**Question: 1**
You need to load information about new customers from the NEW_CUST table into the tables
CUST and CUST_SPECIAL. If a new customer has a credit limit greater than 10,000, then the
details have to be inserted into CUST_SPECIAL. All new customer details have to be inserted
into the CUST table. Which technique should be used to load the data most efficiently?

A. external table
B. the MERGE command
C. the multitable INSERT command
D. INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION

Answer: C

Question: 2
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table. You want to add a
constraint on the CUST_FIRST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table so that the value
inserted in the column does not have numbers. Which SQL statement would you use to
accomplish the task?

A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
    CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'^A-Z'))NOVALIDATE ;
B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
    CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'^[0-9]'))NOVALIDATE ;
C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
    CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:alpha:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;
D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT cust_f_name
    CHECK(REGEXP_LIKE(cust_first_name,'[[:digit:]]'))NOVALIDATE ;

Answer: C

Question: 3
Which three tasks can be performed using regular expression support in Oracle Database 10g?
(Choose three.)

A. It can be used to concatenate two strings.
B. It can be used to find out the total length of the string.
C. It can be used for string manipulation and searching operations.
D. It can be used to format the output for a column or expression having string data.
E. It can be used to find and replace operations for a column or expression having string data.

Answer: C, D, E

Question: 4
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name;

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

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

A. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
B. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one or more columns remain in the table.
C. The FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the above SQL statement.
D. The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is used.

Answer: B, D

Question: 5
Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE products
(product_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
product_name VARCHAR2(15));

Which statement is true regarding the PROD_ID_PK constraint?

A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.
C. It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.

D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Answer: B
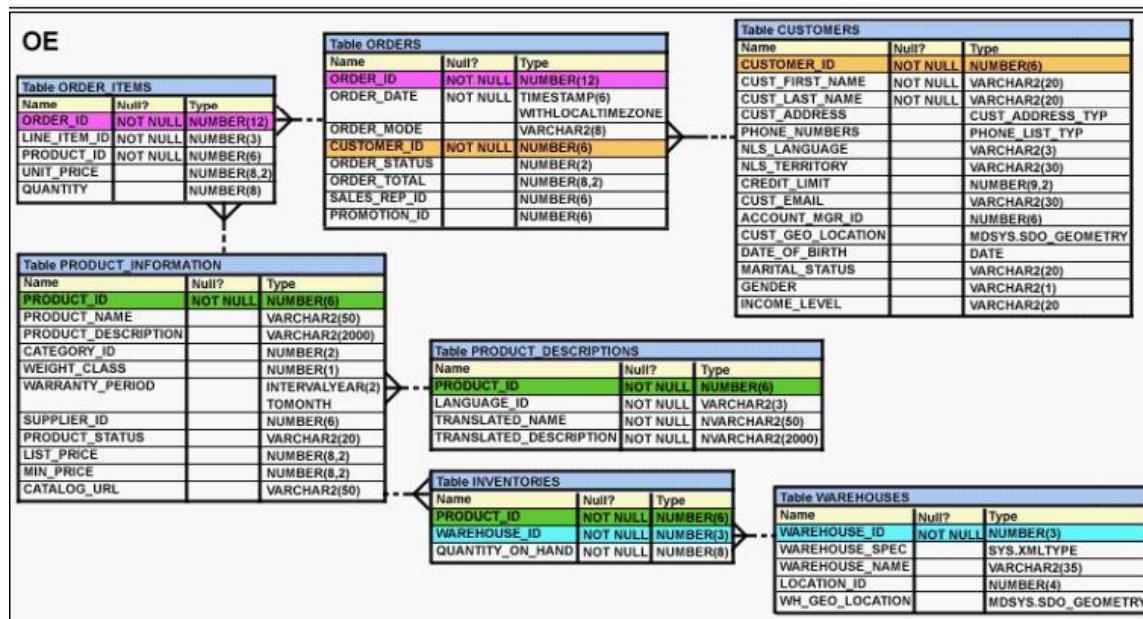
Question: 6
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, E

Question: 7
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, B

Question: 8

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. Your company decided to give a monthly bonus of $50 to all the employees who have completed five years in the company. The following statement is written to display the LAST_NAME,

DEPARTMENT_ID, and the total annual salary:
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+50*12 "Annual Compensation"
FROM employees
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)/12 >= 5;

When you execute the statement, the "Annual Compensation" is not computed correctly. What changes would you make to the query to calculate the annual compensation correctly?

A. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12+50 "Annual Compensation".
B. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+(50*12) "Annual Compensation".
C. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary+50)*12 "Annual Compensation".
D. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary*12)+50 "Annual Compensation".

Answer: C

Question: 9
Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

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

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

SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

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

Answer: A

Question: 10
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to display the EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT_ID for all the employees who work in the same department and have the same manager as that of the employee having EMPLOYEE_ID 104. To accomplish the task, you execute the following SQL statement:
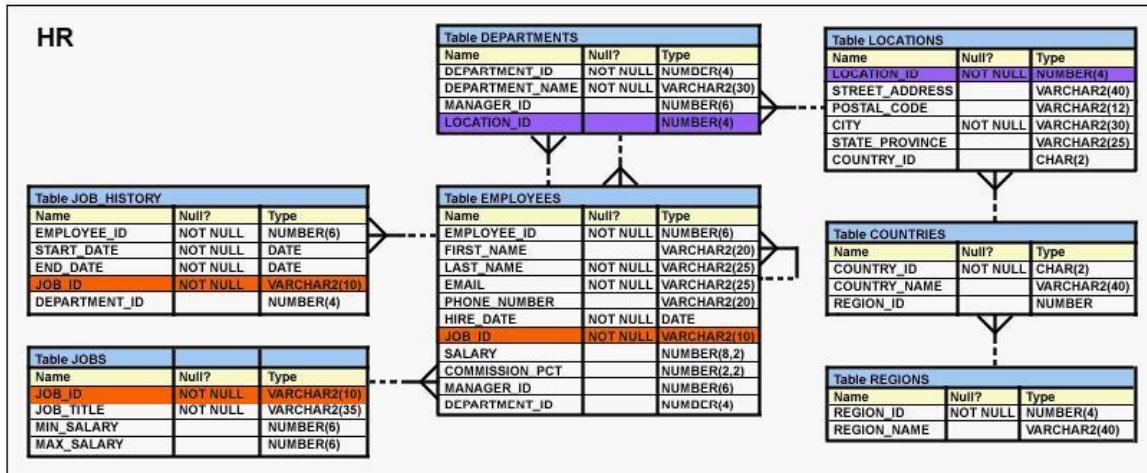
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_id
FROM employees

WHERE (manager_id, department_id) =(SELECT department_id, manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = 104)
AND employee_id <> 104;

