PRODUCT DETAILS table:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

- (A). PRODUCT\_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- (B). EXPIRY\_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- (C). EXPIRY\_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it
- (D). PRODUCT\_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it
- (E). PRODUCT\_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- (F). PRODUCT\_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.205** Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

- (A). It processes NULLS in the selected columns.
- (B). INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.
- (C). It ignores NULLS.
- (D). Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.

**Answer:** A

**NO.206** Which two are true about granting privilege on objects?

- (A). The owner of an object acquires all object privilege on that object by default.
- (B). The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.
- (C). A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY

constraints using that table.

(D). An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.

(E). An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of object.

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.207** Examine these two queries and their output:

SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;

Deptno	Dname
10	accounting
20	research
30	sales
40	operations

SELECT ename, job, deptno FROM emp ORDER BY deptno;

Ename	job	deptno
CLARK	MANAGER	10
KING	PRESIDENT	10
MILLER	CLERK	10
JONES	MANAGER	20

Now examine this query:

SELECT ename, dname

FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept WHERE job = 'MANAGER';

AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20) ;

(A). 64

(B). 6

(C). 3

(D). 12

**Answer:** B

**NO.208** Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database?

(A). A SELECT statement cannot contain a where clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query

(B). Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped

(C). Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.

(D). Views have no segment.

(E). Views have no object number.

(F). A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.

**Answer:** B,D,F

**NO.209** Examine the data in the ORDERS table:

ORDER_ID	ORDER DATE
-----	-----
1	<null>
2	<null>
3	01-JAN-2019
4	01-FEB-2019
5	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

INVOICE_ID	ORDER_ID	ORDER DATE
-----	-----	-----
1	1	<null>
2	2	01-JAN-2019
3	3	<null>
4	4	01-FEB-2019
5	5	01-APR-2019

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
INTERSECT
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices;
```

Which two rows will it return?

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

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.210** Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - INTERVAL '1' MINUTE FROM DUAL;
- (D). select INTERVAL '1' DAY +INTERVAL '1' MONTH FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT SYSDATE "INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.211** You execute these commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables will you be prompted?

- (A). none
- (B). &hiredate and &mgr\_id
- (C). only &hiredate
- (D). only &mgr\_id

**Answer:** D

**NO.212** Evaluate these commands which execute successfully CREATE SEQUENCE ord\_seq

INCREMENT BY 1

START WITH 1

MAXVALUE 100000

CYCLE

CACHE 5000;

Create table ord\_items(

ord\_no number(4) default ord\_seq.nextval not null,

Item\_no number(3),

Qty number(3),

Expiry\_date date,

Constraint it\_pk primary key(ord\_no,item\_no),

Constraint ord\_fk foreign key (ord\_no) references orders(ord\_no));

Which two statements are true about the ORD\_ITEMS table and the ORD\_SEQ sequence?

(A). Any user inserting rows into table ORD\_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD\_SEQ.

(B). Column ORD\_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD\_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD\_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD\_NO.

(C). Sequence ORD\_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times

(D). IF sequence ORD\_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD\_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD\_ITEMS.

(E). Sequence ORD\_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.213** Which is the default column or columns for sorting output from compound queries using SET operators such as INTERSECT in a SQL statement?

(A). The first column in the last SELECT of the compound query

(B). The first NUMBER column in the first SELECT of the compound query

(C). The first VARCHAR2 column in the first SELECT of the compound query

(D). The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query

(E). The first NUMBER or VARCHAR2 column in the last SELECT of the compound query

**Answer:** D

**NO.214** You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON' ),' dd"Monday for" fmMonth rrr') FROM DUAL;
```

What is the result?

(A). It executes successfully but does not return any result.

(B). It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.

(C). It generates an error.

(D). It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.

**Answer:** B

**NO.215** Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_HEX_VALUE	COLOR_NAME
FF0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK_ID	COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
1	EF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

- (A). All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.
- (B). All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.
- (C). CASE is a function and DECODE is not.
- (D). DECODE is a function and CASE is not.
- (E). Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.
- (F). Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.216** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- (A). SELECT salary + 120.50 FROM employees;
- (B). SELECT SUBSTR(join date, 1, 2)- 10 FROM employees;
- (C). SELECT join date 11.'11 salary FROM employees;
- (D). SELECT join date FROM employees where join date > \*10-02-2018\*;
- (E). SELECT join date + 20 FROM employees;

**Answer:** D

**NO.217** Which two statements are true about the order by clause when used with a sql statement containing a set operator such as union?

