

Exam Name:	Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals		
Exam Type:	Oracle		
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Question: 1

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: D

Question: 2

Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 0g/11g? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. A TIMESTAMP 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: A, D, E

Question: 3

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: A, D

Question: 4

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

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

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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. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+ 100
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date, 'yyyy') > '2000';
- B. SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'mon dd yy')='jul 01 98';
- C. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+ 100
WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE(SUBSTR('01-JAN-2000',8));
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'dd/month')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98'), TO_DATE('JUL 01 98'));

Answer: A, B

Question: 5

View the Exhibit and evaluate structures of the SALES, PRODUCTS, and COSTS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id FROM products
```

```
INTERSECT
```

```
SELECT prod_id FROM sales
```

```
MINUS
```

```
SELECT prod_id FROM costs;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above compound query?

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

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

Table 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)

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It shows products that were sold and have a cost recorded.
- C. It shows products that were sold but have no cost recorded.
- D. It shows products that have a cost recorded irrespective of sales.

Answer: C

Question: 6

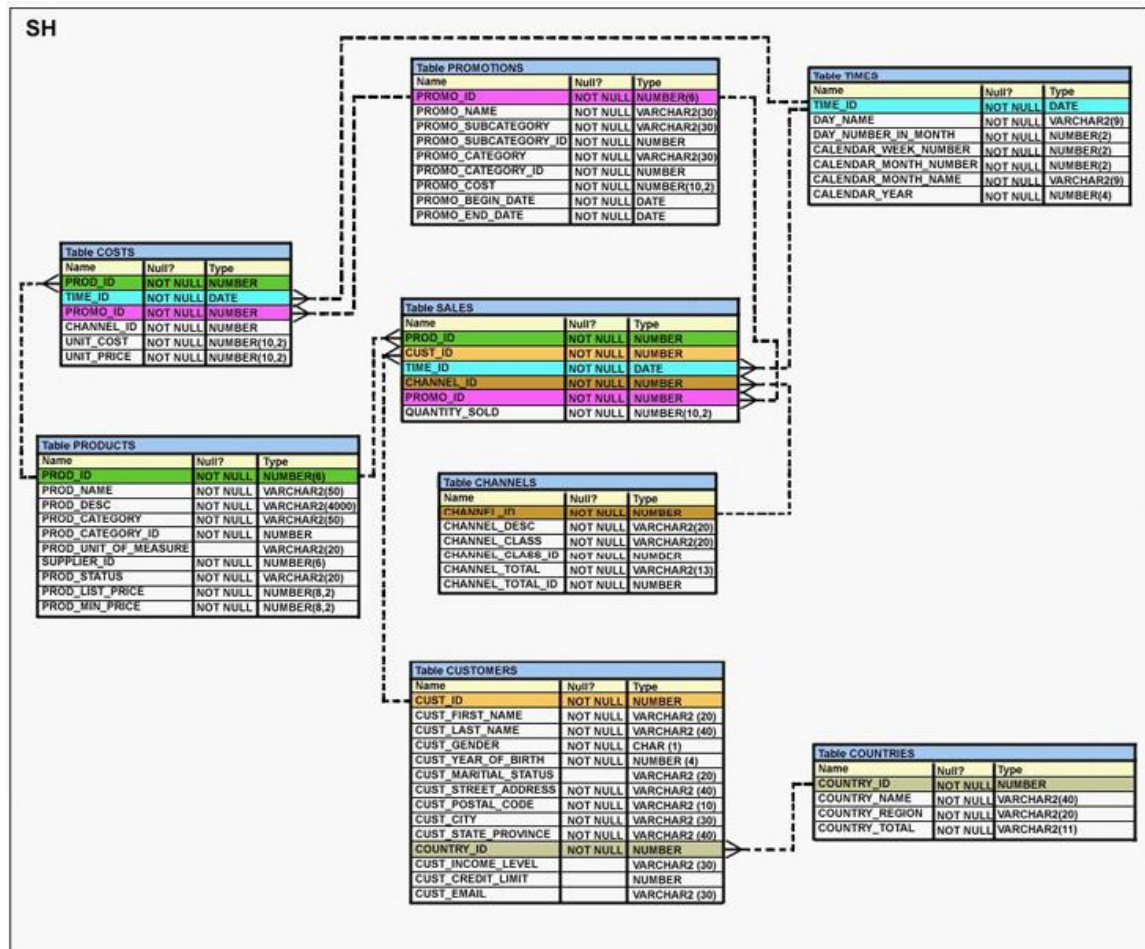
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS and SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id
FROM sales)
SET time_id = '22-MAR-2007'
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND
credit_limit = 600);
```

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 7

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago.

You issue the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
```

```
FROM promotions
```

```
WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table.

What is the outcome?

- A. an error because the ROUND function specified is invalid
- B. an error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid
- C. number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago date and time
- D. number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore date and time

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Answer: C

Question: 8

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: 9

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

Question: 10

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

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

Answer: B, D

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Question: 11

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PROMOTIONS and SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
```

```
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN promotions p
```

```
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

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

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

Table 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)

- A. It gives the details of promos for which there have been sales.
- B. It gives the details of promos for which there have been no sales.
- C. It gives details of all promos irrespective of whether they have resulted in a sale or not.
- D. It gives details of product IDs that have been sold irrespective of whether they had a promo or not.

Answer: C

Question: 12

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

Evaluate the query statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city, cust_credit_limit
```

```
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE cust_last_name BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C' AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN
```

```
1000 AND 3000;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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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. It executes successfully.
- B. It produces an error because the condition on CUST_LAST_NAME is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully only if the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column does not contain any null values.
- D. It produces an error because the AND operator cannot be used to combine multiple BETWEEN clauses.

Answer: A

Question: 13

Which two statements are true regarding the USING and ON clauses in table joins? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, D

Question: 14

Where can subqueries be used? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. field names in the SELECT statement
- B. the FROM clause in the SELECT statement