When you execute the statement it does not produce the desired output. What is the reason for
this?
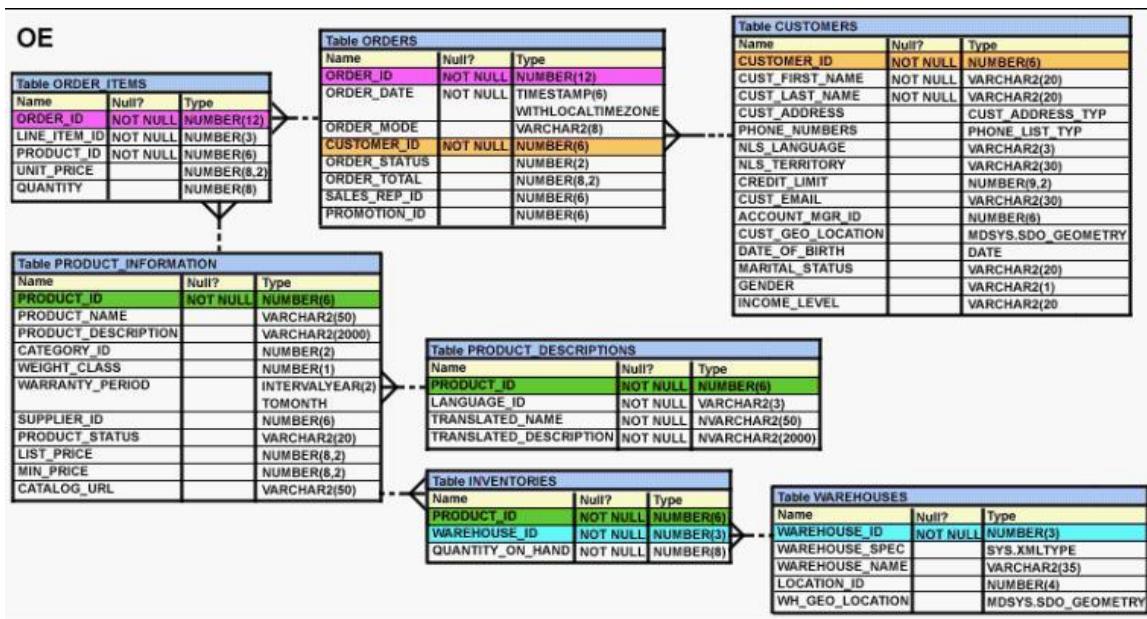
A. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of
EXISTS.
B. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of
the IN operator.
C. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of
the = ANY operator.
D. The columns in the WHERE clause condition of the main query and the columns selected in
the subquery should be in the same order.

Answer: D

Question: 11
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.
You want to display the CUSTOMER_ID, PRODUCT_ID, and total (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by
QUANTITY) for the order placed. You also want to display the subtotals for a CUSTOMER_ID as
well as for a PRODUCT_ID for the last six months. Which SQL statement would you execute to
get the desired output?
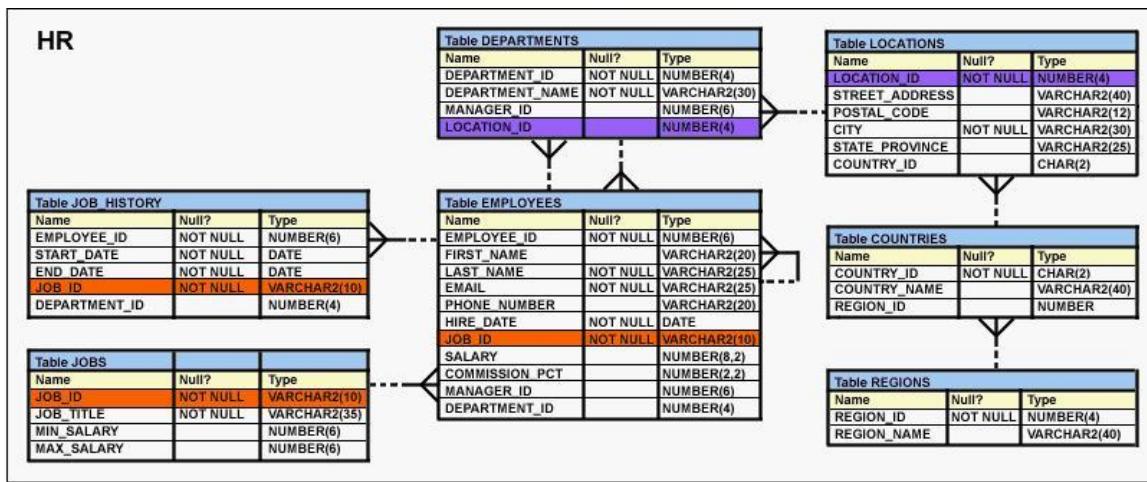
A. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON oi.order_id=o.order_id
   GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id)
    WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;
B. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON oi.order_id=o.order_id
   GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id)
   HAVING MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;
C. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON oi.order_id=o.order_id
   GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id)
   WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) >= 6;
D. SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON oi.order_id=o.order_id
   WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6
   GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id) ;

Answer: D

Question: 12
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to retrieve
hierarchical data of the employees using the top-down hierarchy. Which SQL clause would let
you choose the direction to walk through the hierarchy tree?