- (A). column positions must be used in the order by clause.
- (B). 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.
- (C). Each select statement in the compound query must have its own order by clause.
- (D). only column names from the first select statement in the compound query are recognized.
- (E). Each select statement in the compound query can have its own order by clause.

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.218** You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE dept;
```

Which two are true?

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

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.219** Which two are true about creating tables in an Oracle database?

- (A). A create table statement can specify the maximum number of rows the table will contain.
- (B). The same table name can be used for tables in different schemas.
- (C). A system privilege is required.
- (D). Creating an external table will automatically create a file using the specified directory and file name.
- (E). A primary key constraint is mandatory.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.220** You execute these commands successfully:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE invoices _ gtt
```

```
( customer id INTEGER,
```

```
invoice_ total NUMBER (10, 2)
```

```
) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;
```

```
INSERT INTO invoices_ gtt VALUES (1, 100);
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Which two are true?

- (A). You can add a foreign key to the table.
- (B). When you terminate your session, the row will be deleted.
- (C). To drop the table in this session, you must first truncate it.
- (D). You can add a column to the table in this session.
- (E). Other sessions can view the committed row.

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.221** Examine this list of queries:

Which two statements are true?

- (A). 1 and 4 give the same result.
- (B). 2 returns the value 20.
- (C). 2 and 3 give the same result.
- (D). 3 returns an error.
- (E). 1 and 4 give different results.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.222** Which three are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences?

- (A). UPDATE can be granted only on tables and views.
- (B). DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- (C). REFERENCES can be granted only on tables and views.
- (D). INSERT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- (E). SELECT can be granted only on tables and views.
- (F). ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

**Answer:** A,C,F

**NO.223** Evaluate the following SQL statement

```
SQL>SELECT promo_id, prom_category FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category='Internet' ORDER BY promo_id
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category FROM Pomotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
```

```
SELECT promoid, promocategory 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 descend ignore of PROMO CATEGORY.
- (B). It produces an error because positional, notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SBT 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.

**Answer:** D

**NO.224** You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time It is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed. The variables used in your

query are never undefined in your session . Which query can be used?

- (A). SELECT &col1, &col2  
FROM &&table  
WHERE &condition;
- (B). SELECT &col1, &col2  
FROM "&table"  
WHERE &condition;
- (C). SELECT &&col1,&&col2  
FROM &table  
WHERE &&condition= &&cond;
- (D). SELECT '&co11','&&co12'  
FROM &table  
WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
- (E). SELECT&&col1, &&col2  
FROM &table  
WHERE &&condition;



**Answer:** A

**NO.225** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
EMPLOYEE NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which statement will fail?

- (A). SELECT department\_id, COUNT (\*)  
FROM employees  
HAVING department\_id <> 90 AND COUNT(\*) >= 3  
GROUP BY department\_id;
- (B). SELECT department\_id, COUNT (\*)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id <> 90 AND COUNT(\*) >= 3  
GROUP BY department\_id;
- (C). SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id <> 90 HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 3  
GROUP BY department\_id;
- (D). SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id <> 90 GROUP BY department\_id  
HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 3;

**Answer:** B

**NO.226** Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE view emp80 AS
SELECT
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

- (A). DELETE FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id = 90;
- (B). SELECT  
FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id = 90;
- (C). SELECT  
FROM emp80  
WHERE department\_id = 80;
- (D). UPDATE emp80  
SET department\_id = 80;  
WHERE department\_id = 90;

**Answer:** D

**NO.227** Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_ HEX VALUE	COLOR NAME
FE0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK ID	COLOR_ RGB_ HEX_ VALUE
1	FF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

(A). SELECT.

FROM bricks b

RIGHT JOIN colors c

ON b. color \_rgb\_ hex\_ value = c. rgb hex\_ value;

(B). SELECT

FROM colors C

LEFT JOIN bricks b

USING (rgb \_ hex\_ value) ;

(C). SELECT

FROM bricks b

FULL JOIN colors C

ON b. color rgb \_ hex\_ value = c. rgb \_hex\_ value;

(D). SELECT \*

FROM bricks | b

JOIN colors C

ON b. color\_ rgb\_ hex\_ value =c. rgb \_hex value;

(E). SELECT

FROM colors C

LEET JOIN bricks b

ON b. color\_ rgb\_ hex value = c. rgb. hex.

value

WHERE b. brick\_ id > 0;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.228** Which two are true about granting privilege on objects?