- C. the HAVING clause in the SELECT statement
- D. the GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement
- E. the WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement
- F. the WHERE clause in SELECT as well as all DML statements

Answer: A, B, C, F

Question: 15

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, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50

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

Answer: C

Question: 16

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: 17

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

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 18

The ORDERS table belongs to the user OE. OE has granted the SELECT privilege on the ORDERS table to the user HR. Which statement would create a synonym ORD so that HR can execute the following query successfully?

SELECT * FROM ord;

- A. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.
- B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.
- C. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.
- D. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.

Answer: D

Question: 19

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.
Which SQL statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

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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. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(NVL(promo_cost,0), promo_cost, promo_cost * 0.25, 100) "Discount"
FROM promotions;
- B. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(promo_cost, 10000, DECODE(promo_category, 'G1', promo_cost *.25, NULL), NULL) "Catcost"
FROM promotions;
- C. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(NULLIF(promo_cost, 10000), NULL, promo_cost*.25, 'N/A') "Catcost"
FROM promotions;
- D. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(promo_cost, >10000, 'High', <10000, 'Low') "Range"
FROM promotions;

Answer: A, B

Question: 20

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN
(select cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city ='Singapore');
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is NULL?

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It executes but returns no rows.
- C. It generates output for NULL as well as the other values produced by the subquery.
- D. It ignores the NULL value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery.

Answer: C

Question: 21

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

You need to generate a report in the following format:

CATEGORIES

5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo

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Y Box's category is Electronics

Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware

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

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)

- A. SELECT prod_name || q'''s category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- B. SELECT prod_name || q['s]category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- C. SELECT prod_name || q'\s' || ' category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- D. SELECT prod_name || q'<s >' || 'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;

Answer: C, D

Question: 22

The PART_CODE column in the SPARES table contains the following list of values:

PART_CODE

A%_WQ123

A%BWQ123

AB_WQ123

Evaluate the following query:

SQL> SELECT part_code

FROM spares

WHERE part_code LIKE '%\%_WQ12%' ESCAPE '\';

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

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It displays all values.
- C. It displays only the values A%_WQ123 and AB_WQ123.
- D. It displays only the values A%_WQ123 and A%BWQ123.
- E. It displays only the values A%BWQ123 and AB_WQ123.

Answer: D

Question: 23

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

- 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

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

Answer: B, D, E

Question: 24

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

- A. They accept only a single argument.
- B. They can be nested only to two levels.
- C. Arguments can only be column values or constants.
- D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table.
- E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

Answer: D, E

Question: 25

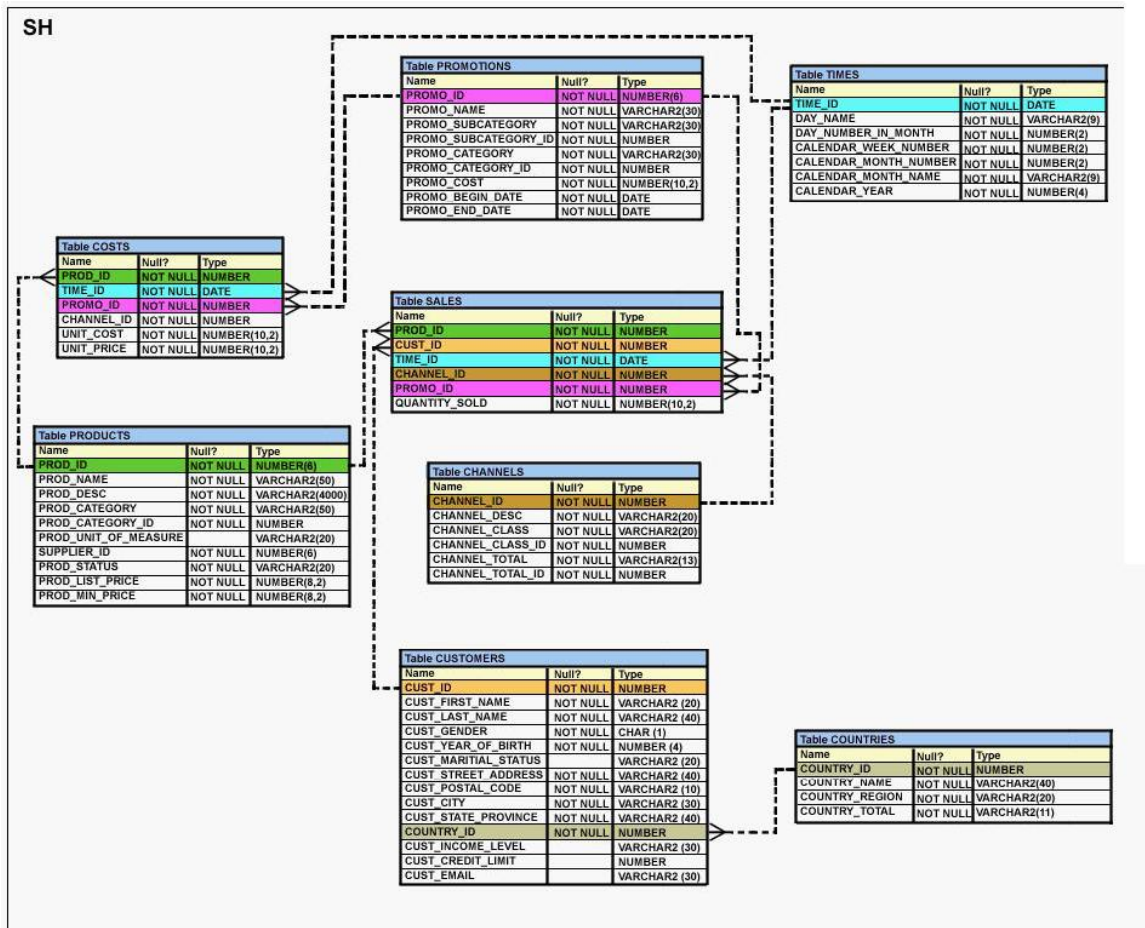
View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES and PRODUCTS tables.

You want to create a SALE_PROD view by executing the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE VIEW sale_prod
AS SELECT p.prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) "Quantity", SUM(prod_list_price) "Price"
FROM products p, sales s
WHERE p.prod_id=s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id, cust_id;
```

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

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- A. The view will be created and you can perform DML operations on the view.
- B. The view will be created but no DML operations will be allowed on the view.
- C. The view will not be created because the join statements are not allowed for creating a view.
- D. The view will not be created because the GROUP BY clause is not allowed for creating a view.

