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Order ID: *****

PayPal Name: *****

PayPal ID: *****

QUESTION 1

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

QUESTION 2

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

- A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns
- B. COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column
- C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
- D. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
- E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast,

COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.
Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);
- B. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l)
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
- C. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
- D. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ALL (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

Answer: C

QUESTION 4

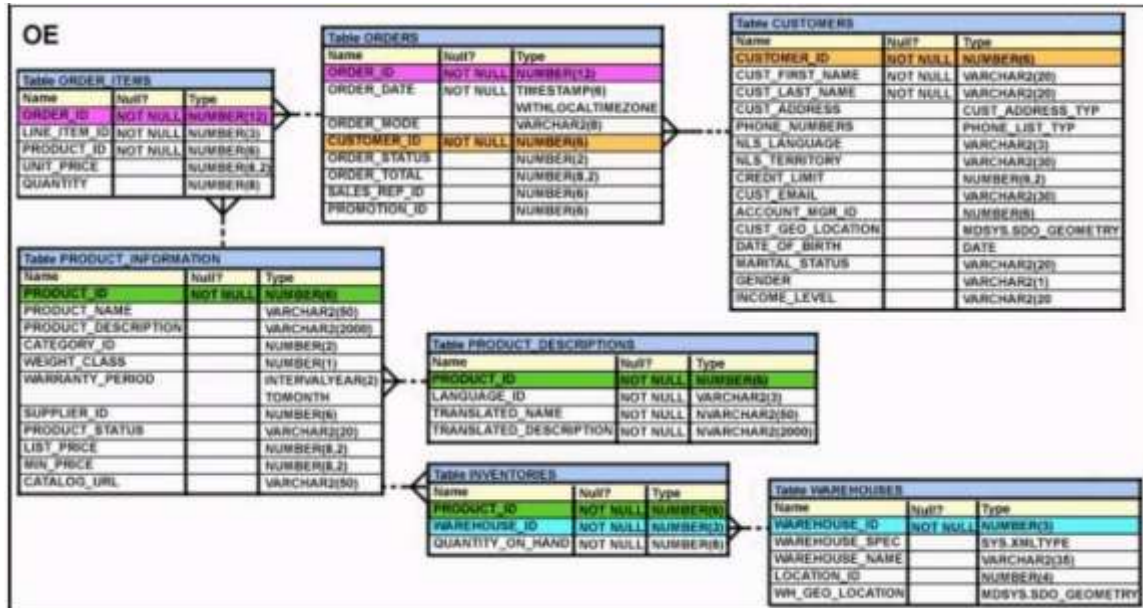
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output
- B. Displaying a date in a nondefault format
- C. Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. Finding the number of characters in an expression

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.



Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

- DELETE order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
- DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
- DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
- DELETE orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order id = i.order id;

Answer: B

QUESTION 6

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- When a DELETE statement is executed
- When a data definition language statement is executed
- When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
- When a ROLLBACK command is executed

Answer: CDE

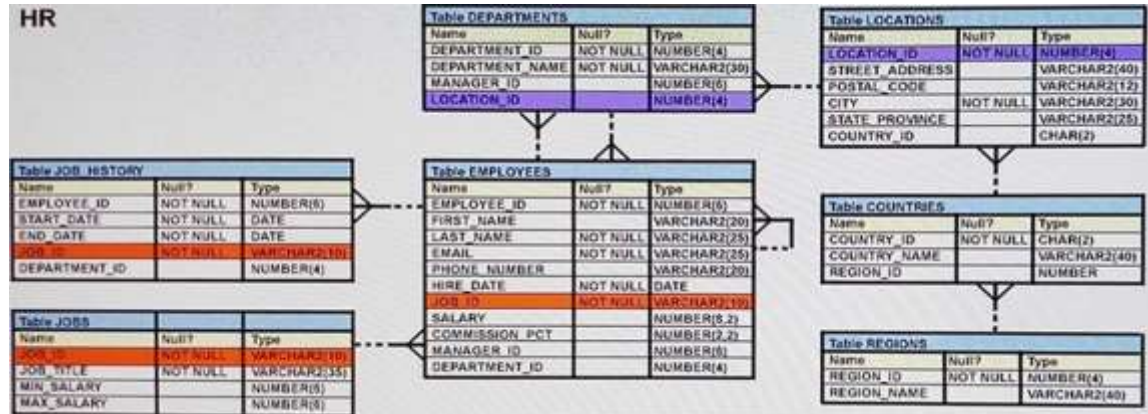
QUESTION 7

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

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID.

You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees.

Which SQL statement would you execute?



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

Answer: B

QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 9

You execute the following commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
SQL> define hiredate = '01-APR-2011'
SQL> select employee_id, first_name, salary
2 from employees
3 where hire_date > '&hiredate'
4 and manager_id > &mgr_id;
old 3: where hire_date > '&hiredate'
new 3: where hire_date > '01-APR-2011'
Enter value for mgr_id: 13
old 4: and manager_id > &mgr_id
new 4: and manager_id > 13
```

no rows selected

QUESTION 10

Which three statements are true regarding the `WHERE` and `HAVING` clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 11

You issue the following command to drop the `PRODUCTS` table:

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

What is the implication of this command? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?

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

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 13

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

COMPONENT_ID - must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row
EXECUTION_DATETIME - contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 14

View the Exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID.

Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

ORDERS

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 15

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the stores table.

STORES table

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

You want to display the name of the store along with the address, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of the property price. The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01- Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

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

- ```
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
```
- C. SELECT name, address||','||city||','||country AS full\_address,  
start\_date,  
property\_price, property\_price\*115/100  
FROM stores  
WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR'))  
<=36;
- D. SELECT name, concat (address||','||city||','||country) AS  
full\_address,  
start\_date,  
property\_price, property\_price\*115/100  
FROM stores  
WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR'))  
<=36;

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 16

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT EXECUTE  
ON prod  
TO PUBLIC;
- B. GRANT CREATE VIEW  
ON table1 TO  
used;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE  
TO used ,user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE SESSION  
TO ALL;

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 17

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

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

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME and LIST\_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would execute but the output would return no rows.
- B. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- C. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- D. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION 18

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

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

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

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

- A. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- D. The column DELETE\_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

**Answer:** AD

### QUESTION 19

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_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;
```

Which ORDER BY clause are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ORDER BY 2,1
- B. ORDER BY CUST\_NO
- C. ORDER BY 2, cust\_id

- D. ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"
- E. ORDER BY "Last Name"

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

**QUESTION 20**

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

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
enameVARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_PK?

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

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 21**

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

**QUESTION 22**

Examine the structure of the members table:

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 23

Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28)

#### QUESTION 24

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

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers only the table structure.
- B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
- C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.



D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 25

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

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

You issue the following SQL statements:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

CASE expr WHEN comparison\_expr1 THEN return\_expr1

[WHEN comparison\_expr2 THEN return\_expr2

WHEN comparison\_exprn THEN return\_exprn

ELSE else\_expr]

END

#### QUESTION 26



Evaluate the following SQL query;

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

What would be the outcome?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Function Purpose

ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.)

TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero

#### QUESTION 27

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.

The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

#### QUESTION 28

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

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

**Answer: AC**

### QUESTION 29

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

**ORDERS**

| Name        | Null?    | Type          |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ORDER_ID    | NOT NULL | NUMBER (4)    |
| ORDER_DATE  | NOT NULL | DATE          |
| ORDER_MODE  |          | VARCHAR2 (8)  |
| CUSTOMER_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER (6)    |
| ORDER TOTAL |          | NUMBER (8, 2) |

**CUSTOMERS**

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

Which **INSERT** statement should be used to add a row into the **ORDERS** table for the customer whose **CUST\_LAST\_NAME** is **Roberts** and **CREDIT\_LIMIT** is **600**? Assume there exists only one row with **CUST\_LAST\_NAME** as **Roberts** and **CREDIT\_LIMIT** as **600**.

- A. **INSERT INTO orders**  
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',  
(SELECT customer\_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- B. **INSERT INTO orders (order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id**  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600) .order\_total)  
VALUES(1 , '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer\_id, 1000);
- C. **INSERT INTO orders (order\_id.order\_date.order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id**  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
credit\_limit=600) .order\_total)  
VALUES(1 , '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);
- D. **INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date.o.orde\_mode.c.customer\_id, o.order\_total**  
FROM orders o, customers c  
WHERE o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id  
AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit\_limit=600) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007',  
'direct',(SELECT customer\_id FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND  
Credit\_limit=600), 1000);

Answer: A

### QUESTION 30

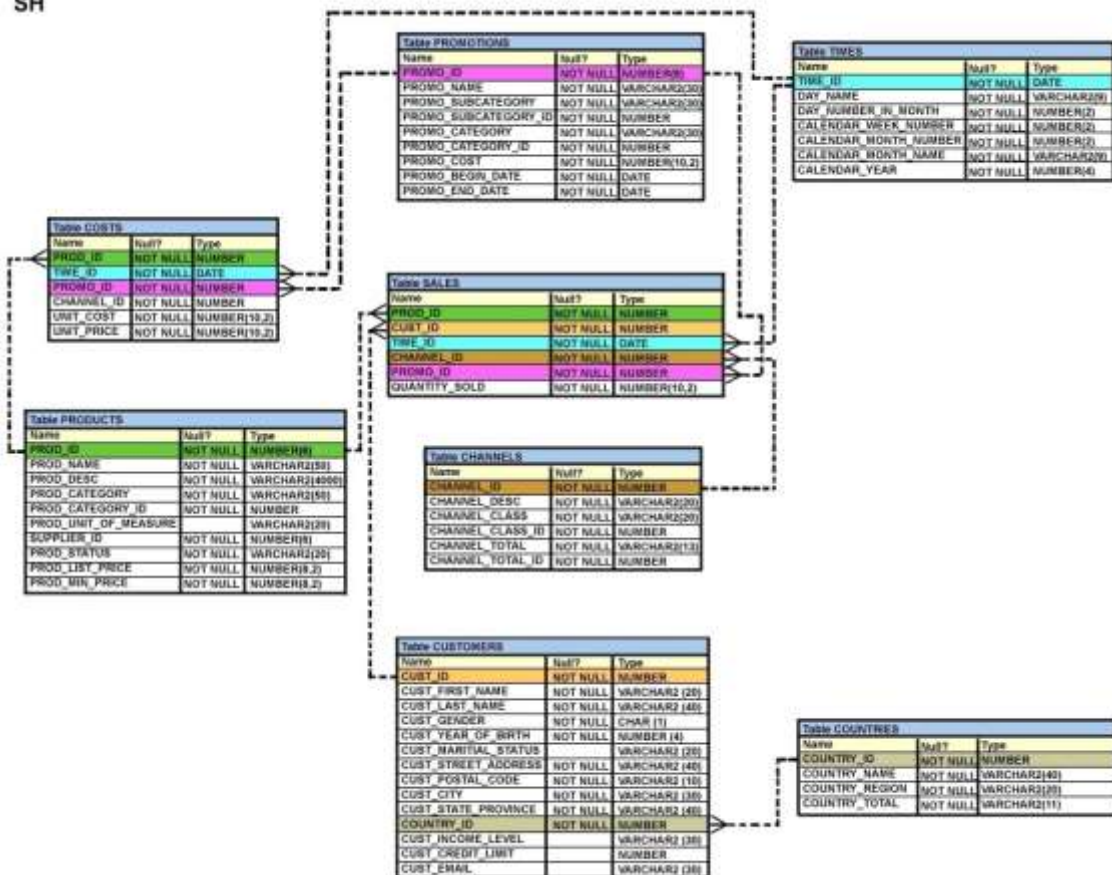
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER\_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

SH



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

Answer: B

### QUESTION 31

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

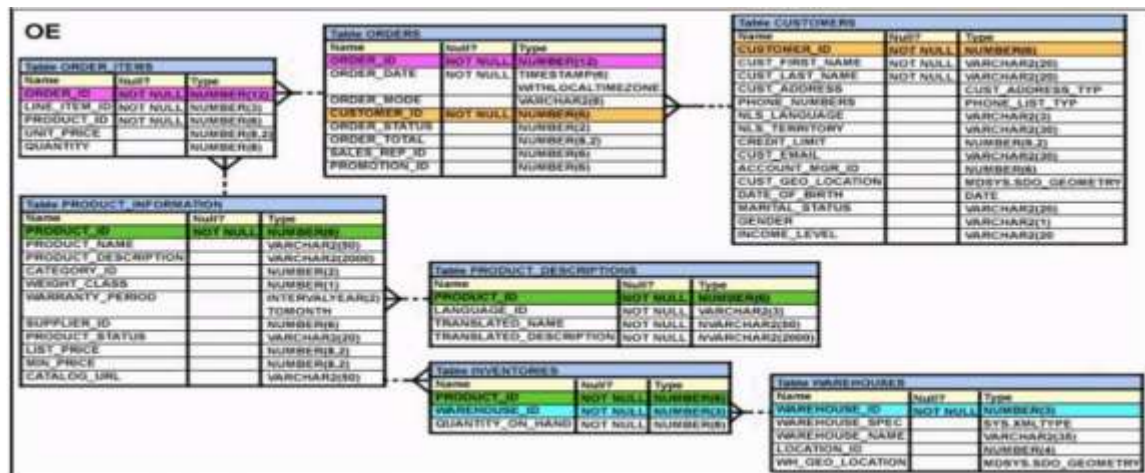
- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary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

Answer: C

### QUESTION 32

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER\_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.



Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu (order\_id,order\_date) AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT(i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id,o.order\_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT(i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id,o.order\_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT(i.line\_item\_id) FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id,o.order\_date;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT(i.line\_item\_id)||' NO OF ITEMS' FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i

ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id)  
GROUP BY o.order\_id,o.order\_date  
WITH CHECK OPTION;

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 33**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLYjDRDERS tables.

**ORDERS\_MASTER**

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|----------|-------------|
| 1        | 1000        |
| 2        | 2000        |
| 3        | 3000        |
| 4        |             |

**MONTHLY\_ORDERS**

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|----------|-------------|
| 2        | 2500        |
| 3        |             |

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

- A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1 and 2.
- B. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.
- C. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 4.
- D. The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 34**



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

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

**Answer:** ABD

**QUESTION 35**

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

**STUDENT**

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

**FACULTY**

| Name         | Null?    | Type          |
|--------------|----------|---------------|
| FACULTY_ID   | NOT NULL | NUMBER (2)    |
| FACULTY_NAME |          | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| LOCATION_ID  |          | NUMBER (2)    |

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

**Statement 1**

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

**Statement 2**

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 36**

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

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

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 37**

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

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

Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 38**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. Examine the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome on execution?



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

**Answer: D**

### QUESTION 39

Examine the business rule:

Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

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

STUDENT\_ID FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME PROJECT\_ID PROJECT\_NAME PROJECT\_TASK

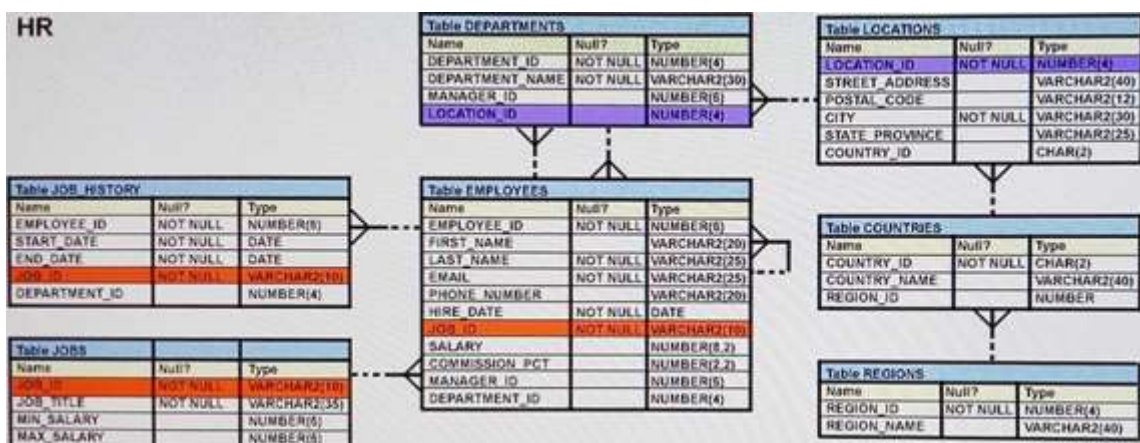
Which two statements are true in this scenario?

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

**Answer: DE**

### QUESTION 40

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



You wrote this SQL statement to retrieve EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, for all employees:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 41

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

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

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

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

- E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Describe the Types of Problems That the Subqueries Can Solve There are many situations where you will need the result of one query as the input for another.

Use of a Subquery Result Set for Comparison Purposes Which employees have a salary that is less than the average salary? This could be answered by two statements, or by a single statement with a subquery. The following example uses two statements:

```
select avg(salary) from employees;
```

```
select last_name from employees where salary < result_of_previous_query ;
```

Alternatively, this example uses one statement with a subquery:

```
select last_name from employees where salary < (select avg(salary) from employees);
```

In this example, the subquery is used to substitute a value into the WHERE clause of the parent query: it is returning a single value, used for comparison with the rows retrieved by the parent query.

The subquery could return a set of rows. For example, you could use the following to find all departments that do actually have one or more employees assigned to them:

```
select department_name from departments where department_id in (select distinct(department_id) from employees);
```

#### QUESTION 42

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE ----DROP COLUMN .....command?

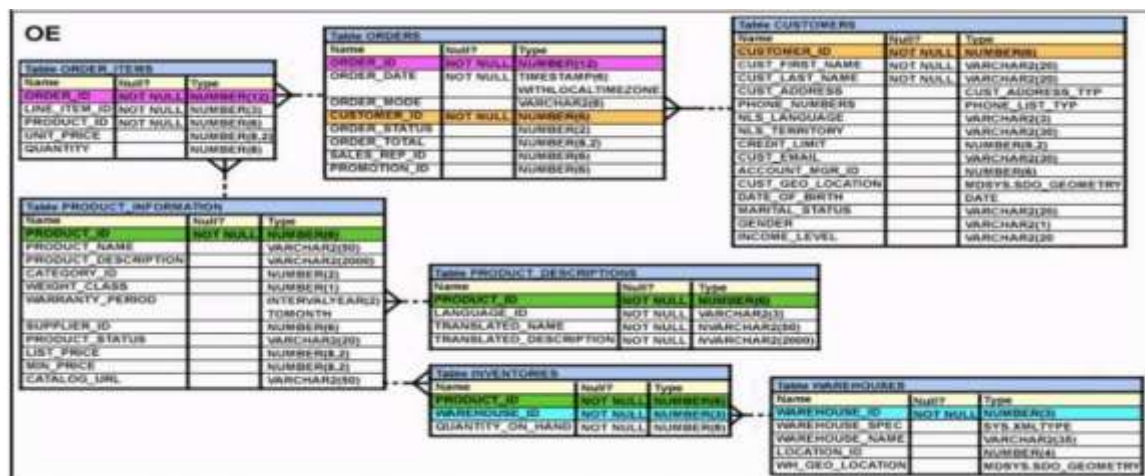
- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table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

**Answer:** BDE

#### QUESTION 43

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?