(A). An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object

(B). An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object

(C). The owner of an object acquires all object privilege on that object by default

(D). A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table

(E). The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.229** Examine the description of the PROMTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used?

- (A). SELECT promo\_cost, | pxomo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- (B). SELECT promo\_category, DISTINCT promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- (C). SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category || 'has' || promo\_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- (D). SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- (E). SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo\_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.230** Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table?

- (A). ALTER
- (B). REFERENCES
- (C). UPDATE
- (D). SELECT
- (E). INDEX
- (F). INSERT
- (G). DELETE

**Answer:** B,C,F

**NO.231** Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no Instead of triggers defined?

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

**Answer:** C,D,F

**NO.232** Examine this Statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager,

```
SELECT e.last_name AS emp,,m.last_name AS mgr
FROM employees e JOIN managers m
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id ORDER BY emp;
```

You want to extend the query to include employees with no manager. What must you add before JOIN to do this?

- (A). CROSS
- (B). FULL OUTER
- (C). LEFT OUTER
- (D). RIGHT OUTER

**Answer:** C

**NO.233** The PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table has a UNIT\_PRICE column of data type NUMBER(8, 2).

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(unit_price,'$9,999') FROM PRODUCT_INFORMATION;
```

Which two statements are true about the output?

- (A). A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,024.
- (B). A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.
- (C). A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as \$1,0236.
- (D). A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.
- (E). A row whose UNIT\_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as #####

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.234** Which statement will return a comma-separated list of employee names in alphabetical order for each department in the EMP table?

- (A). SELECT deptno,LISTAGG(ename, ' , ') WITHIN GROUP AS employee\_list FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;
- (B). SELECT deptno,LISTAGG(ename, ' , ') WITHIN GROUP AS employee\_list FROM emp GROUP BY deptno ORDER BY ename;
- (C). SELECT deptno,LISTAGG(ename, ' , ') WITHIN GROUP (GROUP BY deptno) AS employee\_list FROM emp ORDER BY ename;
- (D). SELECT deptno,LISTAGG(ename, ' , ') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ename) AS employee\_list FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;

**Answer:** D

**NO.235** Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary =(SELECT max(salary) FROM employees ) THEN 'A'
           else last_name  END, last_name DESC;
```

Which two statements are true?

- (A). All remaining employee names will appear in an ascending order
- (B). The names of employees remaining the maximum salary will appear first in an ascending order
- (C). All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order
- (D). All remaining employee names will appear in descending order
- (E). The names of employees maximum salary will appear fist to descending order
- (F). The names of employees maximum salary will appear fist to ascending order

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.236** Which statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect

they can have on table data?

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

**Answer:** A,B,C,E

**NO.237** Which two statements are true regarding non equijoins?

- (A). The ON clause can be used.
- (B). The USING clause can be used.
- (C). The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax must be used.
- (D). Table aliases must be used.
- (E). The Oracle join syntax can be used.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.238** Which two statements are true about views?

- (A). Views can be indexed.
- (B). The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.
- (C). Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.
- (D). Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.
- (E). The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.239** Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

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

**Answer:** D,F

**NO.240** Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

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

**Answer:** B

**NO.241** Examine the description of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:  
SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions;

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

- (A). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102'));
- (B). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102');
- (C). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND member\_id='A101' OR member\_id ='A102'));
- (D). WHERE (borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM') OR member\_id IN ('A101','A102');
- (E). WHERE borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND (member\_id ='A101' OR member\_id ='A102'));

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.242** You execute this command:

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

Which two are true?

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

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.243** Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY_SALARY	MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT
101	Rochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernet	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	Lorontr	25000	<NULL>
105	morria	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- (A). SECECT last\_namo, (menthy\_salary + monthly\_commission\_pct) \* 12 AS annual\_comp FROM employees;
- (B). SELCECT last\_namo, (monthly\_salary \* 12) + (monthly\_commission\_pct \* 12) AS annual\_comp FROM employees
- (C). SELCECT last\_namo, (monthly\_salary \* 12) + (menthy\_salary \* 12 \* NVL (monthly\_commission\_pct, 0)) AS annual\_comp FROM employees
- (D). SELCECT last\_namo, (monthly\_salary \* 12) + (menthy\_salary \* 12 \* monthly\_commission\_pct) AS annual\_comp FROM employees

**Answer:** C

**NO.244** Which two are true about the precedence of opertors and condntions

- (A). + (addition) has a higher order of precedence than \* (mliplpition)
- (B). NOT has a higher order of precedence than AND and OR in a condition.
- (C). AND and OR have the same order of precedence in a condition
- (D). Operators are evaluated before conditions.
- (E). || has a higher order of precedence than +(addition)

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.245** You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.