Answer: B

Question: 26

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

You want to update the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL and CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT columns for the customer with the CUST_ID 2360. You want the value for the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL to have the same value as that of the customer with the CUST_ID 2560 and the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT to have the same value as that of the customer with CUST_ID 2566.

Which UPDATE statement will accomplish the task?

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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. UPDATE customers
SET cust_income_level = (SELECT cust_income_level
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id = 2560),
cust_credit_limit = (SELECT cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id = 2566)
WHERE cust_id=2360;
- B. UPDATE customers
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id=2560 OR cust_id=2566)
WHERE cust_id=2360;
- C. UPDATE customers
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id IN(2560, 2566)
WHERE cust_id=2360;
- D. UPDATE customers
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id=2560 AND cust_id=2566)
WHERE cust_id=2360;

Answer: A

Question: 27

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category, AVG(promo_cost) Avg_Cost, AVG(promo_cost)*.25
```

```
Avg_Overhead
```

```
FROM promotions
```

```
WHERE UPPER(promo_category) IN ('TV', 'INTERNET','POST') GROUP BY Avg_Cost ORDER BY
```

Avg_Overhead; The above query generates an error on execution. Which clause in the above SQL statement causes the error?

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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. WHERE
- B. SELECT
- C. GROUP BY
- D. ORDER BY

Answer: C

Question: 28

Which statement is true regarding subqueries?

- 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

Question: 29

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS, SALES, and CUSTOMERS tables.

You need to generate a report that gives details of the customer's last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for all customers in 'Tokyo'.

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

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

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

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

- A. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
FROM sales s JOIN products p
USING(prod_id)
JOIN customers c
USING(cust_id)
WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';
- B. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
FROM products p JOIN sales s JOIN customers c
ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)
ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)
WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';
- C. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
FROM products p JOIN sales s
ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)
JOIN customers c
ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)
AND c.cust_city='Tokyo';
- D. SELECT c.cust_id, c.cust_last_name, p.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
FROM products p JOIN sales s
USING(prod_id)
JOIN customers c

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```

USING(cust_id)
WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';

```

Answer: A, C

Question: 30

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

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

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 31

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.
Which statement would display the highest credit limit available in each income level in each city in 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)

- A. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit;
- B. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level;
- C. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cust_city;
- D. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX (cust_credit_limit);

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Answer: B

Question: 32

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

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

Answer: D

Question: 33

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 clauses 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: A, C, E

Question: 34

Which is the valid CREATE TABLE statement?

- A. CREATE TABLE emp9\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- B. CREATE TABLE 9emp\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- C. CREATE TABLE emp*123 (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- D. CREATE TABLE emp9\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4), date DATE);

Answer: A

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Question: 35

The SQL statements executed in a user session are as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
```

```
(pcode NUMBER(2),
pname VARCHAR2(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;
```

Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)

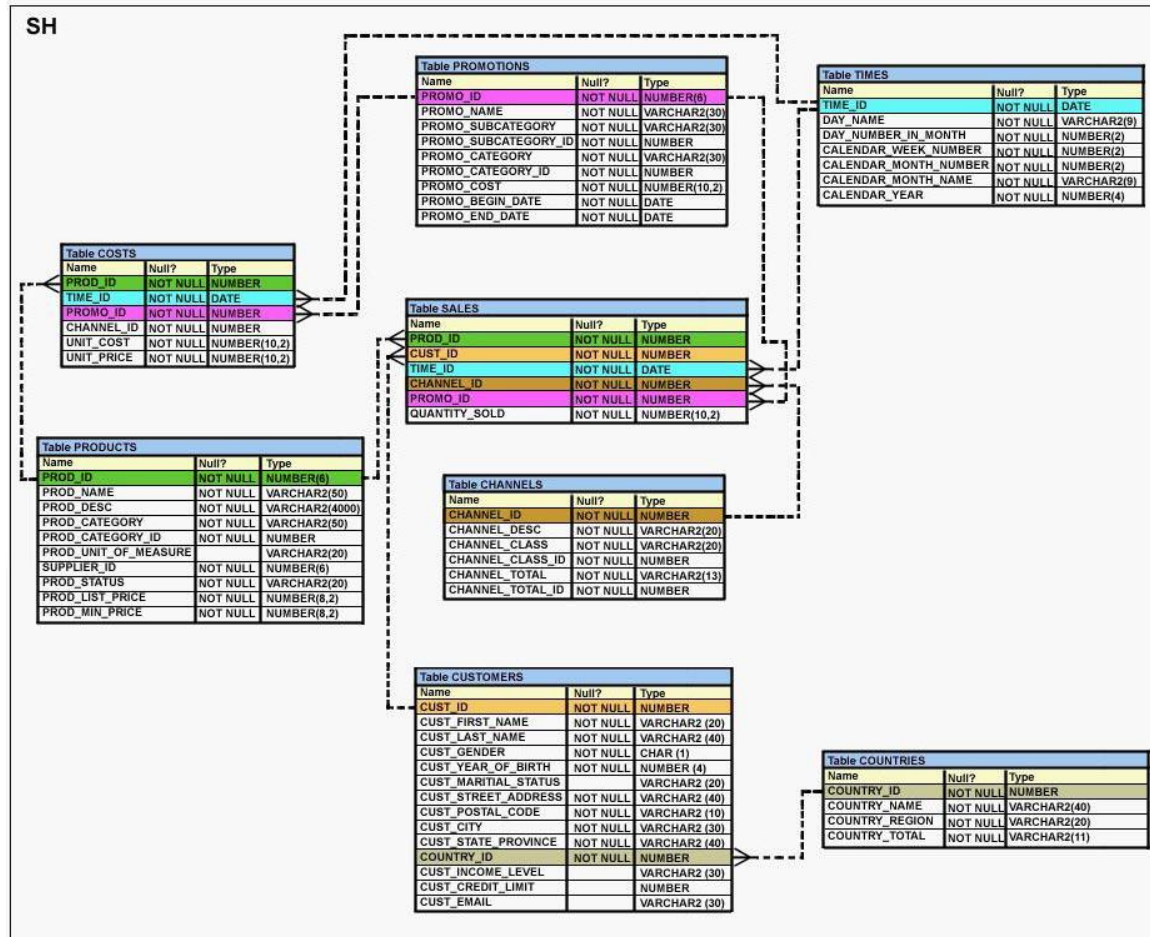
- A. The rollback generates an error.
- B. No SQL statements are rolled back.
- C. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.
- D. Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.
- E. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.

Answer: A, B

Question: 36

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. Which DELETE statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

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- A. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');
- B. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');
- C. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale'
OR promo_name = 'everyday low price');
- D. DELETE

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```

FROM sales
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name IN ('blowout sale','everyday low price'));