- A. SELECT COUNT(list\_price)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE list\_price IS NULL;
- B. SELECT COUNT(list\_price)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE list\_price = NULL;
- C. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list\_price, 0))  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE list\_price IS NULL;
- D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list\_price)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE list\_price IS NULL;

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 44

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 45

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

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It generates an error because TO\_CHAR should be replaced with TO\_DATE.
- D. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

NEXT\_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.  
LAST\_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date. The second innermost function is evaluated next. TO\_CHAR('28-OCT-2009', 'fmMonth') converts the given date based on the Month format mask and returns the character string October. The fm modifier trims trailing blank spaces from the name of the month.



**QUESTION 46**

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
- D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm)

**QUESTION 47**

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

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

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost.

Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes. Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables.

However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.

Modifying a Sequence

If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement

To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:

```
DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;
```

**QUESTION 48**

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 49**

Examine the following query:

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

What is the output of this query?

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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 50**

Examine the structure of the members table:

| Name       | Null?    | Type         |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| MEMBER_ID  |          |              |
| FIRST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(6)  |
| LAST_NAME  |          | VARCHAR2(50) |
| ADDRESS    | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(50) |
|            |          | VARCHAR2(50) |

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM
members;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 51**

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

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



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

**Answer:** AE

**QUESTION 52**

Examine the structure of the members table:

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

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A\_ \*' ;
- B. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_ \*' ;
- C. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_%' ;
- D. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%' ;

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 53**

Examine the structure of the employees table.

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 54

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST\_HISTORY tables.

| CUSTOMERS    |          |               |
|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Name         | Null?    | Type          |
| -----        | -----    | -----         |
| CUST_ID      | NOT NULL | NUMBER (4)    |
| CUST_NAME    |          | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CUST_ADDRESS |          | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CUST_CITY    |          | VARCHAR2 (20) |
|              |          |               |
| CUST_HISTORY |          |               |
| Name         | Null?    | Type          |
| -----        | -----    | -----         |
| CUST_ID      | NOT NULL | NUMBER (4)    |
| CUST_NAME    |          | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CUST_CITY    |          | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CHANGE_DATE  |          | DATE          |

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST\_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company. You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

**Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 55

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

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

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii\\_distdb.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdb.htm)

#### QUESTION 56

Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST\_\_CREDIT\_\_LIMIT column.
- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 57

Examine the structure of the invoice table.

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. 

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

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

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

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

**Answer: AC**

#### QUESTION 58

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT\_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT\_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows. Which query will provide the required result?

- A. 

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
```

- ORDER BY amount\_sold  
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold  
FROM sales  
ORDER BY amount\_sold  
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold  
FROM sales  
ORDER BY amount\_sold  
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold  
FROM sales  
ORDER BY amount\_sold  
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

**Answer: B**

### QUESTION 59

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

| PRODUCTS   |               |
|------------|---------------|
| PRODUCT ID | PRODUCT NAME  |
| 1          | Inkjet C/8/HQ |
| 2          | CPU D300      |
| 3          | HD 8GB /I     |
| 4          | HD 12GB /R    |

| ORDER_ITEMS |            |     |            |
|-------------|------------|-----|------------|
| ORDER ID    | PRODUCT ID | QTY | UNIT PRICE |
| 11          | 1          | 10  | 100        |
| 22          | 2          | 15  | 120        |
| 33          | 3          | 10  | 50         |
| 44          | 1          | 5   | 10         |
| 66          | 2          | 20  | 125        |

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT\_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM\_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline



view.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION 60**

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

- A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES... statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
- B. An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An UPDATE...SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

[http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and\\_or.php](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

**QUESTION 61**

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

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- C. The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

**Answer:** CD

**QUESTION 62**

Examine the command:

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

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the books table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the books table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the books table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK\_ID matches that of the deleted row in the books table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK\_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the books transactions. BOOK\_ID column.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 63**

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

```
CUST_NAME

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

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

- A. `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) FROM customers  
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1))='Mc';`
- B. `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) FROM customers  
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';`
- C. `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) FROM customers  
WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');`
- D. `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) FROM customers  
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');`

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 64**

Evaluate the following statement:

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

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

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.



**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

**QUESTION 65**

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR:

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 66**

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

- A. First normal form
- B. Second normal form
- C. Third normal form
- D. Fourth normal form

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 67**

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

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

base tables from the data dictionary

**Answer:** CDF

**QUESTION 68**

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:

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

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

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

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 69**

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

**Answer:** ADE

**QUESTION 70**

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose

two.)

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

**Answer:** DE

#### QUESTION 71

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 72

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit,'Not Available')\*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15,'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

NVL(commission\_pct,0)

NVL(hire\_date,'01-JAN-97')

NVL(job\_id,'No Job Yet')

### QUESTION 73

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

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

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 74**

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 75**

You issued the following command:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
```

Which three statements are true?

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

**Answer: ABF**

#### **QUESTION 76**

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

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

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

You executed the following statement:

```
SQL> DELETE from stores
```



```
WHERE store_id=900;
```

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### QUESTION 77

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Function Purpose

ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.)

TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero

#### QUESTION 78

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

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.



- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It generates an error because TO\_CHAR should be replaced with TO\_DATE.
- D. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

**Answer:** A

#### QUESTION 79

You issue the following command to drop the products table:

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

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### QUESTION 80

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the order by clause?

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

**Answer:** A

#### **Explanation:**

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.

The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

#### QUESTION 81

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the unique constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for the insert operation on a table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.

**Answer:** BD

#### QUESTION 82

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions?

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

**Answer:** BD

#### QUESTION 83

In the customers table, the CUST\_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME 'Abigail'.  
Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

**Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 84

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

- A. First normal form
- B. Second normal form
- C. Third normal form
- D. Fourth normal form

**Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 85

Guaranteed success with TestInsides practice guides 53 Oracle 1z0-061 : Practice Test  
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
- D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
- E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

**Answer:** BE

**QUESTION 86**

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. When a DELETE statement is executed
- B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- D. When a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

**Answer:** BDE

**QUESTION 87**

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

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Note:

\*SQL\*Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command and, optionally, parameters that establish session characteristics.

**QUESTION 88**

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

Which method or feature should you use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the \$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.

Incorrect:

Not A: Compare Period ADDM

Use this report to perform a high-level comparison of one workload replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture. Only workload replays that contain at least 5 minutes of

database time can be compared using this report.

#### QUESTION 89

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\*Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.

Incorrect:

Not B: For one database at a time.

Not C, Not E: Enterprise Manager Database Express features can be used against non-CDBs or Oracle RAC database instances.

Not D: After the installation, your instance is started and your database is open. In the future, there will be times, perhaps for doing database maintenance or because of a power or media failure, that you shut down your database instance and later restart it.

#### QUESTION 90

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

**Answer: CE**

**Explanation:**

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable. Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

#### QUESTION 91

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 92

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

- A. DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
- B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
- C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
- D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 93

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

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

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

Which query would give you the required output?

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

- WHERE promo\_category= 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT promo\_begin\_date  
FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date  
FROM promotions  
WHERE promo\_category= 'INTERNET');

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 94

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

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

**Answer: CD**

#### QUESTION 95

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. It would execute successfully and only ORD\_ITM\_IDX index would be created.
- B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
- C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD\_ITM\_IDX and ORD\_ITM\_ID\_PK would be created.
- D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE



command.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 96**

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

Which query would give the required result?

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

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 97**

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

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

**Answer: CDE**

**QUESTION 98**

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

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037\\_01/server.101/b10759/sql\\_elements004.htm#BABGDDFB](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/sql_elements004.htm#BABGDDFB)  
Test Result:

A,

scott@TEST0924> `SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspt "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL;`

`SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspt "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL`

\*

ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-01722: invalid number

B

```
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')
FROM DUAL;
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year') FROM DUAL
*
```

ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-01821: date format not recognized

C

```
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')
FROM DUAL;
```

```
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-OCT-2007'),'FMDDTHS
```

```

Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven
```

D

```
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth "of" Month, Year'))
FROM DUAL;
SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')) FROM DUAL
*
```

ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-01722: invalid number

### QUESTION 99

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course\_id, department\_id, FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c USING (department\_id)
- B. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN .department\_details d ON (c.depatrment\_id=d.department\_id)
- C. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN

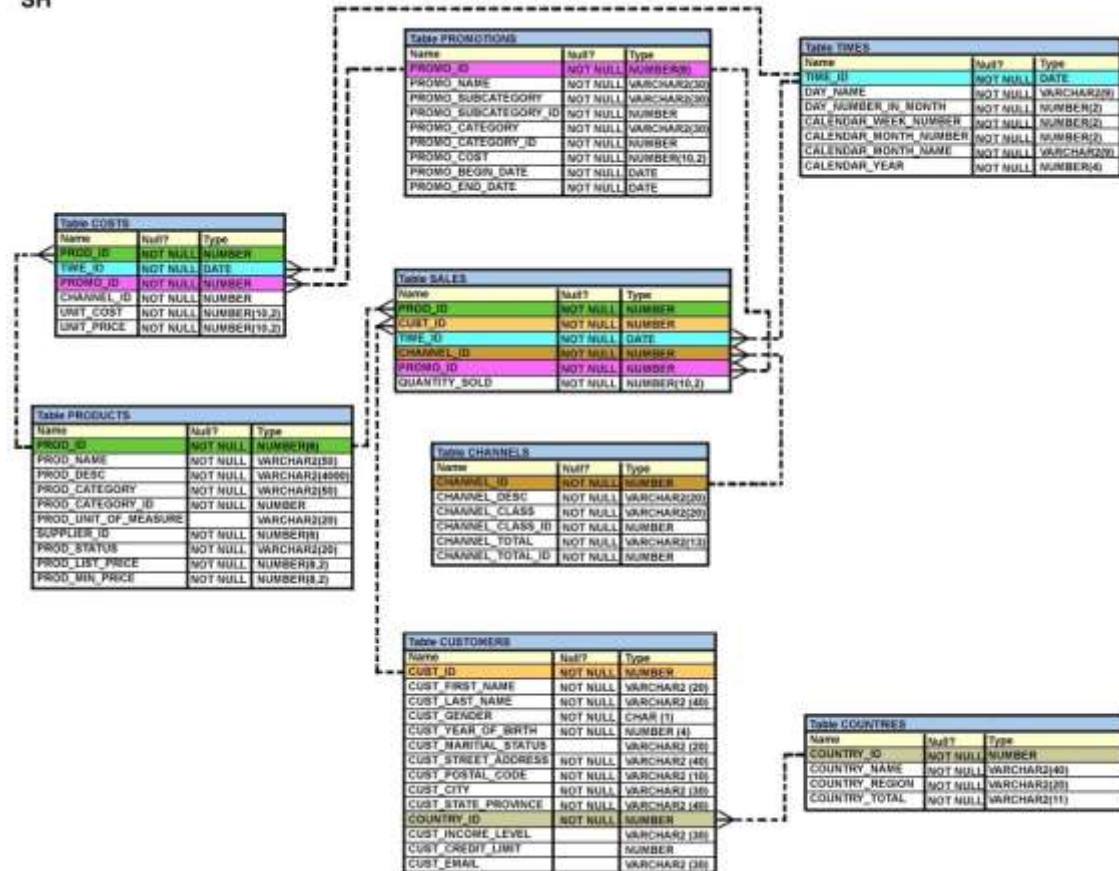
- department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d. department\_id)  
D. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN  
department\_details d ON (c.department\_id<>d. department\_id)

Answer: C

### QUESTION 100

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

SH



The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

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

Examine this command:

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

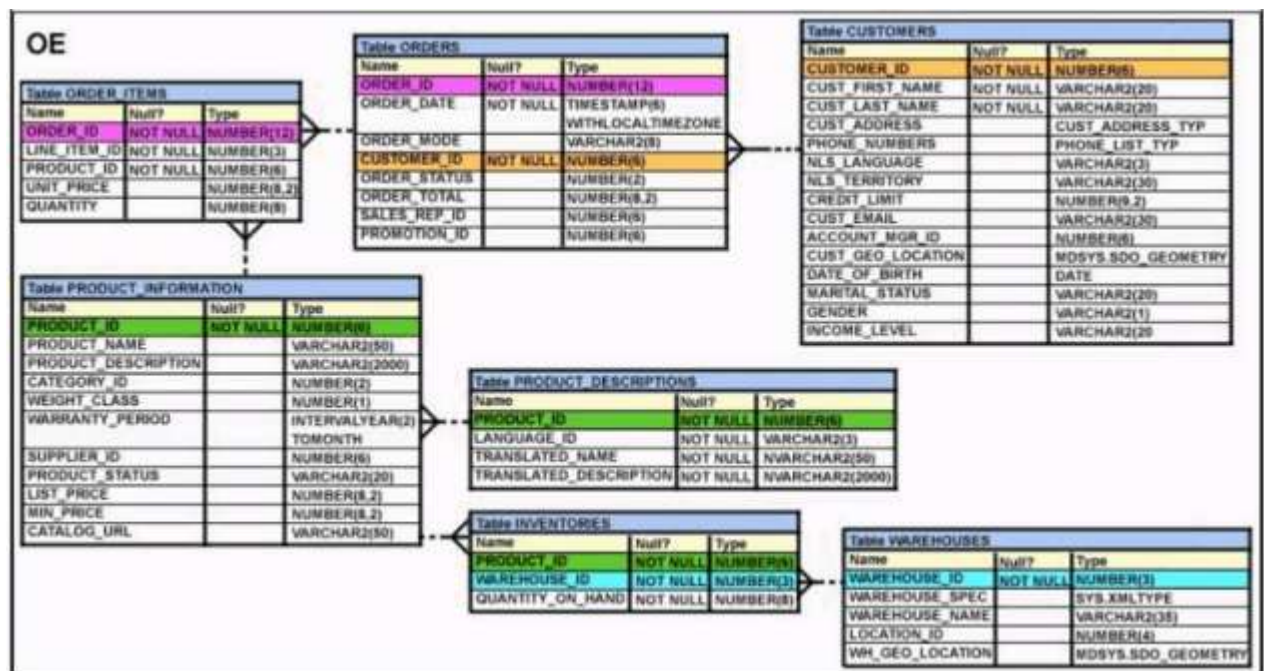
Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: D**

### QUESTION 101

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER\_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

- D. The NEW\_ORDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 102

Evaluate the following statement.

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 103

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

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

**Answer: DE**

#### QUESTION 104

You issue this command which succeeds:

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

Which three statements are true?



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

**Answer:** ABC

#### QUESTION 105

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

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

**Answer:** A

#### QUESTION 106

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE,
cust_id NUMBER (4));

CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord_no NUMBER (2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
qty NUMBER (3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));
```

The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?

- A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
- B. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
- C. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.
- D. ORD\_NO and ITEM\_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD\_NO is also

the FOREIGN KEY.

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 107

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (ADD\_MONTHS (END\_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO\_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END\_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, end\_date), `Ongoing`) FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL (TO\_CHAR (MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start-date, end\_date)), `Ongoing`) FROM programs

**Answer: AD**

#### Explanation:

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

NVL(commission\_pct,0)

NVL(hire\_date,'01-JAN-97')

NVL(job\_id,'No Job Yet')

MONTHS\_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2 . The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month. MONTHS\_BETWEEN returns a numeric value. – answer C NVL has different datatypes - numeric and strings, which is not possible!

The data types of the original and if null parameters must always be compatible. They must either be of the same type, or it must be possible to implicitly convert if null to the type of the original parameter. The NVL function returns a value with the same data type as the original parameter.