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

Which two queries give the required output?

- (A). SELECT SYSDATE-TO\_DATE ('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT ROUND (SYSDATE-TO\_DATE ('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- (E). SELECT ROUND (SYSDATE- '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.246** Examine the data in the NEW\_EMPLOYEES table:



EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	20	120	SA_REP	14000
102	Sam	10	105	CLERK	12500
103	Andrew	20	120	FIN_ADMIN	14200
104	adrian	30	108	MAR_CLERK	12500
105	Maria	30	108	FIN_ADMIN	15000
106	Tracy	40	110	AD_ASST	13000
108	Kate	30	110	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Anne	40	120	EX_DIR	18000
120	Fran	20	110	SQ_DIR	16500

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	CLERK	14000
102	Sam	SA_REP	11500
104	Adrian	MAR_CLERK	12500
108	Kate	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Annie	EX_DIR	18000

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW EMPLOYEES table.
2. Add new employee detail from the NEW\_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this:

(A). MERGE INTO employees e

USING new\_employees ne

WHERE e.employee\_id = ne.employee\_id

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job\_id = ne.job\_id, e.salary = ne.salary

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (ne.employee\_id, ne.name, ne.job\_id, ne.salary);

(B). MERGE INTO employees e

USING new\_employees n

ON (e.employee\_id = ne.employee\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job\_id = ne.job\_id, e.salary = ne.salary

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (ne.employee\_id, ne.name, ne.job\_id, ne.salary);

(C). MERGE INTO employees e

USING new\_employees ne

ON (e.employee\_id = ne.employee\_id)

WHEN FOUND THEN

UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job\_id = ne.job\_id, e.salary = ne.salary

WHEN NOT FOUND THEN

INSERT VALUES (ne.employee\_id, ne.name, ne.job\_id, ne.salary);



```
(D). MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees n
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
WHEN FOUND THEN
UPDATE SET e.name=ne.name,e.job_id =ne.job_id, e.salary=ne.salary
WHEN NOT FOUND THEN
INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;
```

**Answer:** B

**NO.247** Which two are true about self joins?

- (A). They are always equijoins.
- (B). They require the NOT EXISTS operator in the join condition.
- (C). They have no join condition.
- (D). They can use INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN.
- (E). They require table aliases.
- (F). They require the EXISTS operator in the join condition.

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.248** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which query is valid?

- (A). SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id,join\_date;
- (B). SELECT dept\_id, MAX (AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- (C). SELECT dept\_id, AVG(NAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- (D). SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Answer:** A

**NO.249** Examine this list of requirements for a sequence:

1. Name:EMP\_SEQ
2. First value returned:1
3. Duplicates are never permitted.
4. Provide values to be inserted into the EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID COLUMN.
5. Reduce the chances of gaps in the values.

Which two statements will satisfy these requirements?

- (A). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;
- (B). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;
- (C). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq NOCACHE;
- (D). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;
- (E). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;
- (F). CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_seq;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.250** 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 only.
- (E). DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.251** BOOK\_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.

Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid?

- (A). CREATE TABLE bookings (  
bk\_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
start\_date DATE NOT NULL,  
end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
- (B). CREATE TABLE bookings (  
bk\_id NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book\_seq.CURRVAL,  
start\_date DATE NOT NULL,  
end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
- (C). CREATE TABLE bookings (  
bk\_id NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book\_seq.CURRVAL,  
start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
end\_date DATE DEFAULT start date);
- (D). CREATE TABLE bookings ( bk\_id NUMBER(4),  
start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
end\_date DATE DEFAULT (end\_date >= start\_date));
- (E). CREATE TABLE bookings (  
bk\_id NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book\_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY KEY,  
start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
end\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.252** View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.

The columns ORDER\_MODE and ORDER TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 'online' respectively.

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

- (A). INSERT INTO (SELECT order\_id, order date, customer\_id FROM orders) VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007',101);
- (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 orders VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 'online', ' ',1000);
- (D). INSERT INTO orders (order id, order\_date, order mode, order\_total)VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online', 1000)
- (E). INSERT INTO orders VALUES('09-mar-2007',DEFAULT,101, DEFALLT);

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.253** Examine the ORDER\_ITEMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
QUANTITY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

Which two queries return rows where QUANTITY is a multiple of ten?