```

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 37

View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES table.

Which views can have all DML operations performed on it? (Choose all that apply.)

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)

- A. CREATE VIEW v3
AS SELECT * FROM SALES
WHERE cust_id = 2034
WITH CHECK OPTION;
- B. CREATE VIEW v1
AS SELECT * FROM SALES
WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365
WITH CHECK OPTION;
- C. CREATE VIEW v2
AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM SALES
WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365
WITH CHECK OPTION;
- D. CREATE VIEW v4
AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) FROM SALES
WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365
GROUP BY prod_id, cust_id
WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: A, B

Question: 38

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

There is only one customer with the cust_last_name column having value Roberts. 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?

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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)

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

Answer: A

Question: 39

Evaluate the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
```

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```
last_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
department_id NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,
job_id VARCHAR2(8),
salary NUMBER(10,2));
```

You issue the following command to create a view that displays the IDs and last names of the sales staff in the organization:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_staff_vu AS
SELECT employee_id,
last_name, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'SA_%' WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

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

- A. It allows you to insert rows into the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. It allows you to delete details of the existing sales staff from the EMPLOYEES table.
- C. It allows you to update job IDs of the existing sales staff to any other job ID in the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. It allows you to insert IDs, last names, and job IDs of the sales staff from the view if it is used in multitable INSERT statements.

Answer: B, D

Question: 40

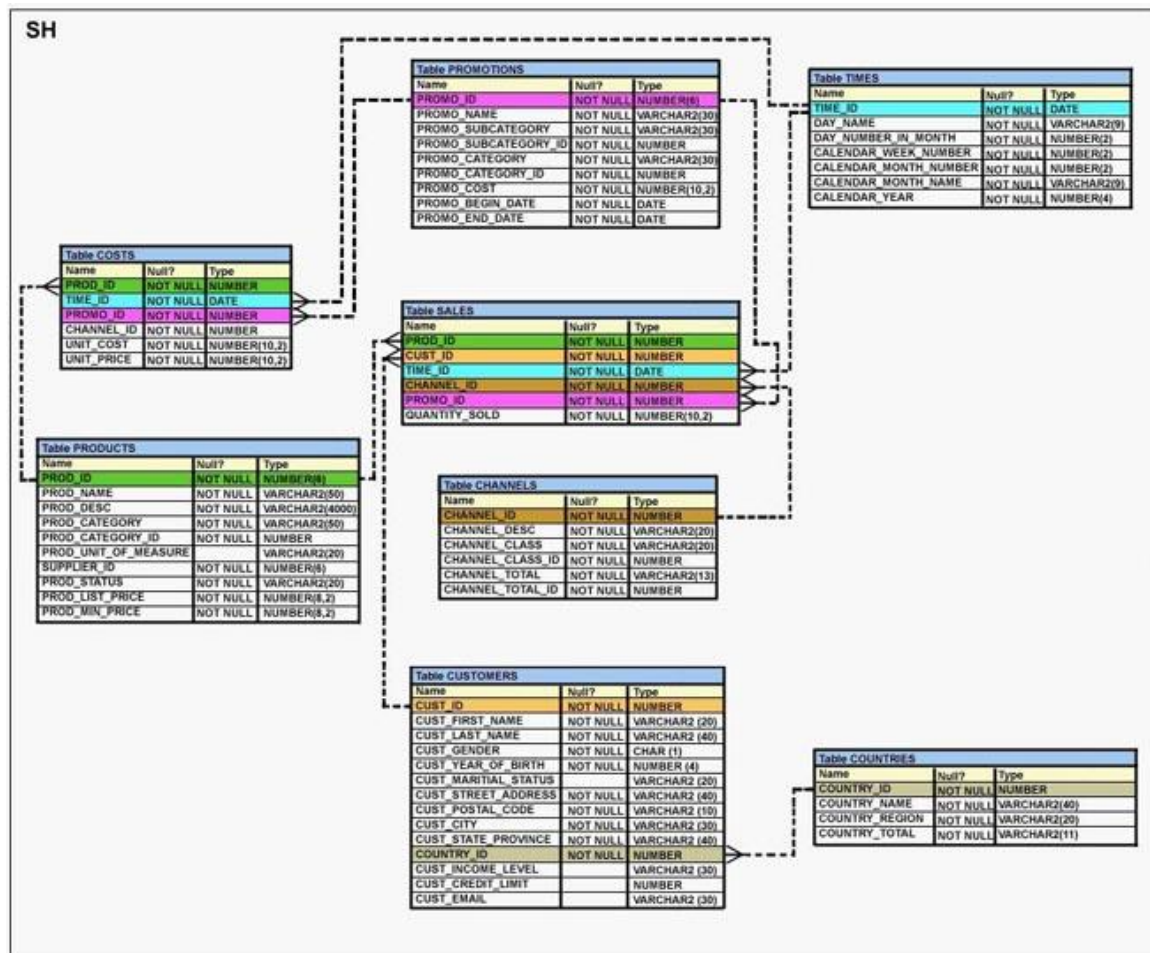
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS, and TIMES tables. The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

Question: 41

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

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?