#### QUESTION 108

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

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

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

Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15, 'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit, 'Not Available')\*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 109

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

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

```
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

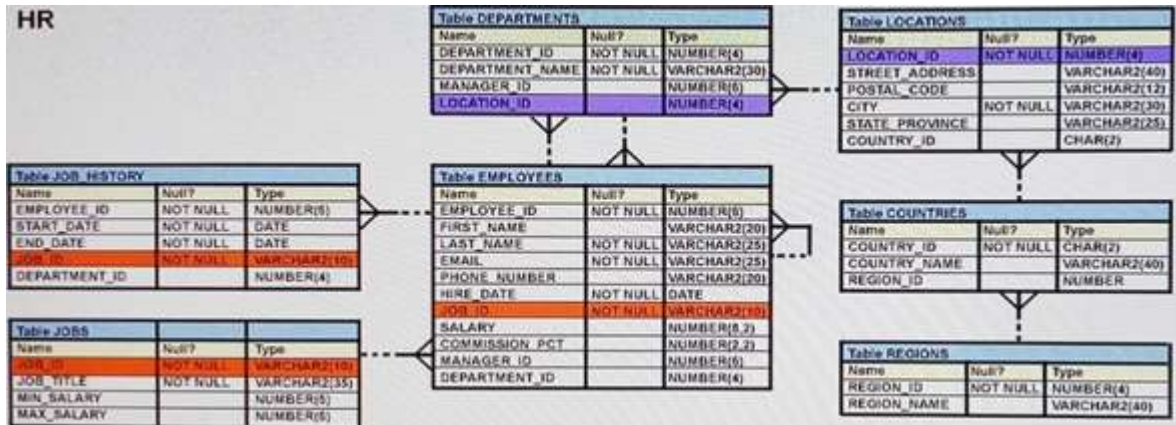
- A. It will be enabled and immediate.

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 110

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



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=90
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=10;
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

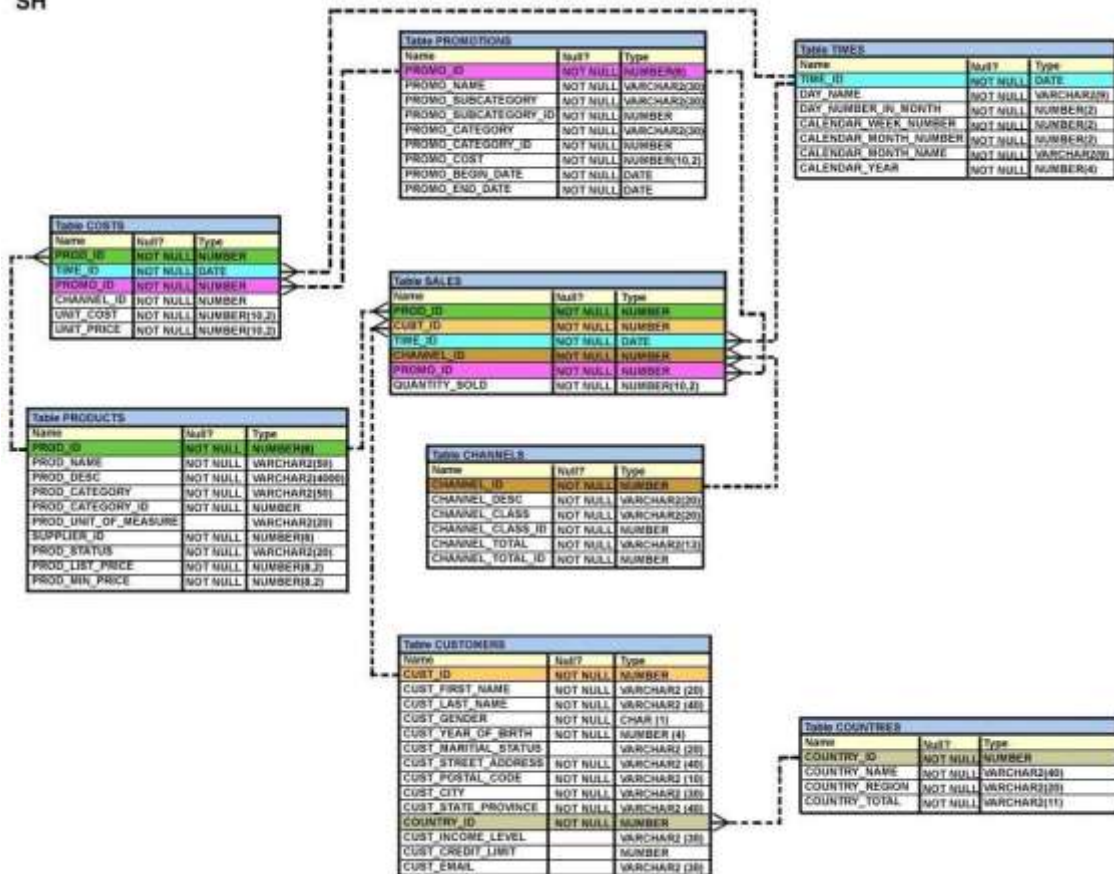
- A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
- B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT\_ID.
- C. The statement would execute successfully but it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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 111

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

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true regarding the result?

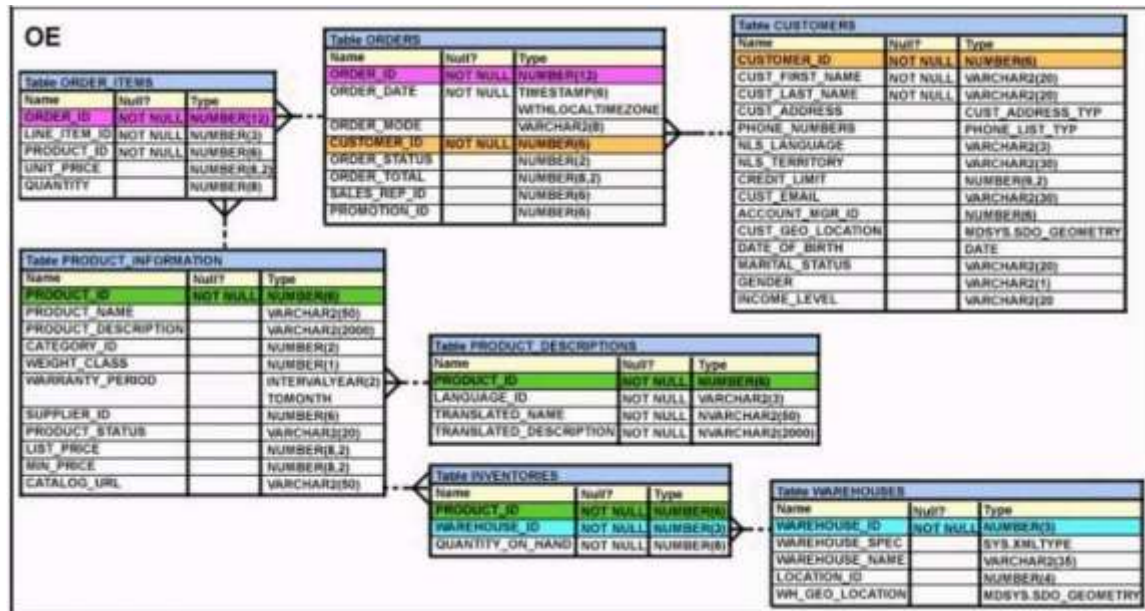
- A. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
- B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
- C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
- D. The statement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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 112

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





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

- A. WHERE order\_date IN ( TO\_DATE('OCT 21 2003','MON DD YYYY'), TO\_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','MON DD YYYY') )
- B. WHERE order\_date > TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')
- C. WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
- D. WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')

**Answer:** CD

### QUESTION 113

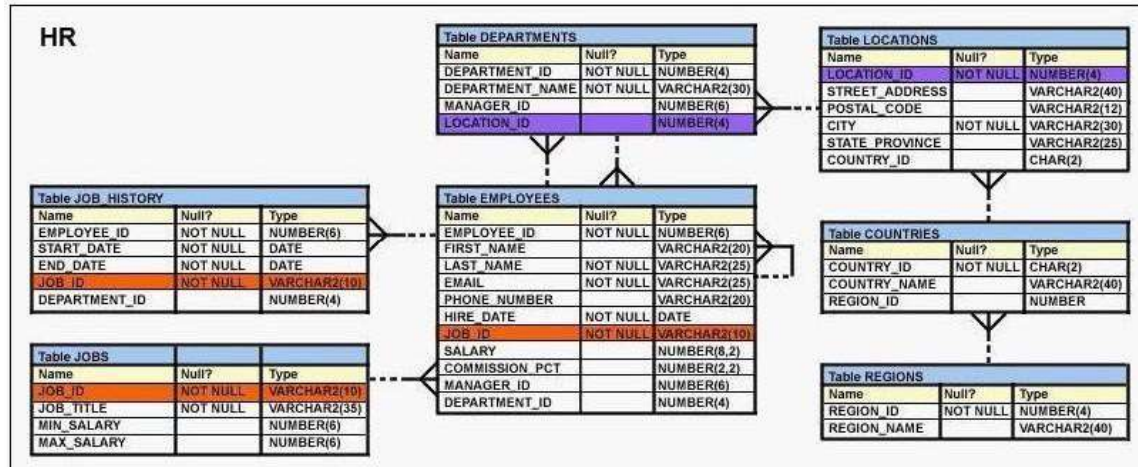
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ACE

### QUESTION 114

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB\_HISTORY tables.



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

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

```

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

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

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

**Answer: AD**

### QUESTION 115

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

SALESID: Number  
STOREID: Number  
ITEMID: Number

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

Which statement would create the table?

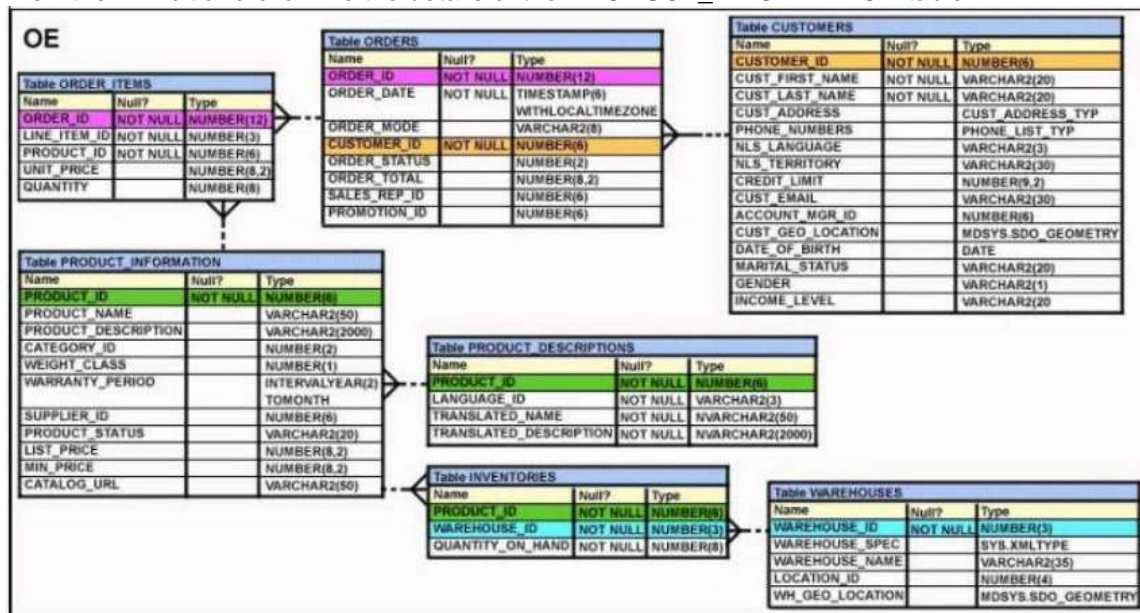
- A. CREATE TABLE sales(  
salesid NUMBER(4),  
storeid NUMBER(4),  
itemid NUMBER(4),  
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,

- slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- B. CREATE TABLE sales(  
salesid NUMBER(4),  
storeid NUMBER(4),  
itemid NUMBER(4),  
qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,  
slsdate DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',  
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
- C. CREATE TABLE sales(  
salesid NUMBER(4),  
storeid NUMBER(4),  
itemid NUMBER(4),  
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,  
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- D. CREATE TABLE sales(  
salesid NUMBER(4),  
storeid NUMBER(4),  
itemid NUMBER(4),  
qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,  
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 116

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.



Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999')
From product_information;
```

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**QUESTION 117**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 118**

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

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

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date, 'rr'),
SUM(order_total) FROM orders
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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



Answer: D

**QUESTION 119**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER\_ITEMS table.

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

You must select the ORDER\_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER\_ITEMS table.

Which query would produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_id  
FROM order\_items  
GROUP BY order\_id  
HAVING SUM(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id);
- B. SELECT order\_id  
FROM order\_items  
WHERE(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) FROM order\_items)  
GROUP BY order\_id;
- C. SELECT order\_id  
FROM order\_items  
WHERE(unit\_price\*quantity) = MAX(unit\_price\*quantity)  
GROUP BY order\_id;
- D. SELECT order\_id  
FROM order\_items  
WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) FROM order\_items  
GROUP BY order\_id)



**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 120**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table.

| <b>EMP<br/>Name</b> | <b>Null?</b> | <b>Type</b>    |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| EMPNO               | NOT NULL     | NUMBER (4)     |
| FIRST_NAME          |              | VARCHAR2 (20)  |
| LAST_NAME           |              | VARCHAR2       |
| SALARY              |              | NUMBER (10, 2) |
| DEPTNO              |              | NUMBER (2)     |

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer: BD**

**QUESTION 121**

View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

| INVOICE<br>Name | Null?    | Type          |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| -----           | -----    | -----         |
| INV_NO          | NOT NULL | NUMBER (3)    |
| INV_DATE        |          | DATE          |
| CUST_ID         |          | VARCHAR2 (4)  |
| INV_AMT         |          | NUMBER (8, 2) |

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

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

- A. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv\_date))  
FROM invoice
- B. SELECT AVG(inv\_date)  
FROM invoice
- C. SELECT MAX(inv\_date), MIN(cust\_id)  
FROM invoice
- D. SELECT AVG( inv\_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv\_amt)  
FROM invoice

**Answer:** CD

#### QUESTION 122

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### QUESTION 123

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### QUESTION 124

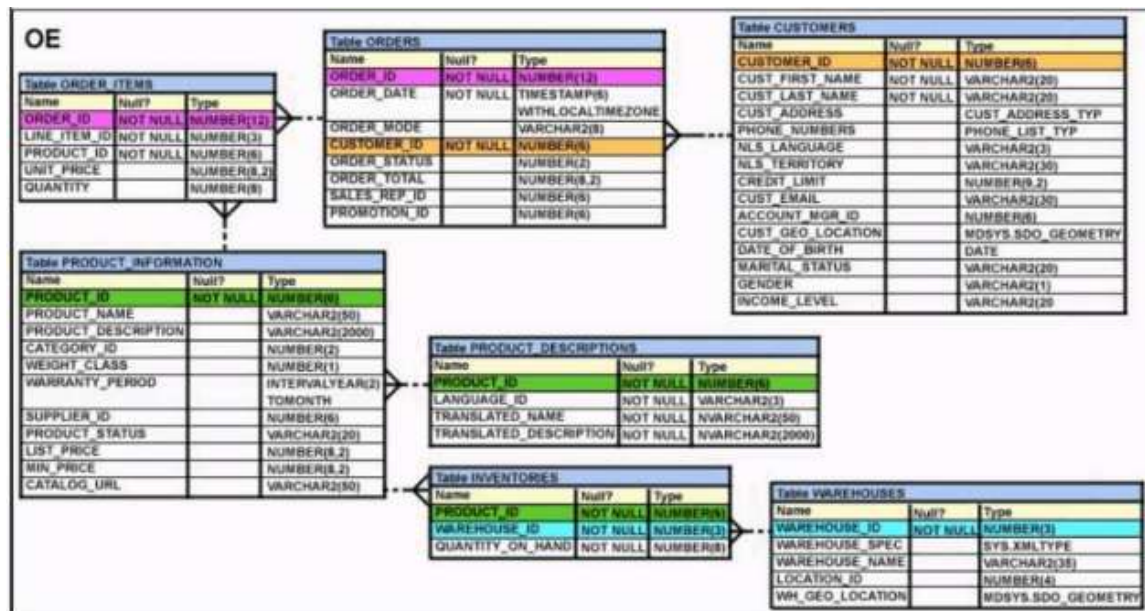
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BD

#### QUESTION 125

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.



You must select ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER\_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date >

- ANY  
(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > ALL  
(SELECT MAX(order\_date) FROM orders ) AND customer\_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > ALL  
(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > IN  
(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 126**

You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch\_'. Which query generates the required output? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. SELECT \* FROM users  
Where user\_name LIKE '%ch\_';
- B. SELECT \* FROM users  
Where user\_name LIKE '%ch\_%'ESCAPE'%';
- C. SELECT \* FROM users  
Where user\_name LIKE 'ch\\_%' ESCAPE '\_';
- D. SELECT \* FROM users  
Where user\_name LIKE '%ch\\_%' ESCAPE '\\';

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 127**

Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
- B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
- C. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
- D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block

**Answer: ABD**

**QUESTION 128**

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

**PRODUCTS**

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

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

You issue this query:

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

Which statement is true?

- A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
- B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
- C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD\_UNIT\_OF\_MEASURE is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD\_CATEGORY column is not valid.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 129**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

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



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

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

**Answer:** BD

#### QUESTION 130

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### QUESTION 131

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### QUESTION 132

Which two statements are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.

- B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
- C. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
- D. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

**Answer:** AD

**QUESTION 133**

You issued this command:

SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** BCF

**QUESTION 134**

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

**PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS**

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

The PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them.

The BASED\_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

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

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

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge  
FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d  
ON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge  
FROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

- C. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge  
FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d  
ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- D. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge  
FROM proj\_task\_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 135

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

| SALES           |          |              |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| Name            | Null?    | Type         |
| PROD_ID         | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3)    |
| CUST_ID         | NOT NULL | NUMBER(4)    |
| TIME_ID         |          | DATE         |
| QTY_SOLD        |          | NUMBER(10,2) |
| PRODUCTS        |          |              |
| Name            | Null?    | Type         |
| PROD_ID         | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3)    |
| PROD_NAME       |          | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROD_LIST_PRICE |          | NUMBER(8,2)  |

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

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

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

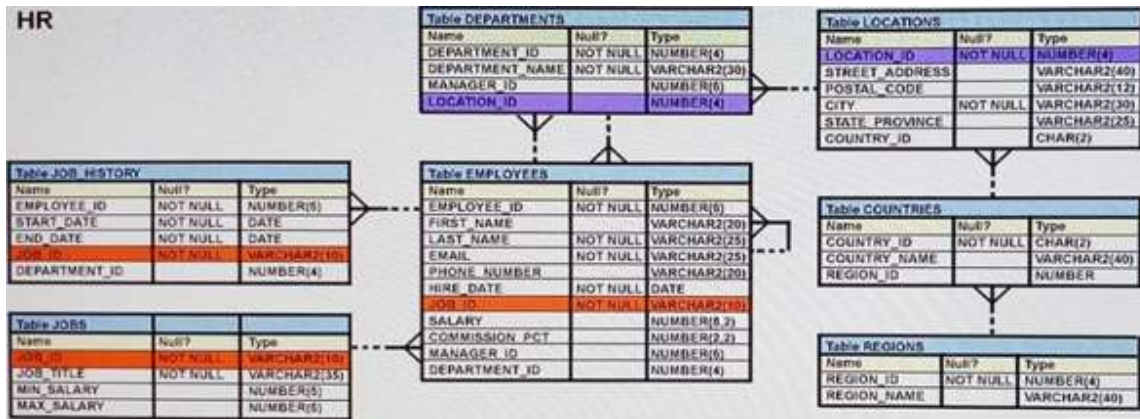
Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

**Answer: AC**

#### QUESTION 136

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



You executed this SQL statement:

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

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

- A. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT\_ID and FIRST\_NAME column.
- B. The values in the FIRST\_NAME column would be returned in ascending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.
- C. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.
- D. The values in all columns would be returned in descending order.
- E. The values in the FIRST\_NAME column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT\_ID column.

**Answer: AB**

#### QUESTION 137

Examine the structure of the SALES table.

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

Examine this statement:

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

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

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

**Answer:** BD

#### QUESTION 138

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

| CONSTRAINT_NAME      | CON | SEARCH_CONDITION                   | R_CONSTRAINT_NAME | DELETE_RULE | STATUS  |
|----------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| ORDER_DATE_NN        | C   | "ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL           |                   |             | ENABLED |
| ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN | C   | "CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL          |                   |             | ENABLED |
| ORDER_MODE_LOV       | C   | order_mode in ('direct', 'online') |                   |             | ENABLED |
| ORDER_TOTAL-MIN      | C   | order total >= 0                   |                   |             | ENABLED |
| ORDER_PK             | P   |                                    |                   |             | ENABLED |
| ORDERS-CUSTOMER-ID   | R   |                                    | CUSTOMERS ID      | SET NULL    | ENABLED |
| ORDERS-SALES-REP     | R   |                                    | EMP EMP ID        | SET NULL    | ENABLED |

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

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

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



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

**Answer:** AC

### QUESTION 139

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

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

**Answer:** BC

### QUESTION 140

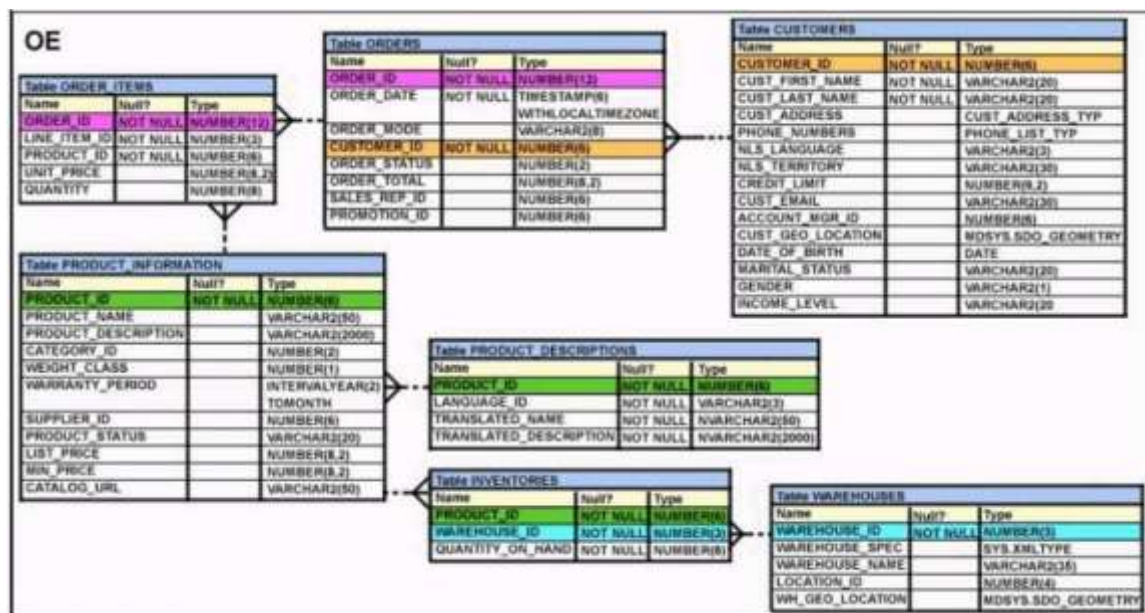
Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.
- B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.
- C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.
- D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

**Answer:** AD

### QUESTION 141

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



You executed this UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE
 (SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders)
Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'
WHERE customer_id IN
 (SELECT customer_id FROM customers
 WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 142

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

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

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id
 FROM products
 GROUP BY prod_category_id
 HAVING COUNT(*) =
 (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*))
 FROM products);
```