- (A). SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity = TRUNC (quantity, -1);
- (B). SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE MOD (quantity, 10) = 0;
- (C). SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE FLOOR (quantity / 10) = TRUNC (quantity / 10);
- (D). SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity / 10 = TRUNC (quantity);
- (E). SELECT \* FROM order\_items WHERE quantity = ROUND (quantity, 1);

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.254** Which two will execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT COALESC('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT NVL('DATE',SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT COALESCE('O',SYSDATE) TRCH DUAL;
- (D). SELECT NVL('DATE',200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);
- (E). SELECT COALESCE('DATE',SYSDATE) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL) ;

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.255** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	NULL?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

You write this failing statement:

```
SELECT dept_no AS department_id, MAX (salary) As max_sal
FROM employees
WHERE salary >10000
GROUP BY department_id
ORDER BY max_sal;
```

Which clause causes the error?

- (A). ORDER BY
- (B). WHERE
- (C). GROUP BY
- (D). SELECT

**Answer:** C

**NO.256** Which two true about a sql statement using SET operations such as UNION?

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

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.257** 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 || q('s not available)' 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK'
- (B). SELECT prod\_id || q" 's not available" 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)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- (E). SELECT prod\_id q's not available" from product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
- (F). SELECT prod\_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q' ('s not available)' from product\_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.258** Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

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) 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);
- (B). MERGE INTO new\_prices n  
USING(SELECT \* FROM product 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);
(C). MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost>150) p
ON (n.prod_id=p.prod_id)
WHEN NATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET n.price=p.cost*.01
DELETE WHERE (p.cost<200);
(D). MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING products p
WHEN NOT NATCHED THEN
INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price)VALUES (p.prod_id,cost*.01)
WHERE (p.cost <200);

```

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.259** Examine this partial statement:

```
SELECT ename, sal,comm FROM emp
```

Now examine this output:

ENAME	SAL	COMM
MARTIN	1250	1400
WARD	1250	500
ALIEN	1600	300
TURNER	1500	0
ADAMS	1100	
BLARE	2850	
CLARR	2450	
FORD	3000	
JAMES	950	
JONES	2975	
RING	5000	
MILLER	1300	
SCOTT	3000	
SMITH	800	

WHICH ORDER BY clause will generate the displayed output?

- (A). ORDER BY NVL(ename,0) DESC, ename
- (B). ORDER BY NVL(comm,0) ASC NULLS FIRST, ename
- (C). ORDER BY NVL(comm,0) ASC NULLS LAST, ename
- (D). ORDER BY comm DESC NULLS LAST, ename

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.260** Which three queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT (SYSDATE-DATE '2019-01-01') / 1 FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT 1 / SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT SYSDATE / DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL
- (D). SELECT SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;

(E). SELECT 1 - SYSDATE- DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

(F). SELECT SYSDATE - 1 - DATE'2019-01-01' EROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,D,F

**NO.261** MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles.

EMP is an existing role containing the CREATE TABLE privilege.

EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the HR schema.

Which two commands execute successfully?

(A). GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;

(B). GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;

(C). GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TO manager;

(D). GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr. employees TO manager;

(E). GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;

**Answer:** A,C

**NO.262** .No user-defined locks are used in your database.

Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)?

(A). COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.

(B). COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.

(C). ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.

(D). ROLLBACK to SAVEPOTNT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.

(E). ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes alt the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints.

(F). ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.263** Which three queries use valid expressions?

(A). SELECT product\_id,(unit\_price \* 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;

(B). SELECT product\_id,(expiry\_date - delivery\_date) \* 2 FROM products;

(C). SELECT product\_id,unit\_price || 5 "Discount" , unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

(D). SELECT product\_id, expiry\_date \* 2 from products;

(E). SELECT product\_id,unit\_price,5 "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge-discount FROM products;

(F). SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, unit\_price + surcharge FROM products;

**Answer:** A,B,F

**NO.264** Examine these statements and results:

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM emp

COUNT(\*)

-----

14

SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE t emp As SELECT \* FROM emp;

Table created

SQL> INSERT INTO temp SELECT \* FROM emp;

14 rows created

SQL> COMMIT;

Commit complete\*

SQL> INSERT INTO temp SELECT \* FROM emp;

14. rows created

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM temp

How many rows are retrieved by the last query?

(A). 28

(B). 0

(C). 14

(D). 42

**Answer:** C

**NO.265** Which three are true about privileges and roles?

(A). System privileges always set privilege for an entire database.

(B). PUBLIC acts as a default role granted to every user in a database.

(C). A user has all object privileges for every object in their schema by default.

(D). A role can contain a combination of several privileges and roles.

(E). A role is owned by the user who created it.

(F). All roles are owned by the SYS schema.

(G). PUBLIC can be revoked from a user.

**Answer:** B,C,D

**NO.266** Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD ID	PROD NAME	PROD LIST	CATEGORY ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
103	Saucer	20	1
104	Knife	30	1
105	Fork	30	1

Examine these queries:

1. SELECT prod name, prod list

FROM products

WHERE prod list NOT IN(10,20) AND category \_id=1;

2. SELECT prod name, | prod \_ list

FROM products

WHERE prod list < > ANY (10,20) AND category \_id= 1;

SELECT prod name, prod \_ list

FROM products

WHERE prod\_ list <> ALL (10, 20) AND category \_ id= 1;

Which queries generate the same output?

(A). 1 and 3

(B). 1, 2 and 3

(C). 2 and 3

(D). 1 and 2



**Answer:** A

**NO.267** The SALES table has columns PROD\_ID and QUANTITY\_SOLD of data type NUMBER. Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT COUNT(prod\_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold>55000 GROUP BY prod\_id;
- (B). SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold> 55000 GROUP BY prod\_id HAVING COUNT(\*)> 10;
- (C). SELECT COUNT(prod\_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod\_id WHERE quantity\_sold> 55000;
- (D). SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold> 55000 AND COUNT(\*)> 10 GROUP BY COUNT(\*)> 10;
- (E). SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE quantity\_sold> 55000 AND COUNT(\*)> 10 GROUP BY prod\_id HAVING COUNT(\*)> 10;

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.268** Which two are true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

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

**Answer:** A,F

**NO.269** Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command?

- (A). It can include the CREATE...INDEX statement for creating an index to enforce the primary key constraint.
- (B). The owner of the table should have space quota available on the tablespace where the table is defined.
- (C). It implicitly executes a commit.
- (D). It implicitly rolls back any pending transactions.
- (E). A user must have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to create tables.
- (F). The owner of the table must have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.

**Answer:** A,B,C

**NO.270** Which three actions can you perform only with system privileges?

- (A). Truncate a table in another schema.
- (B). Access flat files via a database, which are stored in an operating system directory.
- (C). Log in to a database.
- (D). Query any table in a database.
- (E). Use the WITH GRANT OPTION clause.
- (F). Execute a procedure in another schema.

**Answer:** C,D,F

**NO.271** Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id,first_name,salary
```



FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date>'&1';

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

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

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.272** Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUST\_NAME

-----

Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You want to display the CUST\_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC. Which two WHERE clauses give the required result?

- (A). WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,') +1)) IN ('MC%','Mc%')
- (B). WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,') +1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')
- (C). WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,') +1)) LIKE 'Mc%'
- (D). WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name,INSTR(cust\_name,') +1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- (E). WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,') +1) LIKE 'Mc%'

**Answer:** B,C

**NO.273** Which three items does a direction of a relationship contain?

- (A). an attribute
- (B). a cardinality
- (C). label
- (D). an optionality
- (E). a unique identifier
- (F). an entity

**Answer:** A,B,F

**NO.274** Which three statements are true about a self join?

- (A). It must be an inner join.
- (B). It must be an equijoin.
- (C). The query must use two different aliases for the table.
- (D). The on clause can be used.
- (E). The on clause must be used.
- (F). It can be an outer join.

**Answer:** C,D,F

**NO.275** Which two statements are true about the results of using the intersect operator in compound queries?

- (A). intersect ignores nulls.
- (B). Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.
- (C). Column names in each select in the compound query can be different.
- (D). intersect returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.
- (E). The number of columns in each select in the compound query can be different.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.276** Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- (A). An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when Data Manipulation Language (DML) is performed on its underlying table.
- (B). An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.
- (C). A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- (D). A UNIQUE and non-unique index can be created on the same table column
- (E). A descending index is a type of function-based index
- (F). If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query

**Answer:** B,C,E

**NO.277** You and your colleague Andrew have these privileges on the EMPLOYEE\_RECORDS table:

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

You connect to the database instance and perform an update to some of the rows in EMPLOYEE\_RECORDS, but don't commit yet.