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

Answer: A

Question: 42

The following data exists in the PRODUCTS table:
PROD_ID PROD_LIST_PRICE

123456 152525.99

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT RPAD((ROUND(prod_list_price)), 10,'*')
FROM products
WHERE prod_id = 123456;
What would be the outcome?
```

- A. 152526****
- B. **152525.99
- C. 152525**
- D. an error message

Answer: A

Question: 43

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.
Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category,SUM(promo_cost)
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_end_date-promo_begin_date > 30
GROUP BY promo_category;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category,sum(promo_cost)
FROM promotions
GROUP BY promo_category
HAVING MIN(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)>30;
```

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Which statement is true regarding the above two SQL statements?

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. statement 1 gives an error, statement 2 executes successfully
- B. statement 2 gives an error, statement 1 executes successfully
- C. statement 1 and statement 2 execute successfully and give the same output
- D. statement 1 and statement 2 execute successfully and give a different output

Answer: D

Question: 44

Examine the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

CUST_TRANS

Name Null? Type

CUSTNO NOT NULL CHAR(2)

TRANSDATE DATE

TRANSAMT NUMBER(6,2)

CUSTNO TRANSDATE TRANSAMT

11 01-JAN-07 1000

22 01-FEB-07 2000

33 01-MAR-07 3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mon-rr in the CUST_TRANS table.

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

- A. SELECT transdate + '10' FROM cust_trans;
- B. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate = '01-01-07';
- C. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > '11';
- D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-JANUARY-07';
- E. SELECT custno + 'A' FROM cust_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 45

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

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?

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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. 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: 46

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

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_name
FROM products
WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id FROM products
WHERE prod_list_price =
(SELECT MAX(prod_list_price)FROM products
WHERE prod_list_price <
(SELECT MAX(prod_list_price)FROM products)));
```

What would be the outcome of executing the above SQL statement?

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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)

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It shows the names of all products in the table.
- C. It shows the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table.
- D. It shows the names of all products whose list price is less than the maximum list price.

Answer: C

Question: 47

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

You need to generate a report that displays the IDs of all products in the COSTS table whose unit price is at least 25% more than the unit cost. The details should be displayed in the descending order of 25% of the unit cost.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE unit_price >= unit_cost * 1.25
ORDER BY unit_cost * 0.25 DESC;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

COSTS			
PROD_ID	PROMO_ID	UNIT_COST	UNIT_PRICE
14	111	900	1129
15	333	875	1075
16	333	700	900
17	444	1000	1150

- A. It executes and produces the required result.
- B. It produces an error because an expression cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It produces an error because the DESC option cannot be used with an expression in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It produces an error because the expression in the ORDER BY clause should also be specified in the SELECT clause.

Answer: A

Question: 48

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

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

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 49

View the Exhibit and evaluate the structure and data in the CUST_STATUS table.

You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT custno, NVL2(NULLIF(amt_spent, credit_limit), 0, 1000)"BONUS"
FROM cust_status;
```

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

CUST_STATUS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
AMT_SPENT		NUMBER(10,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(10,2)

CUSTNO	AMT_SPENT	CREDIT_LIMIT
1	1000	1000
2	2000	2500
3		3000
4	3000	2800

- A. It produces an error because the AMT_SPENT column contains a null value.
- B. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT is less than CREDIT_LIMIT.
- C. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT equals CREDIT_LIMIT, or AMT_SPENT is null.
- D. It produces an error because the TO_NUMBER function must be used to convert the result of the NULLIF function before it can be used by the NVL2 function.

Answer: C

Question: 50

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

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 51

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

You need to display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the

'Software/Other' category with minimum prices as either \$2000 or \$4000 and no unit of measure.

You issue the following query:

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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 regarding the above query?

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	

- 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: 52

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2007 till date .
Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mon-rr.
Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, C

Question: 53

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Which two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers

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ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;
D. SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

Answer: B, C

Question: 54

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are executed in a user session in the specified order:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
SELECT ord_seq.nextval
FROM dual;
INSERT INTO ord
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007',101);
UPDATE ord
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
WHERE cust_id =101;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statements?

ORD		
Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

- A. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would contain the value 2 for the CUST_ID 101.
- B. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the minimum value and maximum value for the sequence have not been specified.
- C. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the starting value of the sequence and the increment value have not been specified.
- D. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would have the value 20 for the CUST_ID 101 because the default CACHE value is 20.

Answer: A

Question: 55

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
```

`in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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- 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: 56

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

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?

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)

- 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: 57

Which statement is true regarding the COALESCE function?

- A. It can have a maximum of five expressions in a list.
- B. It returns the highest NOT NULL value in the list for all rows.
- C. It requires that all expressions in the list must be of the same data type.
- D. It requires that at least one of the expressions in the list must have a NOT NULL value.

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Answer: C

Question: 58

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

Using the PRODUCTS table, you issue the following query to generate the names, current list price, and discounted list price for all those products whose list price falls below \$10 after a discount of 25% is applied on it.

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price,
prod_list_price - (prod_list_price * .25) "DISCOUNTED_PRICE"
FROM products
WHERE discounted_price < 10;
The query generates an error.
What is the reason for the error?
```

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)

- A. The parenthesis should be added to enclose the entire expression.
- B. The double quotation marks should be removed from the column alias.
- C. The column alias should be replaced with the expression in the WHERE clause.
- D. The column alias should be put in uppercase and enclosed within double quotation marks in the WHERE clause.

Answer: C

Question: 59

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.