What is the result?

- A. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- D. It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 143**

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

| NAME       | NULL?    | TYPE         |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| MEMBER_ID  | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6)    |
| FIRST_NAME |          | VARCHAR2(50) |
| LAST_NAME  | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(50) |
| ADDRESS    |          | VARCHAR2(50) |
| CITY       |          | VARCHAR2(25) |
| STATE      |          | VARCHAR2(3)  |

Examine the SQL statement:

SQL > SELECT city, last\_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;

What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 144**

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

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

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. inv\_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv\_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv\_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion

- D. CONCAT(inv\_amt, inv\_date) : requires explicit conversion  
E. inv\_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

**Answer:** AE

#### QUESTION 145

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

You must display the details of employees who have manager with MANAGER\_ID 100, who were hired in the past 6 months and who have salaries greater than 10000.

Which query would retrieve the required result?

- A. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > 10000  
UNION ALL  
SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_ID = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100)  
INTERSECT  
SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE- 180;
- B. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100)  
UNION ALL  
(SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE -180  
INTERSECT  
SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > 10000);
- C. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = '100')  
UNION  
SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE -180  
INTERSECT

- ```
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000;
D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000
UNION ALL
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))
UNION
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;
```

Answer: C

QUESTION 146

Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NULL?</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
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)

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

Answer: A

QUESTION 147

You must create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short term loan
- 2: The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.
- 3: The maximum loan period is 30 days.
- 4: Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid.

Which data type would you use?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 148

Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

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. Subquery
- B. Self-join
- C. Full outer-join with self-join
- D. Left outer-join with self-join
- E. Right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB

QUESTION 149

Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

- A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
- B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
- C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
- D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
- E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 150

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table.

SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction
(trn_id char(2) primary key,

Start_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE,
End_date date NOT NULL);

The value 'A1' does not exist for trn_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, end_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

Answer: C

QUESTION 151

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

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D00')
FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$9,999V99')
FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$0G000D00')
FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99,999D99')
FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99')
FROM DUAL

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 152

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 153

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

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

Which statement achieves those objectives?

- A. SELECT &col1, '&col2'
FROM &table

- WHERE &&condition = '&cond';
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition = &cond;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &cond;
- D. SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &&cond

Answer: C

QUESTION 154

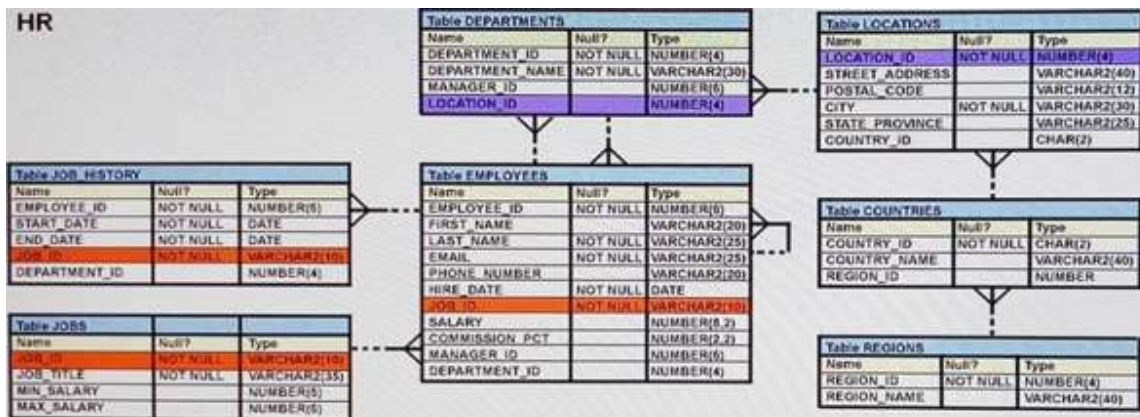
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

- A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
- B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
- C. They can accept only one argument.
- D. They can be nested up to only two levels.
- E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
- F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Answer: AEF

QUESTION 155

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



Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM
departments
WHERE departments_id=90
UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM
departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

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

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: DE

QUESTION 157

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

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

- A. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE);
- D. CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,

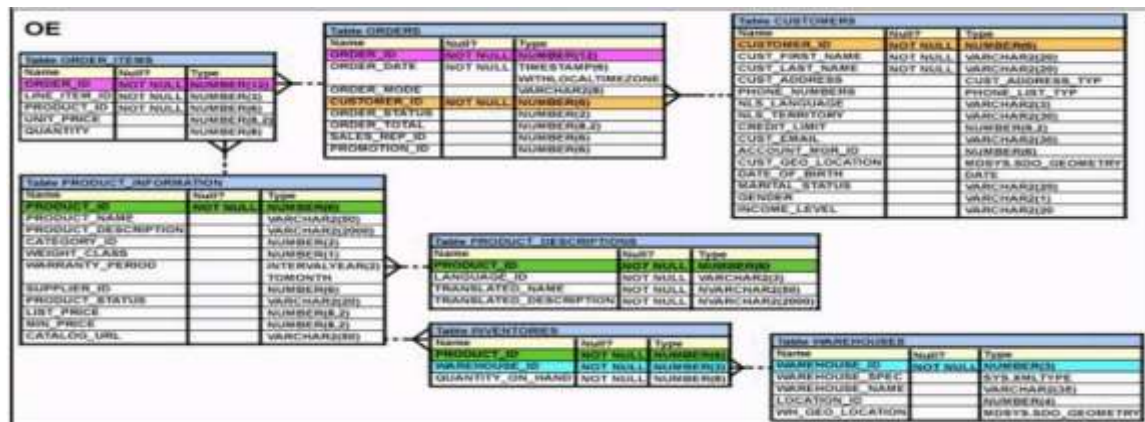
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));

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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 158

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



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key.

You create an index using this command:

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

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

- SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
- SELECT UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information;
- SELECT UPPER(product_name)
FROM product_information
WHERE product_id = 2254;
- SELECT product_id
FROM product_information
WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Answer: D

QUESTION 159

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:

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

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 160

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 161

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

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

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 162

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

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

You issue the following SQL statements:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 163

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

- A. They can contain group functions.
- B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
- C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
- D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
- E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 164

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 165

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS			
ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
```

```
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt  
FROM order_items  
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p  
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

Answer: A

QUESTION 166

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 167

You issued the following command:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
```

Which three statements are true?

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

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 168

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

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

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

You executed the following statement:

```
SQL> DELETE from stores
```

```
WHERE store_id=900;
```

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 169

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 170

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 171

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

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 172

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

Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 173

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A

QUESTION 174

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION

F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

QUESTION 175

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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

Exhibit 2

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

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
      FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
            FROM sales
            GROUP BY prod_id) I RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
      ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the clause.
FROM
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Answer: A

QUESTION 176

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARHCAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date<SYSDATE
AND transaction_type= 'RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN ('A101', 'A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as .
TRANSACTION_TYPE
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as or
MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
TRANSACTION_TYPE
- C. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM .
TRANSACTION_TYPE
- D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as
TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

Answer: D

QUESTION 177

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Exhibit

EMPLOYEES			
ENAME	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
SMITH	17-DEC-00	800	
ALLEN	20-FEB-99	1600	300
WARD	22-FEB-95	1250	500
JONES	02-APR-98	2975	
MARTIN	28-SEP-99	1250	1400
BLAKE	01-MAY-97	2850	

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT ename || 'joined on' || hiredate ||  
        ', the total compensation paid is' ||  
        TO_CHAR (ROUND (ROUND (SYSDATE-hiredate) /365 * sal +comm)  
        "COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"  
        FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.
- C. It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
- E. IT executes successfully and gives the correct output.

Answer: A

QUESTION 178

Evaluate the following query

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,  
        INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,  
        INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND  
FROM dual;
```

What is the correct output of the above query?

- A. +00-300, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

- B. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- C. +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- D. +25-00, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: B

QUESTION 179

Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 180

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS tables:

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

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that do not exist in the COURSE_DETAILS table.

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT d.department_id FROM course_details c INNER JOIN
department_details d ON c.department_id<>d.department_id;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the required list.
- C. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.
- D. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.

Answer: B

QUESTION 181

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Exhibit

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

You must display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088.

You executed this SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired result.

Answer: B

QUESTION 182

You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

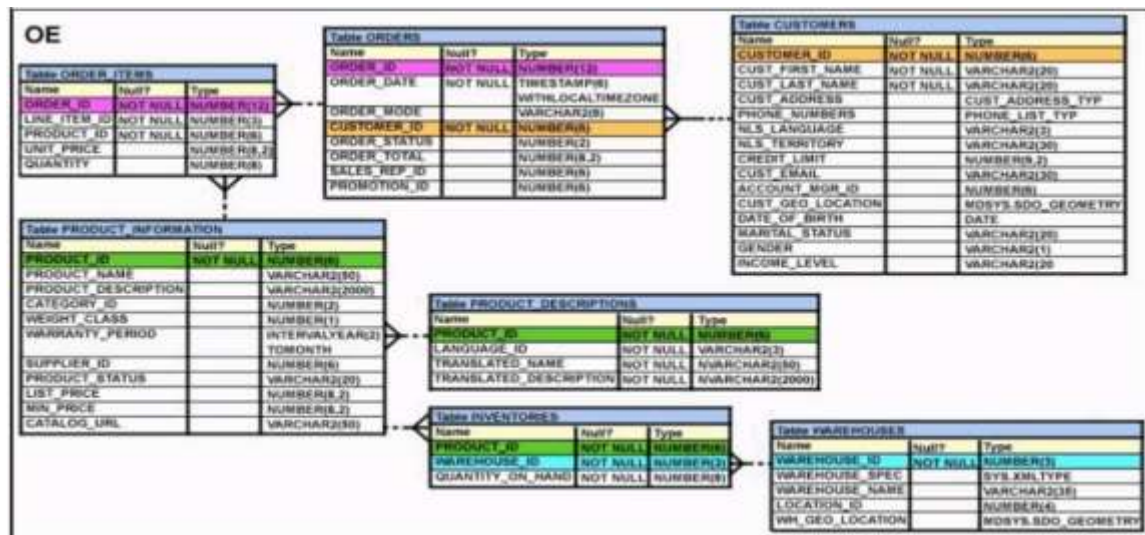
Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000 AS "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000 AS New Credit Limit
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000 "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP (cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000 INITCAP ("NEW CREDIT
LIMIT")
FROM customers;

Answer: A

QUESTION 183

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
order_total IS NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
order_total = NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE orders
SET order_date = TO_DATE('12-mar-2007','dd-mon-yyyy'), SET order_total = TO_NUMBER
(NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;

Answer: C

QUESTION 184

SCOTT is a user in the database.

Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

```
1 - CREATE ROLE mgr;  
2 - GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT  
    ON oe.orders  
    TO mgr;  
3- GRANT mgr, create table to SCOTT;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above commands?

- A. Statement 1 would not execute because the WITH GRANT option is missing.
- B. Statement 2 would not execute because system privileges and object privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT command.
- C. Statement 3 would not execute because role and system privileges cannot be granted together in a single GRANT statement.
- D. Statement 1 would not execute because the IDENTIFIED BY <password> clause is missing.

Answer: B

QUESTION 185

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

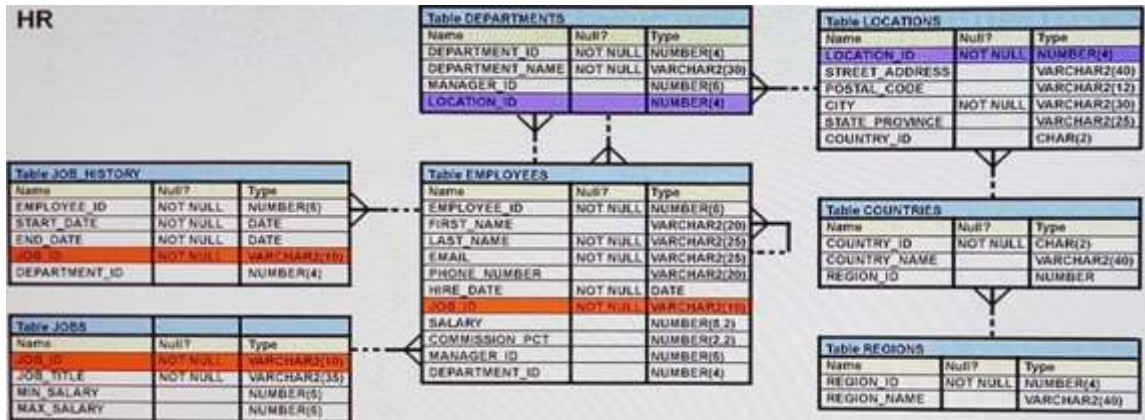
Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- B. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- D. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- E. displaying the minimum list price for each product status

Answer: AC

QUESTION 186

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



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. `SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct, salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total" FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- B. `SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total" FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- C. `SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12 "Total" FROM EMPLOYEES;`
- D. `SELECT first_name, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, "Total" FROM EMPLOYEES;`

Answer: A

QUESTION 187

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name,CASE
      WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                        FROM promotions
                        WHERE promo_category='TV')
      THEN 'HIGH'
      ELSE 'LOW'
      END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

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

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

Answer: C

QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 189

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<http://blog.csdn.net/rlhua/article/details/12905109>

QUESTION 190

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER (3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER (3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER (3)

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

- A. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;
- B. SELECT student_name subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
- C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL;

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 191

Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Evaluate the following query:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 192

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	CHAR
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		VARCHAR2
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE		NUMBER

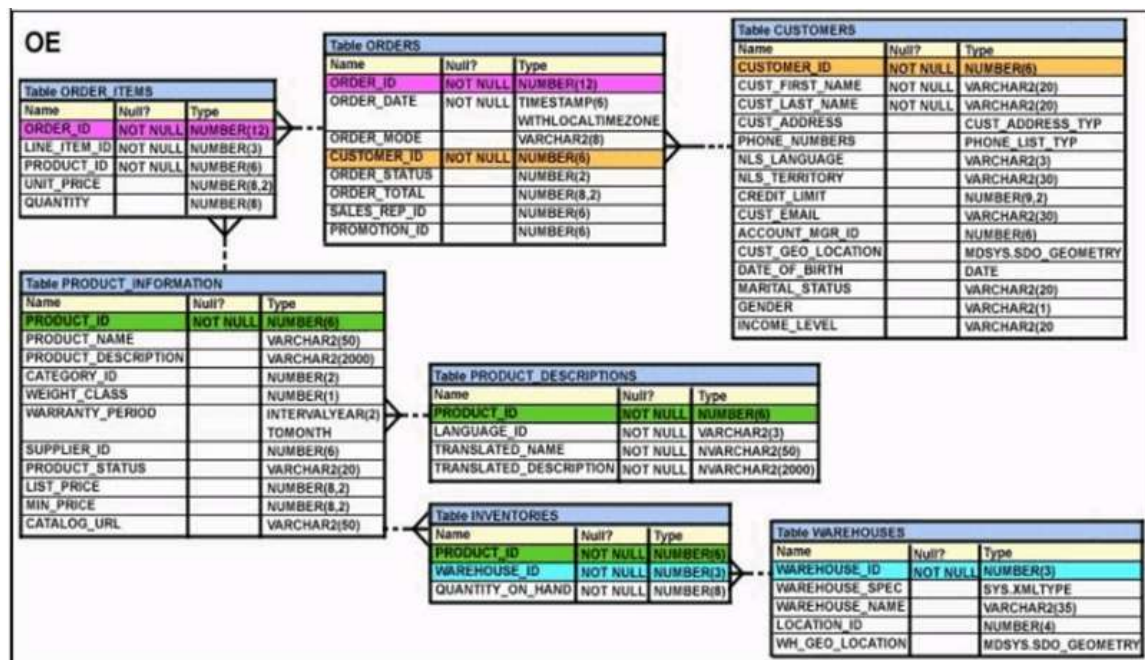
Which two statements are true regarding the creation and storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.
- B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.
- C. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would be able to store decimal values.
- D. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.
- E. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds.
- F. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.

Answer: AF

QUESTION 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 wherein `QUANTITY_ON_HAND` is less than five.

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

- A. `SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;`
- B. `SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id FROM product_information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;`
- C. `SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;`
- D. `SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;`

Answer: AC

QUESTION 194

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the result?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 195

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

- A. `ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;`

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 196

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

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

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

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

Which SQL statement would you use?

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'post' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-00';
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date

FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';

Answer: D

QUESTION 197

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

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

Answer: BC

QUESTION 198

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Evaluate the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 199

Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

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

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

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

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 200

Which statement is true regarding the SESSION_PRIVS dictionary view?

- A. It contains the object privileges granted to other users by the current user session.
- B. It contains the system privileges granted to other users by the current user session.

- C. It contains the current object privileges available in the user session.
- D. It contains the current system privileges available in the user session.

Answer: D

QUESTION 201

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

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

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 202

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table.

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

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

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

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

- A. MEMBER_ID = '';
- B. MEMBER_ID = NULL;
- C. MEMBER_ID IS NULL;
- D. MEMBER_ID = '';

Answer: C

QUESTION 203

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
      INCREMENT BY 10
      START WITH 120
      MAXVALUE 9999
      NOCYCLE;

SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items
      (ord_no NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
      item_no NUMBER(3),
      qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
      expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),
      CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),
      CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

The command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure.

- A. You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.

Answer: D

QUESTION 204

Evaluate the following query:

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

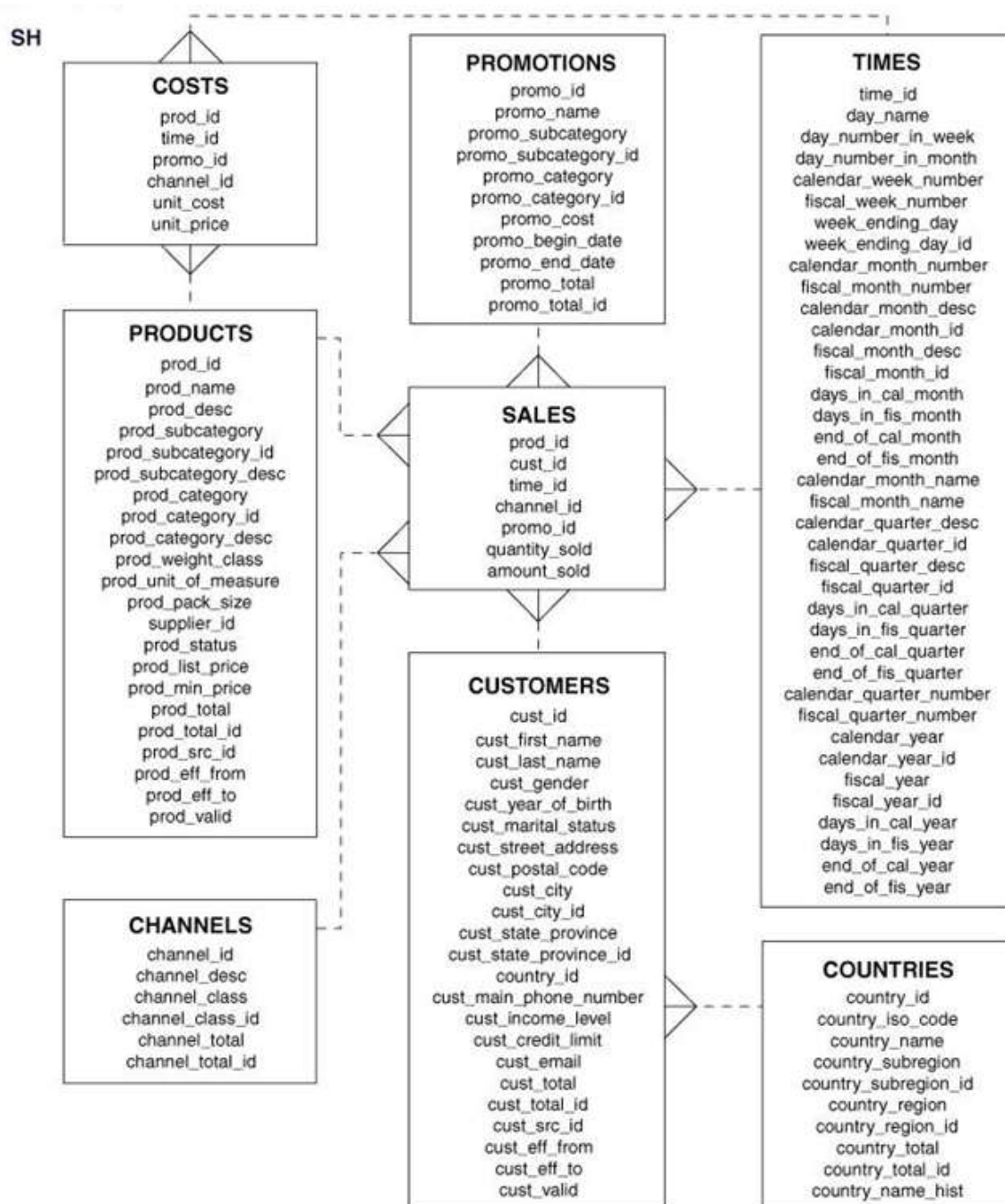
What would be the outcome of the above query?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 205

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



You issued this SQL statement:

```

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


Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 206

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 207

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:

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

Statement 2:

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

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

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 208

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

- A. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- B. A subquery in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement can be nested up to three levels only.
- C. A subquery can be used to access data from one or more tables or views.
- D. The columns in a subquery must always be qualified with the name or alias of the table used.
- E. If the subquery returns 0 rows, then the value returned by the subquery expression is NULL.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 209

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

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

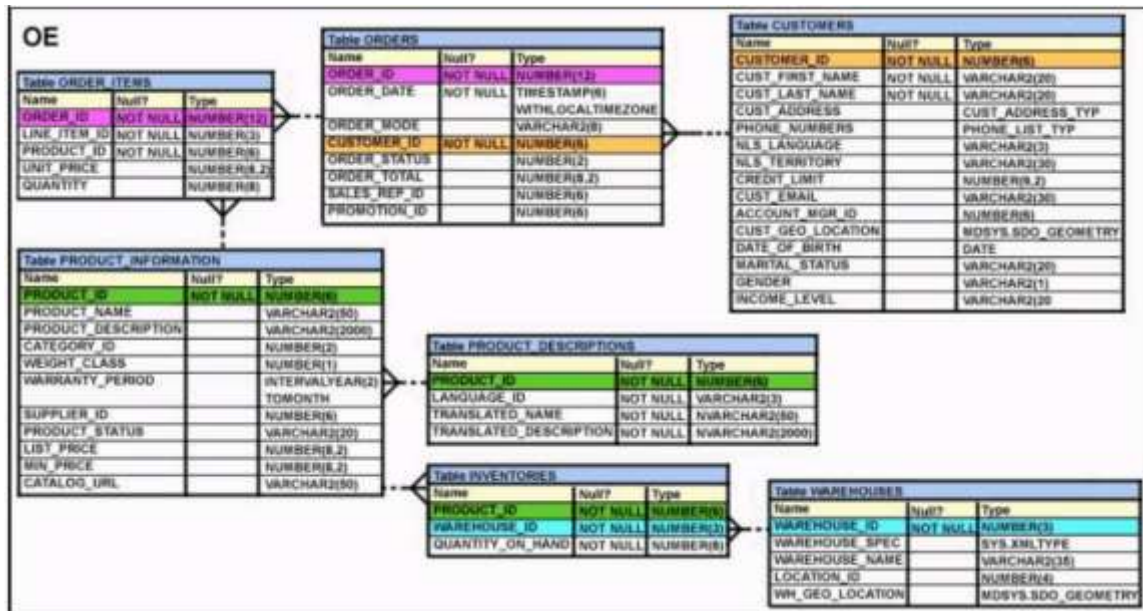
Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL TABLE?

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 210

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



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

Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)

- A. DELETE
*
FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id)
FROM orders
WHERE order_status IN (0,1);
- B. DELETE
FROM (SELECT * FROM order_items i, orders o
WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
- C. DELETE FROM order_items i
WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM orders o
WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
- D. DELETE
FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id
FROM orders
WHERE orders_status in (0,1));

Answer: BD

QUESTION 211

The PRODUCTS table has the following structure.

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

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2 (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15, ' ')
FROM products;
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM
products;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 212

You executed the following CREATE TABLE statement that resulted in an error:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees(emp_id NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY, ename
VARCHAR2(20), email NUMBER(3) UNIQUE, address VARCHAR2(500), phone
VARCHAR2(20), resume LONG, hire_date DATE, remarks LONG, dept_id
NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk REFERENCES departments (dept_id),
CONSTRAINT ename_nn NOY NULL(ename));
```

Identify two reasons for the error.

- A. The NOT NULL constraint on the ENAME column must be defined as the column level
- B. FOREIGN KEY defined on the DEPT_ID column must be at the table level only
- C. Only one LONG column can be used per table
- D. The FOREIGN KEY keyword is missing in the constraint definition
- E. The PRIMARY KEY constraint in the EMP_ID column must have a name and must be defined at the table level only

Answer: AC

QUESTION 213

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

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

You want to generate a report showing the last names and credit limits of all customers whose last names start with A, B, or C, and credit limit is below 10,000.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR
UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%' OR UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'C%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
```

```
SQL>SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE UPPER (cust_last_name) BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C'
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above queries?

- A. Only the second query gives the correct result
- B. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result
- C. Only the first query gives the correct result
- D. Both execute successfully and give the same result

Answer: C

QUESTION 214

Evaluate this query:

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

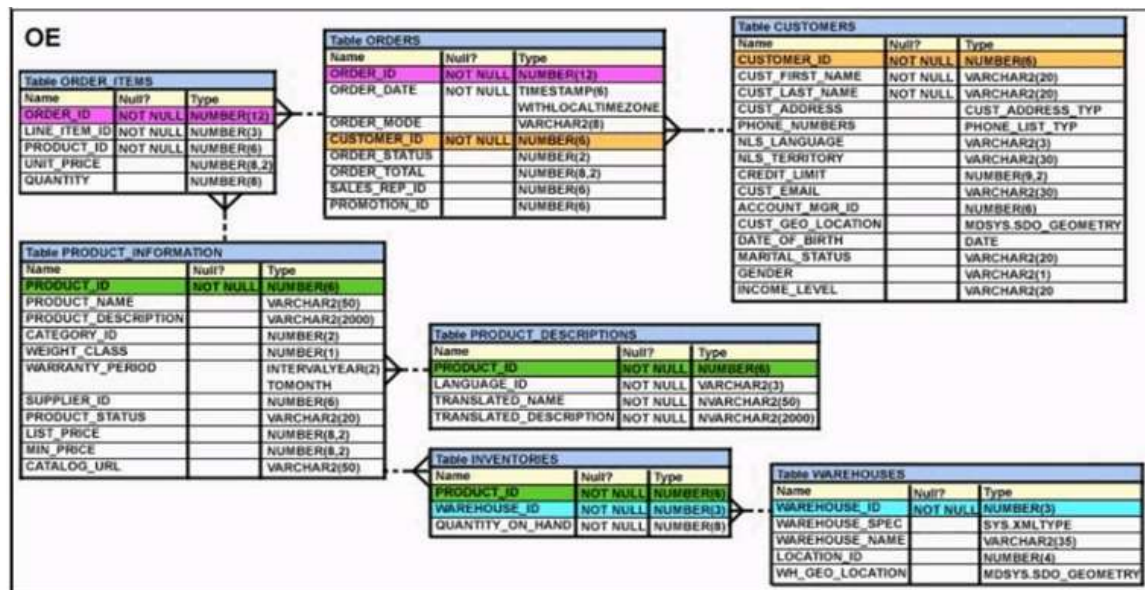
What will be the result?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 215

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table.



Examine the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price =
(SELECT MAX(unit_price)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id);
```

You want to display the PRODUCT_ID of the product that has the highest UNIT_PRICE per ORDER_ID. What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

- A. Remove the GROUP BY clause from the subquery and place it in the main query
- B. Replace = with the >ANY operator
- C. Replace = with the >ALL operator
- D. Replace = with the IN operator

Answer: D

QUESTION 216

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

SALES1 table

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
<code>SALES_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>STORE_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>ITEMS_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>QUANTITY</code>		NUMBER
<code>SALES_DATE</code>		DATE

SALES2 table

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
<code>SALES_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>STORE_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>ITEMS_ID</code>		NUMBER
<code>QUANTITY</code>		NUMBER
<code>SALES_DATE</code>		DATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Answer: D

QUESTION 217

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

EMPLOYEES

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

DEPARTMENTS

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

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows:

Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).

Set department_id for these employees to the department_id corresponding to London (location_id 2100).

Set the employees' salary in location_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.

Set the employees' commission in location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department.

You issue the following command:

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

What is outcome?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 218

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 2007 till date: Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr.

Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;

Answer: AC

QUESTION 219

The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure:

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

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

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

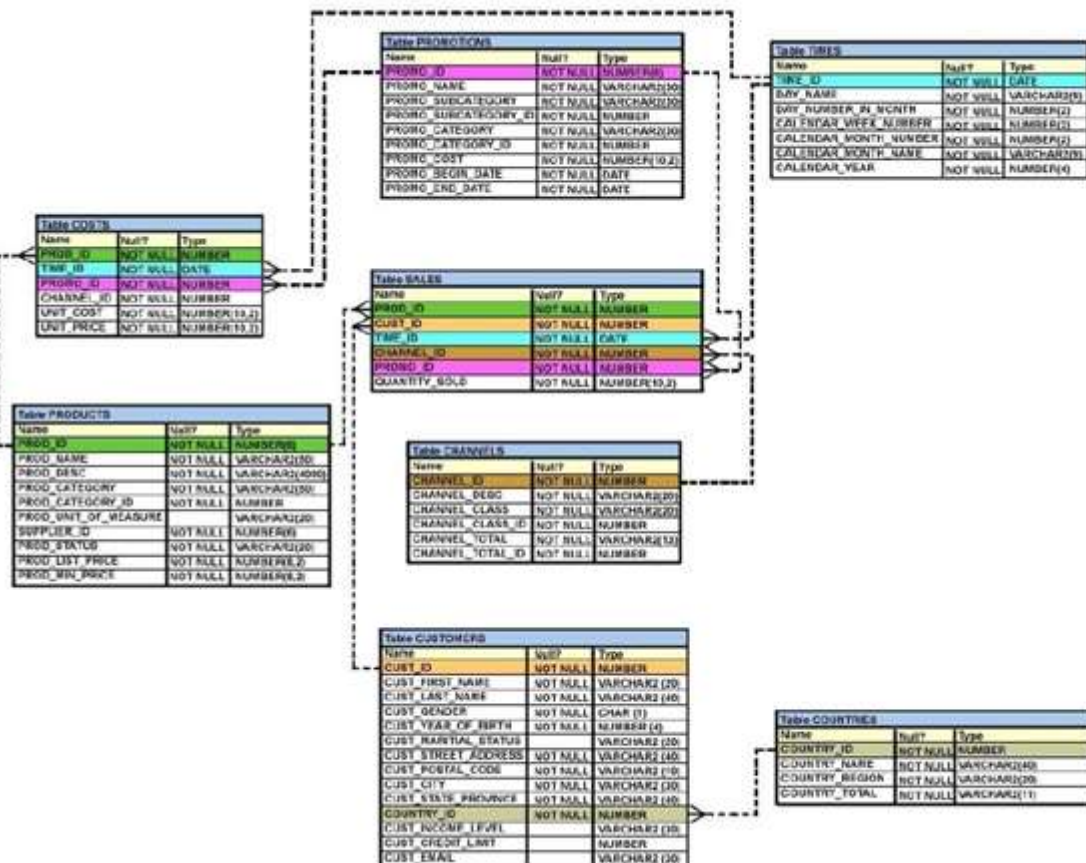
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

- A. Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks? SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND tax_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;

Answer: B

QUESTION 220

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



PROD_ID is a primary key in the PRODUCTS table and foreign key in the SALES table. You want to remove all the rows from the PRODUCTS table for which no sale was done for the last three years.

Which is the valid DELETE statement?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 221

Which statement is true regarding sub queries?

- A. The LIKE operator cannot be used with single- row subqueries.
- B. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL with single- row subqueries.
- C. =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality in multiple- row subqueries.
- D. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators in multiple- row subqueries.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.

<ANY means less than the maximum.

>ANY means more than the minimum.

=ANY is equivalent to IN

Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries The ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.

>ALL means more than the maximum and <ALL means less than the minimum. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators.

QUESTION 222

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

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 223

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

```
name Null Type
PO_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
PO_DATE NOT NULL DATE
SHIPMENT_DATE NOT NULL DATE
SHIPMENT_MODE VARCHAR2(30)
SHIPMENT_COST NUMBER(8,2)
```

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day. Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE  
WHEN MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipment_date, po_date) > 1 THEN  
TO_CHAR((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY  
FROM shipments;
```

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, DECODE  
(MONTHS_BETWEEN (po_date, shipment_date) > 1,  
TO_CHAR((shipment_date - po_date) * 20), 'No Penalty') PENALTY  
FROM shipments;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
- B. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- C. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
- D. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- E. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MONTHS_BETWEEN(date 1, date 2) function returns the number of months between two dates:

months_between('01-FEB-2008', '01-JAN-2008') = 1

The DECODE Function

Although its name sounds mysterious, this function is straightforward. The DECODE function implements if then-else conditional logic by testing its first two terms for equality and returns the third if they are equal and optionally returns another term if they are not. DECODE Function Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of a CASE expression or an IF-THENELSE statement:

DECODE(col|expression, search1, result1

[, search2, result2,...,]

[, default])

DECODE Function

The DECODE function decodes an expression in a way similar to the IF-THEN-ELSE logic that is used in various languages. The DECODE function decodes expression after comparing it to each search value. If the expression is the same as search, result is returned.

If the default value is omitted, a null value is returned where a search value does not match any of the result values.

QUESTION 224

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

In the CUSTOMERS table, the CUST_LAST_NAME column contains the values 'Anderson' and 'Ausson'.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT LOWER(REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O'))  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE LOWER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'a%n';
```

What would be the outcome?