A. WHERE
B. HAVING
C. GROUP BY
D. START WITH
E. CONNECT BY PRIOR

Answer: E

Question: 13
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 14
OE and SCOTT are the users in the database. The ORDERS table is owned by OE. Evaluate the statements issued by the DBA in the following sequence:

CREATE ROLE r1;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe.orders TO r1;
GRANT r1 TO scott;
GRANT SELECT ON oe.orders TO scott;
REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott;

What would be the outcome after executing the statements?

A. SCOTT would be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
B. SCOTT would not be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
C. The REVOKE statement would remove the SELECT privilege from SCOTT as well as from the role R1.
D. The REVOKE statement would give an error because the SELECT privilege has been granted to the role R1.

Answer: A

Question: 15
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE hr.emp
SET UNUSED (mgr_id);

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the above SQL statement?

A. Any synonym existing on the EMP table would have to be re-created.
B. Any constraints defined on the MGR_ID column would be removed by the above command.
C. Any views created on the EMP table that include the MGR_ID column would have to be
   dropped and re-created.
D. Any index created on the MGR_ID column would continue to exist until the DROP UNUSED
   COLUMNS command is executed.

Answer: B

Question: 16
EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which command
would work in relation to the EMPDET table?

A. UPDATE empdet
   SET ename = 'Amit'
   WHERE empno = 1234;
B. DELETE FROM empdet
   WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';
C. CREATE VIEW empvu
   AS
   SELECT * FROM empdept;
D. CREATE INDEX empdet_idx
   ON empdet(empno);

Answer: C

Question: 17
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS_DETAILS and MARKStables. Which is
the best method to load data from the MARKS_DETAILStable to the MARKStable?

```
MARKS_DETAILS
```

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_ENGLISH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_MATH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_PHYSICS		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_CHEMISTRY		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_BIOLOGY		NUMBER(3)

```
MARKS
```

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS		NUMBER(3)
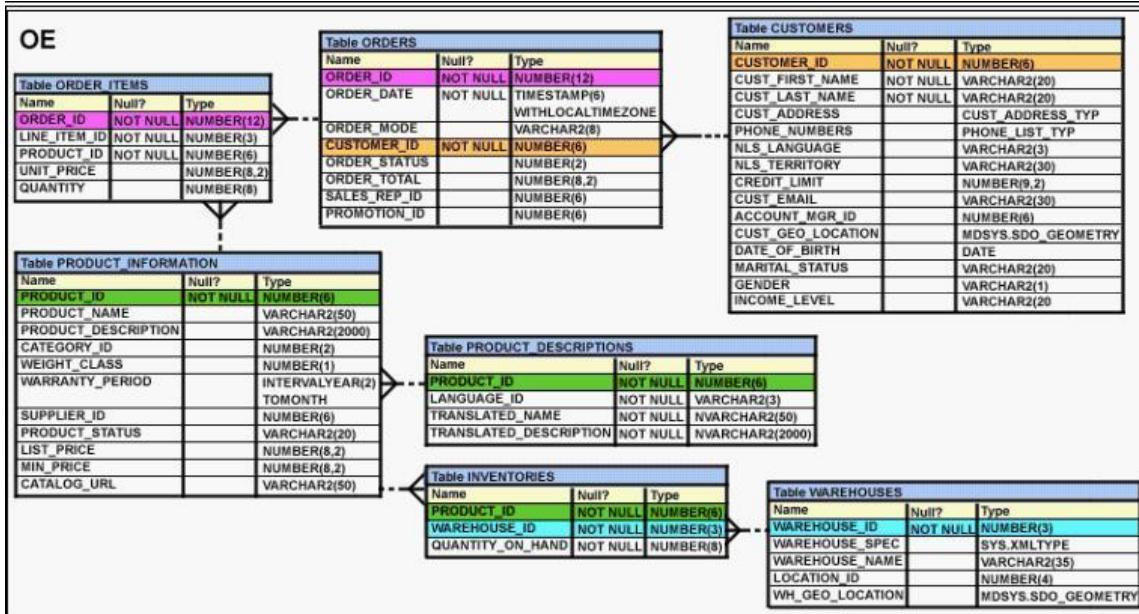
A. Pivoting INSERT
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT
D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Answer: A