Andrew connects to the database instance and queries the table

No other user are accessing the table

Which two statements are true at this point?

- (A). Andrew will be able to modify any rows in the table that have not been modified by your transaction
- (B). Andrew will be unable to see the changes you have made
- (C). Andrew will be able to see the changes you have made
- (D). Andrew will be unable to perform any INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE on the table
- (E). Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, but be unable to modify any existing rows.

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.278** Which three are true about multiple INSERT statements?

- (A). They can be performed only by using a subquery.
- (B). They can be performed on relational tables.
- (C). They can be performed on views.
- (D). They can be performed on remote tables.
- (E). They can be performed on external tables using SQL \*Loader.

(F). They can insert each computed row into more than one table.

**Answer:** A,B,D

**NO.279** Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL?

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

**Answer:** C,E

**NO.280** Which two actions can you perform with object privileges?

- (A). Create roles.
- (B). Delete rows from tables in any schema except sys.
- (C). Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.
- (D). Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.
- (E). Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

**Answer:** B,D

**NO.281** Which three are true about the MERGE statement?

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

**Answer:** B,C,D

**NO.282** 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" FROM product\_status WHERE status='OUT OF STOCK';
- (C). SELECT prod\_id || q('s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" 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';

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.283** Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries?

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

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.284** A session's NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY .

Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019?

- (A). SELECT to\_date(' 2019-01-01 ', 'YYYY-MM-DD' ) FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL ;
- (C). SELECT TO\_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL; 2019-01-01
- (D). SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL ; 2019-01-01
- (E). SELECT TO\_DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** A,B

**NO.285** Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions?

- (A). The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.
- (B). NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.
- (C). COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.
- (D). COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.
- (E). NVL must have expressions of the same data type.
- (F). NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

**Answer:** A,D

**NO.286** Examine this SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT 'dummy'
FROM emp_history
WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id)
```

Which two are true?

- (A). The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.
- (B). The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- (C). The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.
- (D). All existing rows in the EMPLOYEE table are deleted.
- (E). The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.287** Which statement executes successfully?

- (A). SELECT TO\_DATE(TO\_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;
- (B). SELECT TO\_NUMBER(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- (C). SELECT TO\_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- (D). SELECT TO\_NUMBER(TO\_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;

(E). SELECT TO\_CHAR(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

**Answer:** E

**NO.288** Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model?

- (A). a table
- (B). an attribute
- (C). a unique identifier
- (D). an activity
- (E). a relationship
- (F). an entity

**Answer:** B,E,F

**NO.289** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have entered more than once using a different custno, by listing duplicate name

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- (A). RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join
- (B). FULL OUTER JOIN with self join
- (C). SUBQUERY
- (D). self join
- (E). LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.290** You issued this command: DROP TABLE hr. employees;

Which three statements are true?

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

**Answer:** A,B,E

**NO.291** Which three statements are true about single row functions?

- (A). They can be used only in the where clause of a select statement.
- (B). They can accept only one argument.
- (C). They return a single result row per table.
- (D). The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression.

(E). They can be nested to any level.

(F). The date type returned can be different from the data type of the argument.

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.292** Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
LAST NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Examine this query:

```

1 SELECT e.last_name,
2        e.salary,
3        a.avg_sal
4 FROM employees e
5 WHERE e.salary > (SELECT AVG (a.salary) AS avg __sal
6                  FROM employees a
7                  WHERE a.department_id = e.department_id)
8 ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

Which line produces an error?

- (A). Line 7
- (B). Line 8
- (C). Line 3
- (D). Line 5

**Answer:** C

**NO.293** Examine the description of the BRICKS table;

Name	Null?	Type
BRICK_ID		NUMBER(38)
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)
WEIGHT		NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS\_STAGE table;

Name	Null?	Type
WEIGHT		NUMBER
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)

Which two queries execute successfully?