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

- A. 'Oder' and 'Aus'
- B. an error because the TRIM function specified is not valid
- C. an error because the LOWER function specified is not valid
- D. an error because the REPLACE function specified is not valid

Answer: B

QUESTION 225

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

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

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

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

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

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

FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ',1,2') > 0 ;

Answer: AB

QUESTION 226

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROD_PRICE		VARCHAR2(10)

PROD_ID	PROD_PRICE
-----	-----
100	\$234.55
101	\$6,509.75
102	\$1,234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25,'\$99,999.99') FROM PRICEJLIST;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25,'\$99,999.00') FROM PRICEJLIST;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,'\$99,999.99')* .25,'\$99,999.00') FROM PRICEJLIST;
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,'\$99,999.99')* .25,'\$99,999.00') FROM PRICEJLIST;

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using the TO_CHAR Function

The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, several formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows:

TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]), The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion Functions TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1 TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1 TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1 TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

QUESTION 227

Which two statements are true regarding the DELETE and TRUNCATE commands? (Choose two.)

- A. DELETE can be used to remove only rows from only one table at a time.
- B. DELETE can be used to remove only rows from multiple tables at a time.
- C. DELETE can be used only on a table that is a parent of a referential integrity constraint.
- D. DELETE can be used to remove data from specific columns as well as complete rows.
- E. DELETE and TRUNCATE can be used on a table that is a parent of a referential integrity constraint

having ON DELETE rule.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Transactions, consisting of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE (or even MERGE) commands can be made permanent (with a COMMIT) or reversed (with a ROLLBACK). A TRUNCATE command, like any other DDL command, is immediately permanent: it can never be reversed.

The Transaction Control Statements

A transaction begins implicitly with the first DML statement. There is no command to explicitly start a transaction. The transaction continues through all subsequent DML statements issued by the session. These statements can be against any number of tables: a transaction is not restricted to one table. It terminates (barring any of the events listed in the previous section) when the session issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command. The SAVEPOINT command can be used to set markers that will stage the action of a ROLLBACK, but the same transaction remains in progress irrespective of the use of SAVEPOINT

Explicit Transaction Control Statements

You can control the logic of transactions by using the COMMIT, SAVEPOINT, and ROLLBACK statements.

Note: You cannot COMMIT to a SAVEPOINT. SAVEPOINT is not ANSI-standard SQL.

QUESTION 228

Examine the structure of the employees table:

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

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

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

Which SQL query gets the required output?

- SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- SELECT e.last_name/ e.hire_date/ NVL(m.last_____ name/ 'No Manager') Manager FROM

employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

Answer: B

Explanation:

We should use LEFT OUTER JOIN as we want to display employees which have no (have NULL values for) managers.

QUESTION 229

You need to display the first names of all customers from the customers table that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.
Which query would give the required output?

- A) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';`
- B) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>' ' AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';`
- C) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';`
- D) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';`

- A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

`substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain`

The position at which the first character of the returned string begins. When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1. When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.

When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string.

`substring_length`

The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters. SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.

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

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function

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

QUESTION 230

Examine the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE products (  
  prod_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT p_ck CHECK (prod_id > 0),  
  prod_name CHAR(30),  
  prod_qty NUMBER(6),  
  CONSTRAINT p_name NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT prod_pk PRIMARY KEY (prod_id));
```

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE warehouse (  
  warehouse_id NUMBER(4),  
  roomno NUMBER(10) CONSTRAINT r_id CHECK(roomno BETWEEN 101 AND 200),  
  location VARCHAR2(25),  
  prod_id NUMBER(3),  
  CONSTRAINT wr_pr_pk PRIMARY KEY (warehouse_id,prod_id),  
  CONSTRAINT prod_fk FOREIGN KEY (prod_id) REFERENCES products(prod_id));
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above SQL commands?

- A. Both commands execute successfully.
- B. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the NULL constraint is not valid.
- C. The second CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the CHECK constraint is not valid.
- D. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because CHECK and PRIMARY KEY constraints cannot be used for the same column.
- E. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the column PROD_ID cannot be used in the PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting'\$99,999.00') to convert the number back to char.

Incorrect:

Not C: Use the formatting'\$99,999.00' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.

Note:

- Using the TO_CHAR Function

The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, several formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows:

TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]),

The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single

- Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion Functions

TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1
TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1
TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1
TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

QUESTION 231

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> select cust_id, cust_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 either one of which can complete the query.

- A. ORDER BY "Last name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2, 1
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

QUESTION 232

Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 233

View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMP and DEPT tables.

DEPT

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME
10	IT
20	HR

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO
1	KING	10
2	HARI	20

In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

In the EMP table, EMPNO is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPTNO is the FOREIGN KEY referencing the DEPTNO column in the DEPT table.

What would be the outcome of the following statements executed in the given sequence?

```
DROP TABLE emp;
```

```
FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
```

```
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2, 'SCOTT', 10);
```

```
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3, 'KING', 55);
```

- A. Both the INSERT statements would fail because the constraints are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
- B. Both the INSERT statements would succeed because none of the constraints on the table are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
- C. Only the first INSERT statement would succeed because all constraints except the primary key constraint are automatically retrieved after a table is flashed back.
- D. Only the SECOND INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except referential integrity constraints that reference other tables are retrieved automatically after the table is flashed back.

Answer: D

QUESTION 234

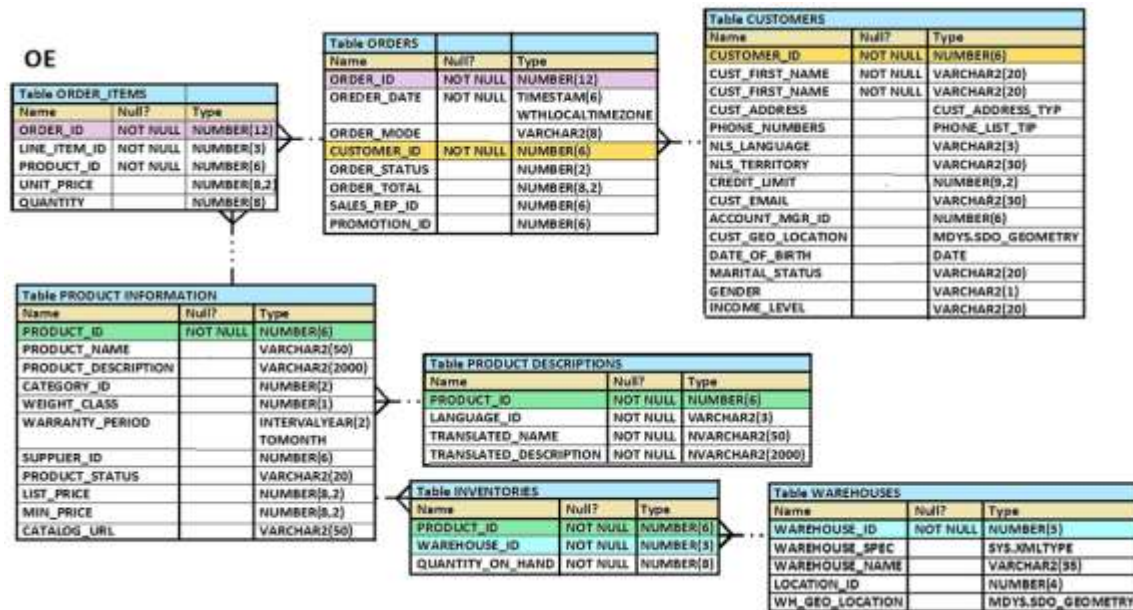
Which three tasks can be performed by DDL statements? (Choose three.)

- A. providing an alternative name for a table
- B. modifying a table to prevent data that violate certain conditions from being entered in a column
- C. preventing any data modification to a table
- D. preventing data retrieval from a table outside of office hours
- E. creating multiple savepoints to enable partial rollback of a transaction

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 235

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



You are asked to retrieve the ORDER_ID, product_ID, and total price (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY), where the total price is greater than 50,000.

You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price*quantity "Total Price"
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price*quantity > 50000
NATURAL JOIN orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the statement?

- The statement would execute and provide the desired result.
- The statement would not execute because the ON keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.
- The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is before the NATURAL JOIN clause.
- The statement would not execute because the USING keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.

Answer: C

QUESTION 236

Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries (Choose two.)

- The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL.
- The <ANY operator means less than the maximum.
- =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality.
- The IN operator cannot be used in single-row subqueries.
- The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY and ALL operators.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 237

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PO_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_MODE		VARCHAR2 (30)
SHIPMENT_COST		NUMBER (8,2)

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE
WHEN MONTHS BETWEEN (shipment_date,po_date)>1 THEN
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

```
SQL>SELECT po_id, DECODE
(MONTHS BETWEEN (po_date, shipment_date)>1,
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) 'No Penalty' PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
- B. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- C. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
- D. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- E. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Answer: C

QUESTION 238

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROD_PRICE		VARCHAR2 (10)

PROD_ID	PROD_PRICE
100	\$234.55
101	\$6,509.75
102	\$1,234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (prod_price* .25, '\$99,999.99')
FROM PRICE_LIST
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price) * .25, '\$99,999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99,999.99') * . 25, '\$99,999.00') FROM
PRICE_LIST
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99,999.99') * . 25, '\$99,999.00') FROM
PRICE_LIST

Answer: C

QUESTION 239

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL.

Answer: C

QUESTION 240

The customers table has the following structure:

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

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

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

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND
tax_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers
WHERE (cust_income_level, tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;

Answer: B

QUESTION 241

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

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 242

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

Which is the valid DELETE statement?

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 243

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

```
CUST_NAME

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

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

```
CUST NAME

*** De Haan
*** Manuel Urman
```

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust\_name), '\*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers  
WHERE INSTR(cust\_name, ' ',1,2)<>0;
- B. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust\_name), '\*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers  
WHERE INSTR(cust\_name, ' ',-1,2)<>0;
- C. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust\_name) - INSTR (cust\_name, ' '), '\*') "CUST NAME"  
FROM customers  
WHERE INSTR(cust\_name, ' ',1,-2)<>0;
- D. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust\_name) - INSTR (cust\_name, ' '), '\*') "CUST NAME"  
FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust\_name, ',1,2')<>0;

**Answer:** AB

**QUESTION 244**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the BOOKS table.

```
SQL> DESC books
Name Null? Type

Book_ID NOT NULL CHAR(6)
TITLE NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (100)
PUBLISHER VARCHAR2 (4)
AUTHOR_ID VARCHAR2 (50)
```

The BOOKS table contains details of 100 books.

Examine the commands executed and their outcome:

```
SQL>INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112',
'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', null, null);
1 row created.
```

```
SQL>SAVEPOINT A;
Savepoint created.
```

```
SQL>DELETE FROM books;
101 rows deleted.
```

```
SQL>ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT A;
Rollback complete.
```

```
SQL>ROLLBACK;
Rollback complete.
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 101 rows that were deleted.
- B. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 100 rows that were deleted.
- C. The first rollback restores the 101 rows that were deleted and the second rollback causes the row was inserted to be deleted and commits the changes.
- D. The first rollback restores the 100 rows that were deleted and the second rollback commits only the changes.

**Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 245

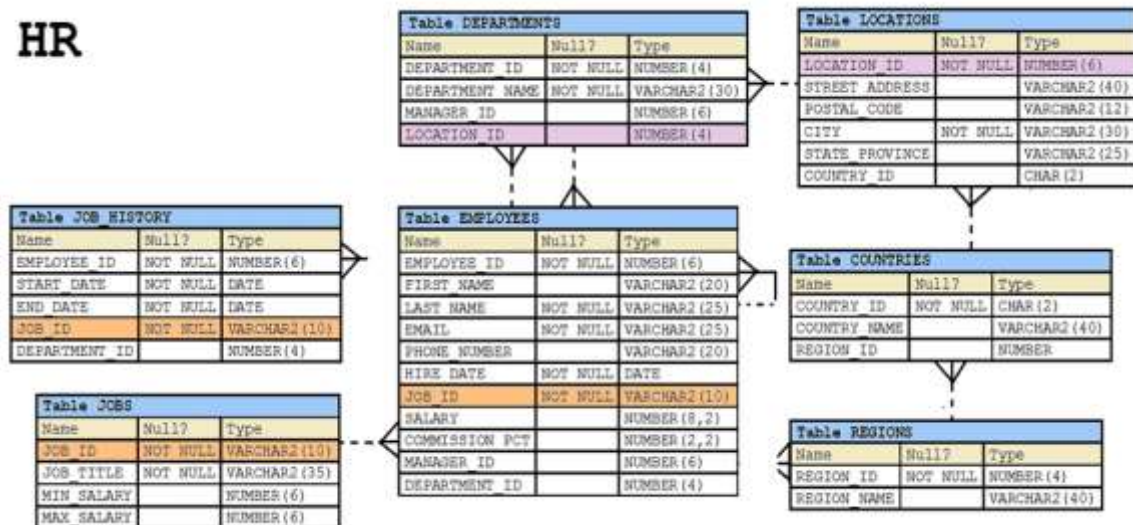
Which statement is true about the Oracle SQL, DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 246

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



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

The query was written to retrieve the FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEE\_ID, and review date for employees. The review date is the firsts Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS\_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 247**

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

CUSTOMERS

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

CUSTOMER\_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS\_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.

CUSTOMERS need to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

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

- A. The CUSTOMER\_ID column cannot be updated.
- B. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.
- C. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.
- D. CUSTOMER\_VU cannot be used as a data source.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 248**

Evaluate the following SQL statement:



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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 249

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER\_MODE and ORDER\_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively.

#### ORDERS

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

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

- A. INSERT INTO orders  
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 'online',, 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders  
(order\_id,order\_date,order\_mode,

- ```
(customer_id,order_total)
VALUES (1,TO_DATE(NULL), 'online', 101, NULL);
```
- C. INSERT INTO
(SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
FROM orders)
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 101);
- D. INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);
- E. INSERT INTO orders
(order_id,order_date,order_mode,order_total)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online',1000);

Answer: CD

QUESTION 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 who queries the view.
- E. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 251

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 252

Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

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

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 253

You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 20 days in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE.

Examine the sample output:

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

Which query will provide the required output?

- A. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name)
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest" FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
- B. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, ';')
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest" FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
- C. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, ';') "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest" FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date);
- D. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, ';') "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest" FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;
ORDER BY (hire_date);

Answer: B

QUESTION 254

Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table.

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

You execute the following command:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

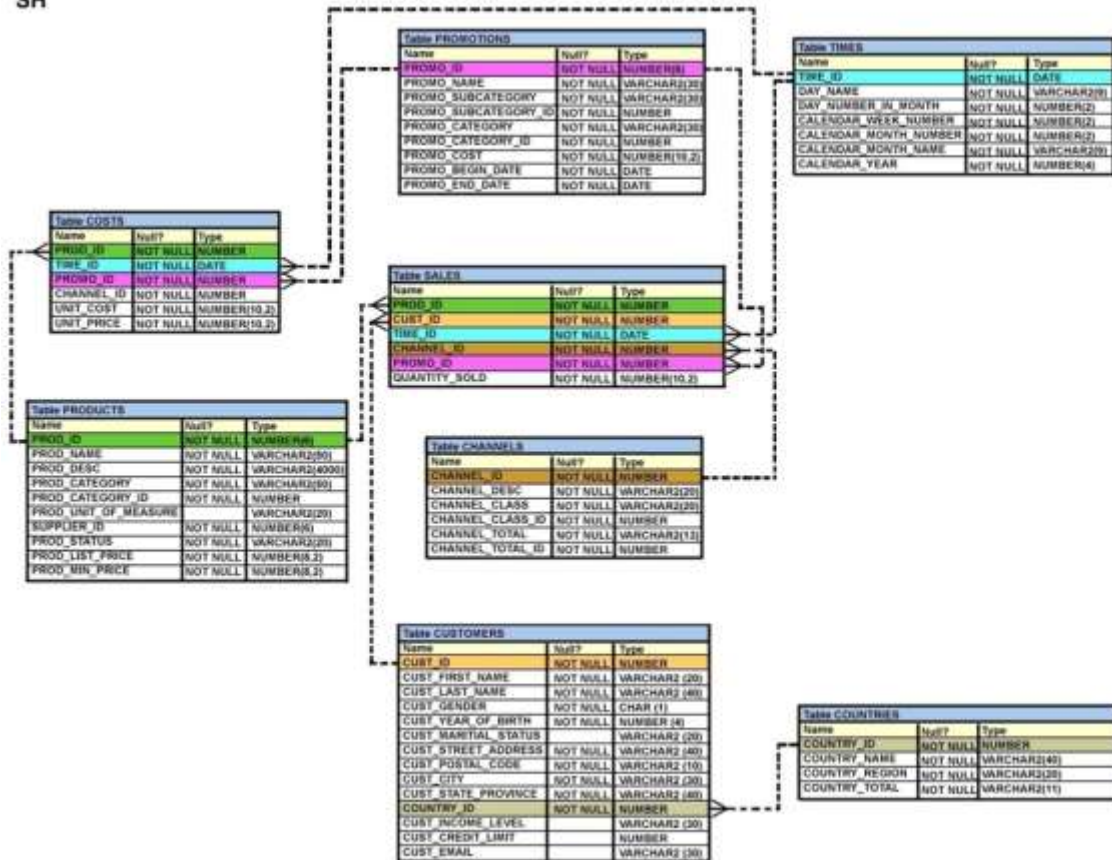
- A. Synonyms existing of the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created.
- B. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed.
- C. Views created in the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.
- D. Indexes created on the COUNTRY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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 255

View the exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables. You want to delete rows from the SALES table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the PROMOTIONS table has either blowout sale or everyday low price as values.