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Answer: A

Question: 60

You created an ORDERS table with the following description:

Name Null Type

ORD_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

CUST_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

ORD_DATE NOT NULL DATE

ORD_AMOUNT NOT NULL NUMBER (10,2)

You inserted some rows in the table. After some time, you want to alter the table by creating the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ORD_ID column.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. You cannot have two constraints on one column.
- B. You cannot add a primary key constraint if data exists in the column.
- C. The primary key constraint can be created only at the time of table creation.
- D. You can add the primary key constraint even if data exists, provided that there are no duplicate values.

Answer: D

Question: 61

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD_ITEMS tables.

The ORD_NO column is PRIMARY KEY in the ORD table and the ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns are composite PRIMARY KEY in the ORD_ITEMS table.

Which two CREATE INDEX statements are valid? (Choose two.)

ORD		
Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

ORD_ITEMS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ITEM_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QTY		NUMBER(8,2)

- A. CREATE INDEX ord_idx1
ON ord(ord_no);
- B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx2
ON ord_items(ord_no);
- C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx3
ON ord_items(item_no);
- D. CREATE INDEX ord_idx4
ON ord,ord_items(ord_no, ord_date,qty);

Answer: B, C

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Question: 62

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the names and cost of all the promos done on 'TV' and 'internet' that ended in the time interval 15th March '00 to 15th October '00.

Which two queries would give the required result? (Choose two.)

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. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category IN ('TV', 'internet') AND
promo_end_date BETWEEN '15-MAR-00' AND '15-OCT-00';
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV' OR promo_category = 'internet' AND
promo_end_date >='15-MAR-00' OR promo_end_date <='15-OCT-00';
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost
FROM promotions WHERE (promo_category BETWEEN 'TV' AND 'internet') AND
(promo_end_date IN ('15-MAR-00','15-OCT-00'));
- D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost
FROM promotions WHERE (promo_category = 'TV' OR promo_category = 'internet') AND
(promo_end_date >='15-MAR-00' AND promo_end_date <='15-OCT-00');

Answer: A, D

Question: 63

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

Answer: C

Question: 64

You need to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns in the table has the following requirements:

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- 1) You want a column in the table to store the duration of the credit period.
- 2) The data in the column should be stored in a format such that it can be easily added and subtracted with DATE data type without using conversion functions.
- 3) The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days.
- 4) The interest has to be calculated for the number of days an individual has taken a credit for.

Which data type would you use for such a column in the table?

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

Answer: D

Question: 65

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

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_name AS "NAME", cust_credit_limit/2 AS MIDPOINT,
MIDPOINT+100 AS "MAX LOWER LIMIT"
FROM customers;
```

The above query produces an error on execution.

What is the reason for the error?

CUSTOMERS			
CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
101	KING	NEW YORK	100000
102	GREEN	BOSTON	150000
103	SCOTT	LONDON	
104	SMITH	BOSTON	

- A. An alias cannot be used in an expression.
- B. The alias NAME should not be enclosed within double quotation marks.
- C. The MIDPOINT+100 expression gives an error because CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT contains NULL values.
- D. The alias MIDPOINT should be enclosed within double quotation marks for the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT/2 expression.

Answer: A

Question: 66

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

- A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- B. A FOREIGN KEY constraint on a column in a table automatically creates a nonunique index.
- C. A nondeferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.
- D. For each data manipulation language (DML) operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

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Answer: A, C, D

Question: 67

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

All products have a list price.

You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a

tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of \$100 have to be applied to all the products.

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))
```

```
+(prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))*(15/100))+100
```

```
AS "TOTAL PRICE"
```

```
FROM products;
```

What would be the outcome if all the parentheses are removed from the above statement?

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)

A. It produces a syntax error.

B. The result remains unchanged.

C. The total price value would be lower than the correct value.

D. The total price value would be higher than the correct value.

Answer: B

Question: 68

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

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

Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

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- 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

Question: 69

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

- A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
- 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: C, D

Question: 70

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

- A. They accept only a single argument.
- B. They can be nested only to two levels.
- C. Arguments can only be column values or constants.
- D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table.
- E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

Answer: D, E

Question: 71

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

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

You issue the following SQL statement:

```
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?
```

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

Answer: A

Question: 72

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

- 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: B, D

Question: 73

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

Answer: C

Question: 74

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

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category,SUM(promo_cost)
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_end_date-promo_begin_date > 30
GROUP BY promo_category;
```


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Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category,sum(promo_cost)
```

```
FROM promotions
```

```
GROUP BY promo_category
```

```
HAVING MIN(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)>30;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two SQL statements?

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. statement 1 gives an error, statement 2 executes successfully
- B. statement 2 gives an error, statement 1 executes successfully
- C. statement 1 and statement 2 execute successfully and give the same output
- D. statement 1 and statement 2 execute successfully and give a different output

Answer: D

Question: 75

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

Answer: A

Question: 76

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

Answer: A, B, D

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Question: 77

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

NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST_ID, CUST_NAME and CUST_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

Evaluate the following INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city) VALUES(SELECT
cust_id,cust_first_name||' '||cust_last_name,cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The INSERT statement fails when executed. What could be the reason?

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. The VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery.
- B. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match.
- C. The WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement.
- D. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

Answer: A

Question: 78

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

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to display the names of all promos done after January 1, 2001, starting with the latest promo.

Which query would give the required result? (Choose all that apply.)

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. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date

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- FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY promo_name DESC;
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 1 DESC;
- D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date "START DATE"
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

Answer: A, D

Question: 79

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? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- 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 ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer: A, C

Question: 80

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

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

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INVOICE			
Name	Null?	Type	
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)	
INV_DATE		DATE	
CUST_ID		VARCHAR2(4)	
INV_AMT		NUMBER(8,2)	
INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_ID	INV_AMT
1	01-APR-07	A1Q	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B1R	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

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

Answer: B, D

Question: 81

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

- A. addition
- B. subtraction
- C. raising to a power
- D. finding the quotient
- E. finding the lowest value

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 82

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

You need to generate a report of all promos from the PROMOTIONS table based on the following conditions:

1. The promo name should not begin with 'T' or 'N'.
2. The promo should cost more than \$20000.
3. The promo should have ended after 1st January 2001.

Which WHERE clause would give the required result?

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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. WHERE promo_name NOT LIKE 'T%' OR promo_name NOT LIKE 'N%' AND promo_cost > 20000 AND promo_end_date > '1-JAN-01'
- B. WHERE (promo_name NOT LIKE 'T%' AND promo_name NOT LIKE 'N%')OR promo_cost > 20000 OR promo_end_date > '1-JAN-01'
- C. WHERE promo_name NOT LIKE 'T%' AND promo_name NOT LIKE 'N%' AND promo_cost > 20000 AND promo_end_date > '1-JAN-01'
- D. WHERE (promo_name NOT LIKE '%T%' OR promo_name NOT LIKE '%N%') AND(promo_cost > 20000 AND promo_end_date > '1-JAN-01')

Answer: C

Question: 83

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

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?

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)

- 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: 84

You need to create a table with the following column specifications:

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1. Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee
2. Employee Name (character data type) that stores the employee name
3. Hire date, which stores the date of joining the organization for each employee
4. Status (character data type), that contains the value 'ACTIVE' if no data is entered
5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which contains the resume submitted by the employee

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
(emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
e_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB(200));
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE 1_EMP
(emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB);
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
(emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE",
resume CLOB);
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
(emp_id NUMBER,
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB);
```