- (A). SELECT shape,color,weight from bricks
- MINUS

SELECT \* FROM bricks\_stage;  
 (B). SELECT shape,color FROM bricks  
 MINUS  
 SELECT WEIGHT,color FROM bricks\_stage;  
 (C). select \* from bricks  
 MINUS  
 select \* from bricks\_stage;  
 (D). SELECT shape,color FROM bricks  
 MINUS  
 SELECT color,shape FROM bricks\_stage;  
 (E). SELECT brick\_id,shape FROM bricks  
 MINUS  
 SELECT WEIGHT,COLOR from bricks\_stage;

**Answer:** D,E

**NO.294** Which three actions can you perform by using the ALTER TABLE command?

- (A). Drop pseudo columns from a table.
- (B). Restrict all DML statements on a table.
- (C). Drop all columns simultaneously from a table.
- (D). Lock a set of rows in a table CE Rename a table.
- (E). Rename a table
- (F). Enable or disable constraints on a table.

**Answer:** D,E,F

**NO.295** which is true about the round,truncate and mod functions>?

- (A). ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) IS INVALID
- (B). ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) AND TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) ARE BOTH VALID AND GIVE THE SAME RESULT.
- (C). ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) AND TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) ARE BOTH VALID AND GIVE THE DIFFERENT RESULTS.
- (D). TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) IS INVALID.

**Answer:** B

**NO.296** Which four statements are true about constraints on Oracle tables?

- (A). A Column can have only one CHECK Constraint.
- (B). A NOT NULL Constraint can be defined at the table level.
- (C). A UNIQUE constraint permits NULLS.
- (D). A PRIMARY KEY Constraint can be added after a table has been created and populated.
- (E). A CHECK Constraint can refer to values in other rows.
- (F). A UNIQUE Constraint can use a pre-existing index on the constrained column or columns.
- (G). A FOREIGN KEY Column can contain NULLS.

**Answer:** C,D,F,G

**NO.297** Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- (A). For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.
- (B). For tables with multiple indexes and triggers is faster than TRUNCATE.



- (C). You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.  
 (D). You can never rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

**Answer:** A

**NO.298** The STORES table has a column START\_ DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START\_ DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

- (A). WHERE MONTHS\_ BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start\_ date) <= 25  
 (B). WHERE MONTHS\_ BETWEEN (start\_ date, SYSDATE) <= 25  
 (C). WHERE TO\_ NUMBER (start\_ date - SYSDATE) <= 25  
 (D). WHERE ADD\_ MONTHS (start\_ date, 25) <= SYSDATE

**Answer:** A

**NO.299** 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 does nothing.  
 (C). The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row.  
 (D). The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete.  
 (E). The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert.

**Answer:** A,E

**NO.300** Examine this query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;
```

What will be the output?

- (A). DURATION  
 +08-04  
 (B). DUFATION  
 +100  
 (C). DURATION  
 +08



(D). an error

**Answer:** A

**NO.301** Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24 MI: SS'
```

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:00';
```

```
SELECT DBTIMEZONE, SYSDATE FROM DUAL
```

Examine the result:

```
DBTIMEZONE  SYSDATE
-----
+00.00      11-JUL-2019 11:00:00
```

If LOCALTIMESTAMP was selected at the same time what would it return?

(A). 11-JUL-2019 6,00,00,00000000 AM - 05:00

(B). 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,00000000 AM

(C). 11-JUL-2019 6,00,00,000000 AM

(D). 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,000000AM -05:00

**Answer:** B

**NO.302** Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(3)
SURCHARGE		VARCHAR2(2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE
DELIVERY_DATE		DATE

Which three queries use valid expressions?

(A). SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, 5 "Discount", unit\_price+surcharge-discount FROM products;

(B). SELECT product\_id, (unit\_price \* 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;

(C). SELECT product\_id, (expiry\_date-delivery\_date) \* 2 FROM products;

(D). SPLECT product\_id, expiry\_date \* 2 FROM products;

(E). SELEGT product\_id, unit\_price, unit\_price + surcharge FROM products;

(F). SELECT product\_id, unit\_price || "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge-discount FROM products;

**Answer:** B,C,E

**NO.303** Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause?

(A). Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.

(B). Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

(C). In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.

(D). Column aliases can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

(E). NULLS are not included in the sort operation.

**Answer:** C,D

**NO.304** View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT prod id
FROM costs
WHERE promo id IN
(SELECT promo id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost < ALL
(SELECT MAX (promo cost)
FROM promotions
GROUP BY (promo_end date-promo_begin_date)));
```

What will be the result?

- (A). It executes successfully but does not give the required result.
- (B). It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid.
- (C). It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- (D). It executes successfully and gives the required result.

**Answer:** A

**NO.305** Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- (A). LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join
- (B). PULL OUTER JOIN with self join
- (C). subquery
- (D). RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join
- (E). self Join

**Answer:** C,E