SH



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

- DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promo_name = 'blowout sale')
AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');
- DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price')
- DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
OR promo_name = 'everyday low price');

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

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 256

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

Which query would give the required output?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';
- B. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>" AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';
- C. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';
- D. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';

Answer: A

QUESTION 257

Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

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

Evaluate this query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 258

Which two statements are true regarding the DELETE and TRUNCATE commands? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 259

The SQL statements executed in a user session are as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
      (pcode NUMBER(2),
       pname VARCHAR(10));
SQL> INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');
SQL> INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
SQL> SAVEPOINT a;
SQL> UPDATE product SET pcode =10 WHERE pcode = 1
SQL> SAVEPOINT b;
SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2
SQL> COMMIT;
SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;
SQL> ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

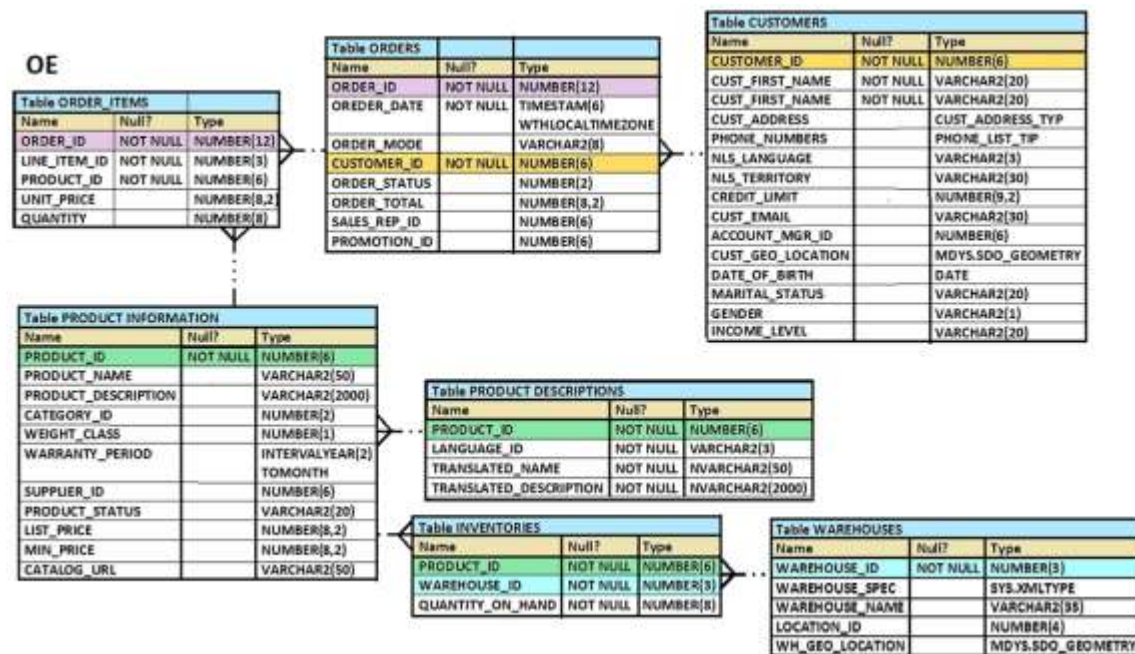
Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)

- A. The rollback generates an error.
- B. No SQL statements are rolled back.
- C. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.
- D. Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.
- E. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.

Answer: AB

QUESTION 260

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



You want to see the product names and the date of expiration of warranty for all the products, if the product is purchased today. The products that have no warranty should be displayed at the top and the products with maximum warranty period should be displayed at the bottom.

Which SQL statement would you execute to fulfill this requirement?

- A. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE-warranty_period
- B. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE+warranty_period
- C. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE
- D. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM

product_information
WHERE warranty_period > SYSDATE

Answer: B

QUESTION 261

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 IS NOT NULL
AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
```
- B.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND due_amount != NULL;
```
- C.

```
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;
```
- D.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND cust_credit_level != 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: A

QUESTION 262

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? (Choose two.)

- A. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- B. PRODUCT_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- C. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- D. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- E. EXPIRY_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.
- F. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 263

Which two are true about the data dictionary? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/datadict.htm#CNCPT1215

QUESTION 264

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.
- B. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.
- C. Views have no object number.
- D. Views have no segment.
- E. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped.
- F. A SELECT statement cannot contain a WHERE clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_8004.htm#SQLRF01504

<https://community.oracle.com/thread/2178948>

QUESTION 265

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? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%') AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
- B. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A') AND UPPER('B') AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
- C. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('A%', 'B%') AND 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: AE

QUESTION 266

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 267

Which three are true about the MERGE statement? (Choose three.)

- A. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.
- B. It can merge rows only from tables.
- C. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
- D. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.
- E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.
- F. It can use views to produce source rows.

Answer: CDF

Explanation:

<https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-merge/>

QUESTION 268

Which three actions can you perform only with system privileges? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 269

Which three are true about multitable INSERT statements? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be performed on external tables using SQL* Loader.
- B. They can be performed on relational tables.
- C. They can be performed only by using a subquery.
- D. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.
- E. They can be performed on views.
- F. They can be performed on remote tables.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

https://www.akadia.com/services/ora_multitable_insert.html

QUESTION 270

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 55,000 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? (Choose two.)

- A. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- B. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.
- C. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- D. SALES1 is created with no rows.
- E. SALES1 is created with 1 row.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/dc/ww-ou-5297-database2019-studyguide-5.pdf>

QUESTION 271

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: CDF

QUESTION 272

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries? (Choose two.)

- A. INTERSECT ignores NULLs.
- B. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.
- C. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.
- D. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.
- E. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 273

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? (Choose two.)

- A. LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join
- B. self join
- C. RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join
- D. FULL OUTER JOIN with self join
- E. subquery

Answer: BE

QUESTION 274

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

- A.

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 275

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

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 276

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? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 277

Which three are true about dropping columns from a table? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/8i/dropping-columns>

QUESTION 278

You issued this command:

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

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 279

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 (MONTHS_BETWEEN (hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://www.dba-oracle.com/t_add_months.htm

QUESTION 280

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? (Choose two.)

- A. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE.
- B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of fractional seconds.
- C. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.

- D. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.
- E. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.
- F. CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone.

Answer: EF

QUESTION 281

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

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

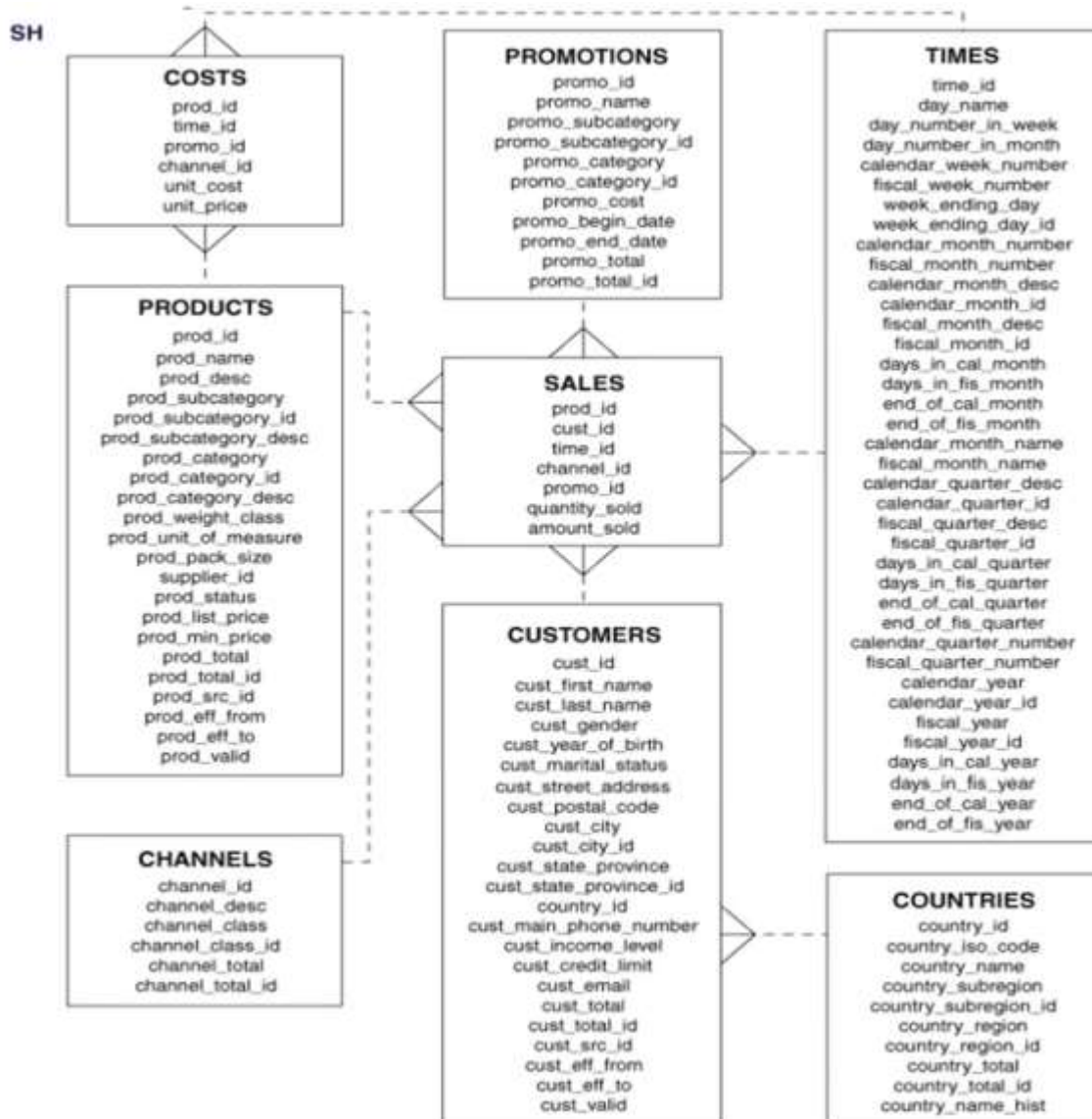
Answer: CDG

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 282

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.



You execute this SQL statement:

```

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

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.
- B. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
- C. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.
- D. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.

- E. A customer can exist in many countries.
- F. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

Answer: AEF

QUESTION 283

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 284

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

Which query can be used?

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

D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = `%D_`;

Answer: C

QUESTION 285

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 286

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

There's no performance benefit or hit by using ANSI joins rather than traditional joins, but by using ANSI joins, your queries are more portable between DBMS platforms, and they're a bit easier to read.

http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_news/2004_2_19_rittman.htm

QUESTION 287

Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

<https://www.w3resource.com/sql/subqueries/multiple-row-column-subqueries.php>

QUESTION 288

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

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

You successfully execute this command:

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

Which two statements execute without errors? (Choose two.)

- A.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 289

In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

- A. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
- C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session
- F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 290

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table

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

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

- A. display all products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
- B. display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have a product status as 'OBSOLETE'
- C. display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE

- D. display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
- E. display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

Answer: AC

QUESTION 291

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

Examine these requirements:

1. Display the last name, date of hire and the number of years of service for each employee.
2. If the employee has been employed 5 or more years but less than 10, display "5+ years of service".
3. If the employee has been employed 10 or more years but less than 15, display "10+ years of service".
4. If the employee has been employed 15 or more years, display "15+ years of service".
5. If none of these conditions matches, display "<5 years of service".
6. Sort the results by the HIRE_DATE column.

Which statement satisfies all the requirements?

- A.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
       (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
         '15+ years of service'
           WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
         '10+ years of service'
           WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
         '5+ years of service'
           ELSE '<5 years of service'
        END) AS years
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date;
```
- B.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
       (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
         '5+ years of service'
           WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
         '10+ years of service'
           WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
         '15+ years of service'
           ELSE '<5 years of service'
        END) AS years
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

- C.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
      (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
        '15+ years of service'
        WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
        '10+ years of service'
        WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
        '5+ years of service'
        ELSE '<5 years of service'
      END) AS years
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date;
```
- D.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
      (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
        '5+ years of service'
        WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
        '10+ years of service'
        WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
        '15+ years of service'
        ELSE '<5 years of service'
      END) AS years
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Answer: B

QUESTION 292

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

QUESTION 293

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-aggregate-functions/oracle-avg/>

QUESTION 294

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions003.htm>

QUESTION 295

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/NLSPG/ch4datetime.htm>

QUESTION 296

Which two commands execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- 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.

- A. GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;
- B. GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;
- C. GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;
- D. GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TP manager;
- E. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr.employees TO manager;

Answer: AC

QUESTION 297

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 298

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ORDER BY clause performs case sensitive sorting with character values.

QUESTION 299

You execute this query:

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

What is the result?

- A. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.
- B. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.
- C. It executes successfully but does not return any result.
- D. It generates an error.

Answer: A

QUESTION 300

Which two are true about granting privileges on objects? (Choose two.)

- A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.
- B. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
- C. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.
- D. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.
- E. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1008214

QUESTION 301

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
- B. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.
- C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- D. You can never DELETE rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/difference-between-truncate-and-delete>

QUESTION 302

In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_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 a query? (Choose two.)

- A. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE ?5 will return a date.
- B. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE ?SYSDATE will return a number.
- C. TO_NUMBER(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE) ?5 will return a number.
- D. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date.
- E. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE ?SYSDATE will return an error.

Answer: BD

QUESTION 303

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose two.)

- 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: AE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

QUESTION 304

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 SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. SUBTRACT
- B. INTERSECT
- C. UNION ALL
- D. UNION
- E. MINUS

Answer: E

QUESTION 305

Examine this query:

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

What is returned upon execution?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 306

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 10235.99 will be displayed as \$1,0236.
- C. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as #####.
- 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 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 307

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: BC

QUESTION 308

Which two statements are true about a self join? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-self-join/>

QUESTION 309

You create a table by using this command:

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

Which two are true about executing statements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 310

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 311

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 312

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which query is valid?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 313

Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

QUESTION 314

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 315

Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACE

QUESTION 316

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 317

Which three are true about privileges and roles? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDG

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1010570

QUESTION 318

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? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.
- B. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.
- C. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.
- D. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.

- E. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.
- F. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 319

Which two statements are true about a full outer join? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://www.w3resource.com/oracle/joins/oracle-full-outer-join.php>

QUESTION 320

Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 321

You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/general003.htm

QUESTION 322

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- E. 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.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 323

Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/hierarchical-data-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 324

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? (Choose two.)

- A. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times.
- B. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ.
- C. Column ORD_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into and no explicit value is given for ORD_NO.
ORD_ITEMS
- 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: BE

QUESTION 325

Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-interval/>

QUESTION 326

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

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 327

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

E. SELECT NVL2 (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

Answer: CE

QUESTION 328

Which two are true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9013.htm

QUESTION 329

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 join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
- B. SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;
- C. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) ?10 FROM employees;
- D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM employees;
- E. SELECT join_date || ' ' || salary FROM employees;

Answer: A

QUESTION 330

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 331

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- 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. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- 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. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.

Answer: DEF

QUESTION 332

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" 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 DATE, amount + 100 `DUES` FROM transactions;

Answer: CD

QUESTION 333

Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.
- B. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation.
- C. A unique and non-unique index can be created on the same table column.
- D. A descending index is a type of function-based index.
- E. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.
- F. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when Data Manipulation Language (DML) is performed on its underlying table.

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 334

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? (Choose three.)

- A. DROP TABLE products;
- B. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry_date;
- C. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry_date);
- D. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;
- E. CREATE INDEX price_idx ON products (price);
- F. TRUNCATE TABLE products;

Answer: AEF

QUESTION 335

Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. If a session has an uncommitted transaction, then a DDL statement issues a COMMIT before

starting a new transaction.

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

Answer: CF

QUESTION 336

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 = &&cond;
```
- B.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2
  FROM &&table
 WHERE &condition;
```
- C.

```
SELECT &col1, &col2
  FROM "&table"
 WHERE &condition;
```
- D.

```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
  FROM &table
 WHERE &&condition;
```
- E.

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 337

Examine the structure of the two tables.

PRODUCTS:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID		CHAR (2)
PROD_NAME		CHAR (4)
EXP_DATE		TIMESTAMP (6)

NEW_PRODUCTS:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID		CHAR (4)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
EXP_DATE		DATE

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;
```
- B.

```
SELECT * FROM products
UNION
SELECT * FROM new_products;
```
- C.

```
SELECT prod_id FROM products
UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products
```
- D.

```
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
INTERSECT
SELECT 100, prod_name FROM new_products;
```
- E.

```
SELECT * FROM products
MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM new_products;
```

Answer: CD

QUESTION 338

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_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? (Choose two.)

- A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
- B. Employees 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
- C. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command
- D. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
- E. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
- F. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100

Answer: BE

QUESTION 339

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 340

Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj24513.html>

QUESTION 341

Which two statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html>

QUESTION 342

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. A sequence can issue duplicate values
- B. A sequence's unallocated cached value are lost if the instance shuts down
- C. Sequences can always have gaps
- D. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence
- E. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA
- F. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails

Answer: BEF

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_6015.htm

QUESTION 343

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

https://blogs.oracle.com/opal/sqlplus-101-substitution-variables#4_1_8

QUESTION 344

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

- A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
- B. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an

- expression
- C. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence area evaluated from left to right within an expression
 - D. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
 - E. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement

Answer: BE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/operators001.htm

QUESTION 345

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 346

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

- A. 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
- B. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- C. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- D. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- E. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys
- F. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level
- 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: CEFG

QUESTION 347

Which three are true about system and object privileges? (Choose three.)

- A. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles
- B. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system

- privilege
- C. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege
 - D. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect
 - E. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect.
 - F. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG004

QUESTION 348

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 statements:

```
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?

Exhibit 1.

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

Exhibit 2.

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

- A. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- C. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- D. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid

Answer: C

QUESTION 349

Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

QUESTION 350

Which two statements are true about substitution variables? (Choose two.)

- A. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement
- B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in a single 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 only in a SELECT statement
- E. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks
- F. A substitution variable prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set

to undefined in the session

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://blogs.oracle.com/opal/sqlplus-101-substitution-variables>

QUESTION 351

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

<https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php>

QUESTION 352

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? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT product_id, (expiry_date - delivery_date) * 2 FROM products;
- B. SELECT product_id, unit_price || 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;
- C. SELECT product_id, unit_price, 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;
- D. SELECT product_id, unit_price, unit_price + surcharge FROM products;
- E. SELECT product_id, (unit_price * 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;
- F. SELECT product_id, expiry_date * 2 FROM products;

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 353

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view
- B. It can be used only from SQL*Plus

- C. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- D. It can be used from SQL Developer
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 354

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 (TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An', 'O')) FROM customers;
- C. SELECT REPLACE (SUBSTR(cust_last_name, -3), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT REPLACE (REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son', ''), 'An', 'O') FROM customers;

Answer: D

QUESTION 355

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 356

Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF triggers defined? (Choose three.)

- A. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

- B. 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.
- C. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
PRIMARY KEY
- D. Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.
- E. The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through 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: ACD

QUESTION 357

An Oracle database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

In which three situations does the transactions complete thereby committing the updates?
(Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 358

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?
(Choose two.)

- A. CONCAT(qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
- B. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. qty_sold = '0554982' : requires explicit conversion

Answer: BD

QUESTION 359

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 of less than 1000.

Which three DELETE statements execute successfully?

- A. DELETE order_id 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 WHERE order_total < 1000;
- E. DELETE FROM orders;

Answer: AC

QUESTION 360

Examine this query:

```
SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00, -2), -1) FROM DUAL;
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions200.htm

QUESTION 361

Which three statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose three.)