Answer: D

Question: 85

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

Question: 86

You need to extract details of those products in the SALES table where the PROD_ID column contains the string '_D123'. Which WHERE clause could be used in the SELECT statement to get the required output?

- A.

```
WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE ' _'
```
- B.

```
WHERE prod_id LIKE '%\_D123%' ESCAPE '\'
```


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- C. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '%_'
D. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

Answer: B

Question: 87

Evaluate the following DELETE statement:

DELETE FROM sales;

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

- A. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key.
B. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table.
C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back.
D. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back.

Answer: C

Question: 88

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 89

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, C

Question: 90

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

You issue the following query to display product name and 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
```

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ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
What happens when the above statement is executed?

Exhibit_Products		
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_Sales		
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)

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

Answer: A

Question: 91

Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It is executed first in the query execution.
- B. It must be the last clause in the SELECT statement.
- C. It cannot be used in a SELECT statement containing a HAVING clause.
- D. You cannot specify a column name followed by an expression in this clause.
- E. You can specify a combination of numeric positions and column names in this clause.

Answer: B, E

Question: 92

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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```
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: 93

View the Exhibit; examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Each promotion has a duration of at least seven days.
Your manager has asked you to generate a report, which provides the weekly cost for each promotion done to date.
Which query would achieve the required result?

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. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7
FROM promotions;
- B. SELECT promo_name,(promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7
FROM promotions;
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7)
FROM promotions;
- D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/((promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7)
FROM promotions;

Answer: D

Question: 94

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 95

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

You want to update the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column to NULL for all the customers, where CUST_INCOME_LEVEL has NULL in the CUSTOMERS table. Which SQL statement will accomplish the task?

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. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE CUST_INCOME_LEVEL = NULL;

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- B. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;
- C. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE cust_income_level = TO_NUMBER(NULL);
- D. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(' ',9999)
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

Answer: B

Question: 96

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: 97

Which two statements are 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 restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.
- C. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.

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D. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.

Answer: B, D

Question: 98

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

You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory.

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

PROMOTIONS

PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_SUBCATEGORY
506	magazine	discount
507	TV	general advt
508	newspaper	discount
509	post	general advt
510	post	discount
511	radio	general advt
512	newspaper	general advt
513	newspaper	discount
514	magazine	general advt
515	newspaper	discount
516	newspaper	general advt

- A. `SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
MINUS
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';`
- B. `SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
INTERSECT
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';`
- C. `SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
MINUS
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount';`
- D. `SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
INTERSECT
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount';`

Answer: A, D

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Question: 99

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

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

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks. Some tasks do not depend on the completion of any other tasks.

You need to generate a report showing all task IDs, the corresponding task ID they are dependent on, and the name of the employee in charge of the task it depends on.

Which query would give the required result?

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

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

Answer: B

Question: 100

Which three statements/commands would cause a transaction to end? (Choose three.)

- A. COMMIT
- B. SELECT
- C. CREATE
- D. ROLLBACK
- E. SAVEPOINT

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 101

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

- A. A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.
- B. Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the DISTINCT keyword.
- C. Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.

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- D. The OR REPLACE option is used to change the definition of an existing view without dropping and re-creating it.
- E. The WITH CHECK OPTION constraint can be used in a view definition to restrict the columns displayed through the view.

Answer: B, D

Question: 102

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
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. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+ 100
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date, 'yyyy') > '2000';
- B. SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'mon dd yy')='jul 01 98';
- C. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+ 100
WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE(SUBSTR('01-JAN-2000',8));
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'dd/month')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98'), TO_DATE('JUL 01 98'));

Answer: A, B

Question: 103

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 student_name, subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
- B. SELECT student_name, SUM(subject1)

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- FROM marks
WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';
- C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL;
- D. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;

Answer: C, D

Question: 104

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

You have been asked to produce a report on the CUSTOMERS table showing the customers details sorted in descending order of the city and in the descending order of their income level in each city.

Which query would accomplish this task?

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

- A. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_city desc, cust_income_level DESC;
- B. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_income_level desc, cust_city DESC;
- C. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
FROM customers
ORDER BY (cust_city, cust_income_level) DESC;
- D. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_city, cust_income_level DESC;

Answer: A

Question: 105

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

You need to display names and grades of customers who have the highest credit limit.

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

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CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type

CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
CUSTNAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (5)

GRADES

Name	Null?	Type

GRADE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (1)
STARTVAL		NUMBER (5)
ENDVAL		NUMBER (5)

- A. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;
- B. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval
AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
- C. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE cust_credit_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers)
AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
- D. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers)
AND MAX(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval;

Answer: B, C

Question: 106

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables.

You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name,cust_name
FROM promotions p JOIN sales s
ON(time_id BETWEEN promo_begin_date AND promo_end_date)
JOIN customer c
ON (s.cust_id = c.cust_id) AND time_id < '30-oct-2007';
Which statement is true regarding the above query?
```

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PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type

PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_CAT		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_COST		NUMBER(8,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE		DATE
PROMO_END_DATE		DATE
SALES		
Name	Null?	Type

PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER(6,2)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUSTOMER		
Name	Null?	Type

CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(30)

- A. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.
- C. It produces an error because the join order of the tables is incorrect.
- D. It produces an error because equijoin and nonequijoin conditions cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

Answer: B

Question: 107

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: A, C

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Question: 108

Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

- A. Synonyms can be created only for a table.
- B. Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user.
- C. A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table.
- D. The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid.