- A. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
- B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes
- C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
- D. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
- E. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
- F. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 362

Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/tables003.htm

QUESTION 363

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 TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') ?'01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT SYSDATE ?TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE ?'01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE ?TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') ? '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;

Answer: A

QUESTION 364

Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 365

Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

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

F. They return a single result row per table

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

<https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html>

QUESTION 366

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 367

Examine the description of the MEMBERS table:

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

Examine the partial query:

```
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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CF

QUESTION 368

You execute this command:

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

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

QUESTION 369

You have been tasked 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 load 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 LOCAL TIMEZONE
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
- C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- D. TIMESTAMP
- E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Answer: C

QUESTION 370

The ORDERS table has a column ORDER_DATE of data type DATE.

The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.

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

- A. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'
- B. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018', 'MON DD YYYY')
- C. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- D. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- E. WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))

Answer: AB

Explanation:

https://ss64.com/ora/syntax-to_date.html

QUESTION 371

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS 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? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- C. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: AB

QUESTION 372

Table ORDER_ITEMS contains columns ORDER_TO, UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.

Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1:

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

Statement 2:

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

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.
- B. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL.

- C. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.
- D. Both the statements give the same output.
- E. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12366390/how-to-select-product-that-have-the-maximum-price-of-each-category>

QUESTION 373

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 5
- B. Line 8
- C. Line 7
- D. Line 3

Answer: D

QUESTION 374

Which two are true about savepoints? (Choose two.)

- A. After issuing a savepoints, you can roll back to the savepoint name within the current transaction.
- B. A ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT command issued before the start of a transaction results in an error.
- C. They make uncommitted updates visible to other sessions owned by the same user.
- D. After issuing a savepoint, you cannot roll back the complete transaction.
- E. You can commit updates done between two savepoints without committing other updates in the current transaction.

F. They make uncommitted updates visible to sessions owned by other users.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://www.vertica.com/docs/9.2.x/HTML/Content/Authoring/SQLReferenceManual/Statements/SAVEPOINT.htm>

QUESTION 375

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 * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct) AS annual_comp
FROM employees;
- B. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp
FROM employees;
- C. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS annual_comp
FROM employees;
- D. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL
(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp
FROM employees;

Answer: A

QUESTION 376

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? (Choose two.)

- A. quantity, unit_price
- B. quantity * unit_price
- C. quantity
- D. total_paid
- E. product_id

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Sample

```
SELECT tr_sub.cur_tt, tr_sub.item, sum(tr.quantity), sum(tr.quantity*tr.unit_price) FROM
(SELECT tr1.transaction_time as cur_tt, max(tr2.transaction_time) as prev_tt, tr1.item as item, IF
(tr1.unit_price=tr2.unit_price, tr1.unit_price, tr2.unit_price) as t_p FROM transactions tr1 LEFT
JOIN transactions tr2 ON
tr1.transaction_time>=tr2.transaction_time AND tr1.item=tr2.item GROUP BY tr1.item,
tr1.transaction_time, t_p
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50771172/sql-query-get-total-value-based-on-different-unit-
price-quantity-at-different-ti
```

QUESTION 377

Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST	CATEGORY_ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
101	Saucer	20	1
101	Knife	30	1
101	Fork	30	1

Examine these queries:

1.

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_list
FROM products
WHERE prod_list = ANY (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```
2.

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_list
FROM products
WHERE prod_list = IN (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```
3.

```
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 2
- B. 1 and 3
- C. 1, 2, and 3
- D. 2 and 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.dofactory.com/sql/where-any-all> (statement 2 syntax is wrong)

QUESTION 378

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
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
);
```

- B.

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

```
SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
JOIN employees mgr
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
    AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
```
- D.

```
SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
LEFT JOIN employees mgr
    ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
    AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
```
- E.

```
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;
```

Answer: DE

QUESTION 379

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_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;`
B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;`
C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;`
D. `SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;`

Answer: D

Explanation:

`SELECT ID, TO_CHAR(Start_Date, 'fmDay Month fmDD, YYYY') AS "Start Date" FROM Employee;`

<http://www.java2s.com/Code/Oracle/Data-Type/TOCHARDatefmDayMonthfmDDYYYYEmbeddedspacescanberemovedbyplacingthefmprefix.htm>

QUESTION 380

Which two are SQL features? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_sqlproc.htm#TGSQL175
<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-transactions.htm>

QUESTION 381

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. RIGHT OUTER
- C. FULL OUTER
- D. LEFT OUTER

Answer: A

QUESTION 382

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	FF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS? (Choose two.)

- 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
ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
WHERE b.brick_id > 0;
```
- C.

```
SELECT *
FROM bricks b
FULL JOIN colors c
ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```
- D.

```
SELECT *
FROM colors c
LEFT JOIN bricks b
USING (rgb_hex_value);
```
- E.

```
SELECT *
FROM bricks b
JOIN colors c
ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

Answer: AC

QUESTION 383

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? (Choose three.)

- A.

```
SELECT order_id invoice_id, order_date FROM orders
MINUS
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice
```
- B.

```
SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
UNION
SELECT * FROM invoices;
```
- C.

```
SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;
```
- D.

```
SELECT * orders
MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY 1;
```
- E.

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
INTERSECT
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice
```
- F.

```
(SELECT * FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM invoices) ORDER BY order_id;
```
- G.

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date FROM invoices ORDER BY order_id;
```

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 384

Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

QUESTION 385

Examine this partial statement:

```
SELECT  *
FROM    employees
WHERE   salary = (<subquery>);
```

Which is true?

- A. Both the query and the subquery can select any number of rows.
- B. The query can select only zero rows or one row, but the subquery can select any number of rows.
- C. Both the query and the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.
- D. The query can select any number of rows, but the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://dcx.sybase.com/1200/en/dbusage/ug-subquery-s-4318996.html>

QUESTION 386

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 PUBLIC SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- B. CREATE GLOBAL SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- C. CREATE SYNONIM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- D. CREATE SYNONIM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- E. CREATE SYNONIM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

Answer: A

Explanation:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp_table

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_7001.htm#SQLRF01401

QUESTION 387

Examine this data in the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT dept_id, INSTR(last_name, 'A'), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- B. SELECT dept_id, STDDEV(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, MAX(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- D. SELECT dept_id, LENGTH(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: C

QUESTION 388

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES 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 the rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
SELECT *
FROM (
    SELECT e.*, AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id) avg_sal
    FROM employees e
)
WHERE salary > avg_sal;
```
- 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 employees
WHERE salary > ANY (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
    FROM employees
    GROUP BY department_id
);
```
- E.

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
    FROM employees
    GROUP BY department_id
);
```

Answer: BD

QUESTION 389

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? (Choose two.)

- 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

QUESTION 390

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') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;

Answer: BE

Explanation:

select date'2015-01-10' d from dual union

SELECT to_date('01-01-2007' , 'DD-MM-YYYY') Tarih FROM dual;

https://livesql.oracle.com/apex/livesql/file/content_BFKOA5UQHVDV1MV7HRUDDUEPM4.html

<https://www.baskent.edu.tr/~tkaracay/etudio/ders/dbase/sql/pdfSQL/DateConversions.pdf>

QUESTION 391

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. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.
- C. COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.
- D. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.
- E. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does

not release its locks.

- F. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks and erases its savepoints.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A58617_01/server.804/a58233/trans.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9021.htm

QUESTION 392

Examine the description of 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 description of 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	<null>

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
MINUS
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices
```

Which three rows will it return? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: AEG

QUESTION 393

Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model? (Choose three.)

- A. an activity
- B. a table
- C. a relationship
- D. an attribute
- E. a unique identifier
- F. an entity

Answer: CDF

Explanation:

The three main components of the ER Model are entities, attributes and relationships.

https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/Toolbox/knowmang/content/data_concepts/e_r_model.htm

QUESTION 394

Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 395

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 (Choose two.):

CUSTOMER_NAME

Mandy
Mary

- A. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name = `*Ma*`;
- B. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `*Ma*`;
- C. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER (customer_name) LIKE `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 customer_name LIKE `%a%`;
- G. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `Ma*`;

Answer: CD

Explanation:

You can use the UPPER function to perform a case-insensitive match, as in this condition:

UPPER(last_name) LIKE 'SM%'

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/conditions016.htm

QUESTION 396

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
- B. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- D. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cannot truncate table 'Table' because it is being referenced by a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

<https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/190073/truncate-tables-with-dependent-foreign-key-constraints>

QUESTION 397

Which three statements are true about external tables? (Choose three.)

- A. DML statements can modify them.
- B. They can be temporary tables.
- C. They can be used in queries containing joins.
- D. They can be indexed.
- E. They can be used in queries containing sorts.
- F. Their metadata is stored in the database.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/external-tables-9i>

https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/tables013.htm

QUESTION 398

Which three are true about privileges? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

Object privileges granted for a table, view, sequence, procedure, function, or package apply whether referencing the base object by name or by using a synonym.

A user with the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE can grant or revoke any specified object privilege to another user

A user can grant any object privilege on any schema object he or she owns to any other user or role.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000

QUESTION 399

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 t_emp SELECT * FROM emp;
14 rows created.

SQL> COMMIT;
Commit complete.

SQL> INSERT INTO t_emp SELECT * FROM emp;
14 rows created.

SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM t_emp;
```

How many rows are retrieved by the last query?

- A. 28
- B. 0
- C. 42
- D. 14

Answer: D

QUESTION 400

Which three statements about roles are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

Use the GRANT statement to assign access privileges and roles.

<http://archive.dnnsoftware.com/docs/85/administrators/security/roles/assign-multiple-users-to-role.html>

<https://www.dnnsoftware.com/docs/administrators/user-accounts/assign-user-to-multiple-roles.html>

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSGU8G_11.70.0/com.ibm.sqls.doc/ids_sqs_0828.htm

QUESTION 401

Which two statements are true about an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 402

Table `HR.EMPLOYEES` contains a row where the `EMPLOYEE_ID` is 109.

User `ALICE` has no privileges to access `HR.EMPLOYEES`.

User `ALICE` starts a session.

User `HR` starts a session and successfully executes these statements:

```
GRANT DELETE ON employees TO alice;  
UPDATE employees SET salary = 24000 WHERE employee_id = 109;
```

In her existing session `ALICE` then executes:

```
DELETE FROM hr.employees WHERE employee_id = 109;
```

What is the result?

- A. The DELETE command will wait for HR'S transaction to end then delete the row.
- B. The DELETE command will immediately delete the row.
- C. The DELETE command will immediately return an error.
- D. The DELETE command will wait for HR'S transaction to end then return an error.

Answer: B

QUESTION 403

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

- A. Views with the prefix ALL_, DBA_ and USER_ are not all available for every type of metadata.
- B. Views with the prefix ALL_ display metadata for objects to which the current user has access.
- C. Views with the prefix DBA_ display only metadata for objects in the SYS schema.
- D. The data dictionary does not store metadata in tables.
- E. The data dictionary is accessible when the database is closed.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

ALL_ -include objects all objects (from all schemas) accessible to the current user.

<https://dataedo.com/blog/useful-oracle-data-dictionary-queries-every-dba-should-have>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm

QUESTION 404

Which two will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);
- B. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT NVL('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT COALESCE(0, SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT NVL('DATE', 200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);

Answer: AD

QUESTION 405

User HR has CREATE SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE and UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges.

User SCOTT has CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE and UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges.

HR successfully executes this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE scott.products (  
    prod_id NUMBER(2),  
    prod_name VARCHAR2(20));
```

HR attempts to execute:

1. INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (1, 'LAPTOP');

SCOTT attempts to execute:

2. SELECT * FROM products;
3. INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (2, 'HDD');
4. CREATE SYNONYM prod FOR products;

Which will execute successfully?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

QUESTION 406

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 407

Which two statements are true about dropping views? (Choose two.)

- A. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.
- B. Read only views cannot be dropped.
- C. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.
- D. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.
- E. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The view must be in your own schema or you must have the DROP ANY VIEW system privilege. Specify CASCADE CONSTRAINTS to drop all referential integrity constraints that refer to primary and unique keys in the view to be dropped.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/statements_9009.htm

QUESTION 408

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

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

Which statement will do this?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 409

Which two are true about using constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 410

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. ADD_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.
- B. CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.
- C. CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- D. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current month only.
- E. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.
- F. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the previous month only.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions025.htm>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/functions004.htm

QUESTION 411

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCE

QUESTION 412

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AF

QUESTION 413

Which two statements are true about TRUNCATE and DELETE? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AE

QUESTION 414

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 MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25
- C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

Answer: A

QUESTION 415

Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be nested.
- B. They cannot be used in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.
- C. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero.
- D. They can be used as default values for columns in a CREATE TABLE statement.
- E. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to NULL.
- F. They cannot be used in GROUP BY clauses.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/expressions010.htm

QUESTION 416

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? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 417

Which is true about the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions?

- A. TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.
- B. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.
- C. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid and give the same result.
- D. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid but give different results.

Answer: B

QUESTION 418

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 419

Which two are true about unused columns? (Choose two.)

- A. A query can return data from unused columns, but no DML is possible on those columns.
- B. Unused columns retain their data until they are dropped.
- C. Once a column has been set to unused, a new column with the same name can be added to the table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command displays unused columns.
- E. A primary key column cannot be set to unused.
- F. A foreign key column cannot be set to unused.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://decipherinfosys.wordpress.com/2007/11/15/back-to-the-basics-dropping-unused-columns-in-oracle/>

QUESTION 420

Which two are true about the precedence of operators and conditions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

QUESTION 421

In your session, the NLS_DATE_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 '4' DAY - INTERVAL '120' 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-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '86410' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

Answer: A

QUESTION 422

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 * FROM currencies
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency_code = currency_
);`
- B. `SELECT * FROM currencies
MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices;`
- C. `SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
MINUS
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;`
- D. `SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
INTERSECT
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;`

Answer: C

QUESTION 423

Which two statements are true about *_TABLES views? (Choose two.)

- A. USER_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- B. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in USER_TABLES.
- C. All users can query DBA_TABLES successfully.
- D. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in DBA_TABLES.
- E. ALL_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- F. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in ALL_TABLES.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 424

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? (Choose two.)

- A. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;
- B. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;
- C. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq;
- D. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;
- E. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq NOCACHE;
- F. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;

Answer: BD

QUESTION 425

Which three queries execute successfully? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 426

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

QUESTION 427

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 428

Which two actions can you perform with object privileges? (Choose two.)

- A. Create roles.
- B. Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.
- C. Delete rows from tables in any schema except SYS.
- D. Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.
- E. Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<http://www.cruzroja.es/help/wvtdbobbp.htm>

QUESTION 429

You start a session and 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? (Choose two.)

- A. To drop the table in this session, you must first truncate it.
- B. Other sessions can view the committed row.
- C. You can add a column to the table in this session.

- D. You can add a foreign key to the table.
- E. When you terminate your session, the row will be deleted.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 430

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DF

QUESTION 431

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
WHERE department_id <> 90
AND COUNT(*) >= 3;
GROUP BY department_id
```

- B. `SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
HAVING 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: A

QUESTION 432

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 details from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this?

- A.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
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);
```
- B.

```
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);
```
- C.

```
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);
```
- D.

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
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: D

QUESTION 433

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

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, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;`
- B. `SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE delpartment_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;`
- C. `SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure;`
- D. `SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure;`

Answer: C

QUESTION 434

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 queries will result in an error? (Choose two.)

- 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 12 * salary;`

- E. `SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
FROM employees
WHERE annual_salary > 100000
ORDER BY annual_salary;`
- F. `SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
FROM employees
WHERE 12 * salary > 100000
ORDER BY annual_salary;`

Answer: AE

QUESTION 435

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 '123';`

Answer: D

QUESTION 436

Which two statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose two.)

- A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.
B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.
C. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.
D. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.
E. A table belonging to one user cannot have an index that belongs to a different user.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 437

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 438

BOOK_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.

Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    bk_id          NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY  
    start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
    end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    bk_id          NUMBER(4)  
    start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
    end_date       DATE       DEFAULT (end_date >= start_date);
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    bk_id          NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL  
    start_date     DATE       NOT NULL,  
    end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    bk_id          NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    start_date     DATE       NOT NULL,  
    end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```
- E.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
    bk_id          NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,  
    start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
    end_date       DATE       DEFAULT start_date);
```

Answer: BD

QUESTION 439

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A.

```
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```
- B.

```
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL  
UNION  
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL  
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

- C. `SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3;`
- D. `SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3, 4;`

Answer: B

QUESTION 440

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions? (Choose two.)

- A. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.
- B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.
- C. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.
- D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.
- E. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.
- F. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

<https://www.interviewsansar.com/difference-between-nvl-nvl2-nullif-and-coalesce-functions/>

QUESTION 441

Which two statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. `SELECT TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
FROM DUAL;`
- B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
HH12:MI'))
FROM DUAL;`
- C. `SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
HH12:MI'))
FROM DUAL;`
- D. `SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI')
FROM DUAL;`
- E. `SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
FROM DUAL;`

Answer: AB

QUESTION 442

An Oracle Database 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? (Choose three.)

- A. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is issued in the same session but fails with a syntax error
- B. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- C. when the session logs out successfully
- D. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session
- E. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
- F. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 443

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? (Choose two.)

- A. ORDER_ID
- B. ORDER_TOTAL
- C. ORDER_DATE
- D. PRODUCT_ID
- E. STATUS
- F. SERIAL_NO

Answer: AE

QUESTION 444

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	2000-10		151593
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	682297
Direct Sales	2000-10		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

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

- A. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, ROLLUP(t.month, co.country_code);
- B. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, ROLLUP(co.country_code);
- C. GROUP BY CUBE(ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code);
- D. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code;

Answer: B

QUESTION 445

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 first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;
- B. SELECT first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;

Answer: A

QUESTION 446

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? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT brick_id, shape FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
- B. SELECT * FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;

- C. `SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;`
- D. `SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT color, shape FROM bricks_stage;`
- E. `SELECT shape, color, weight FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;`

Answer: BE

QUESTION 447

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
FORD	ANALYST	20
ADAMS	CLERK	20
SMITH	CLERK	20
SCOTT	ANALYST	20
WARD	SALESMAN	30
TURNER	SALESMAN	30
ALLEN	SALESMAN	30
JAMES	CLERK	30
BLAKE	MANAGER	30
MARTIN	SALESMAN	30

Now examine this query:

```
SELECT ename, dname
FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept
WHERE job = 'MANAGER'
AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20);
```

How many rows will be displayed?

- A. 64
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 12

Answer: B

QUESTION 448

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. `SYSDATE`
- B. `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`
- C. `LOCALTIMESTAMP`

D. CURRENT_DATE

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10729/ch4datetime.htm#NLSPG004