Answer: C

Question: 109

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows the average credit limit for customers in WASHINGTON and NEW YORK.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

- A. SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_city;
- B. SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city,cust_credit_limit;
- C. SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city;
- D. SELECT cust_city, AVG(NVL(cust_credit_limit,0))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK');

Answer: C

Question: 110

You want to create an ORD_DETAIL table to store details for an order placed having the following business requirement:

- 1) The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values.

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- 2) The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date.
- 3) The order amount should not be less than 50.
- 4) The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped.
- 5) The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card, or cash on delivery (COD).

Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD_DETAIL table?

- A. CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_nn NOT NULL,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_min
CHECK (ord_amount > 50),
ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk
CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')),
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk
CHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card',
'Cash On Delivery')));
- B. CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_uk UNIQUE NOT NULL,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_min
CHECK (ord_amount > 50),
ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk
CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')),
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk
CHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card',
'Cash On Delivery')));
- C. CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_min
CHECK (ord_amount >= 50),
ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk ord_status VARCHAR2(15)
CONSTRAINT
ord_status_chk
CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')),
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15)
CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk
CHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card',
'Cash On Delivery')));
- D. CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_id NUMBER(2),
ord_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE,
ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_min
CHECK (ord_amount >= 50),
ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk
CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')),
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk
CHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card',
'Cash On Delivery')));

Answer: C

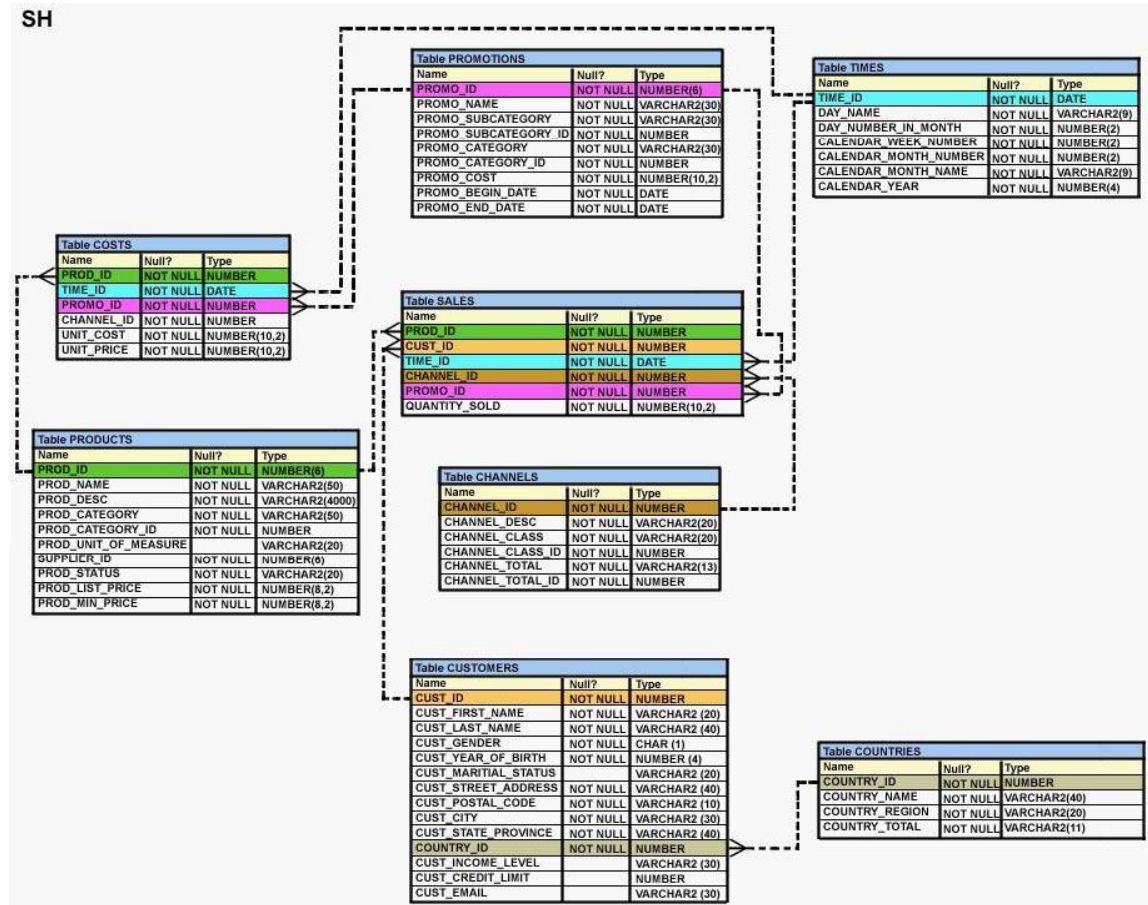
Question: 111

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

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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?



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

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WHERE time_id >= SYSDATE - 3*365);

Answer: C

Question: 112

Evaluate the following two queries:

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers

WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers

WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
cust_credit_limit = 3000;

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: C

Question: 113

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

- A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause.
- B. A view that is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated.
- C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated.
- D. A data manipulation language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table.

Answer: C, D

Question: 114

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

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

Answer: A, B, F

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