Question: 18
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. You need to
create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each
order. Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

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

Answer: B

Question: 19
View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. You executed the
following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been
ordered:

SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items

GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

PRODUCTS

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

ORDER_ITEMS

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 20
In which scenario would you use the ROLLUP operator for expression or columns within a GROUP BY clause?

A. to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row
B. to create group-wise grand totals for the groups specified within a GROUP BY clause
C. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in one direction, from right to left for calculating the subtotals
D. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in all possible directions, which is cross-tabular report for calculating the subtotals

Answer: C

Question: 21
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT phone_number,
REGEXP_REPLACE(phone_number,'([[:digit:]]{3})\.([[:digit:]]{3})\.([[:digit:]]{4})', '(\1) \2-\3')
"PHONE NUMBER"
FROM employees;

The query was written to format the PHONE_NUMBER for the employees. Which option would be the correct format in the output?

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY
198	Donald	OConnell	DOCONNEL	650.507.9833	21-JUN-99	SH_CLERK	2600
199	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	13-JAN-00	SH_CLERK	2600
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	4400
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	13000
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-97	MK_REP	6000
203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	515.123.7777	07-JUN-94	HR_REP	6500
204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	515.123.8888	07-JUN-94	PR_REP	10000
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	12000
206	William	Gietz	WGIETZ	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC_ACCOUNT	8300
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21 MAY 91	IT_PROG	6000
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-97	IT_PROG	4800
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-98	IT_PROG	4800
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-94	FI_MGR	12000

A. xxx-xxx-xxxx
B. (xxx) xxxxxxx
C. (xxx) xxx-xxxx
D. xxx-(xxx)-xxxx

Answer: C

Question: 22
Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

A. GRANT EXECUTE
   ON proc1
   TO PUBLIC;
B. GRANT CREATE VIEW
   ON table1 TO
   user1;
C. GRANT CREATE TABLE
   TO user1,user2;
D. GRANT CREATE SESSION
   TO ALL;

Answer: C

Question: 23
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUST table. Evaluate the following SQL statements executed in the given order:

ALTER TABLE cust
ADD CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(cust_id) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED;

INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'RAJ'); --row 1
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'SAM'); --row 2
COMMIT;
SET CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk IMMEDIATE;
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'LATA'); --row 3
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (2,'KING'); --row 4
COMMIT;

Which rows would be made permanent in the CUST table?

A. row 4 only
B. rows 2 and 4
C. rows 3 and 4
D. rows 1 and 4

Answer: C

Question: 24
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table:
The ORDER_ID column has the PRIMARY KEY constraint and CUSTOMER_ID has the NOT NULL constraint.

Evaluate the following statement:
INSERT INTO (SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
FROM ORDERS
WHERE order_total = 1000
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (13, SYSDATE, 101);

What would be the outcome of the above INSERT statement?

A. It would execute successfully and the new row would be inserted into a new temporary table created by the subquery.
B. It would execute successfully and the ORDER_TOTAL column would have the value 1000 inserted automatically in the new row.

C. It would not execute successfully because the ORDER_TOTAL column is not specified in the SELECT list and no value is provided for it.
D. It would not execute successfully because all the columns from the ORDERS table should have been included in the SELECT list and values should have been provided for all the columns.
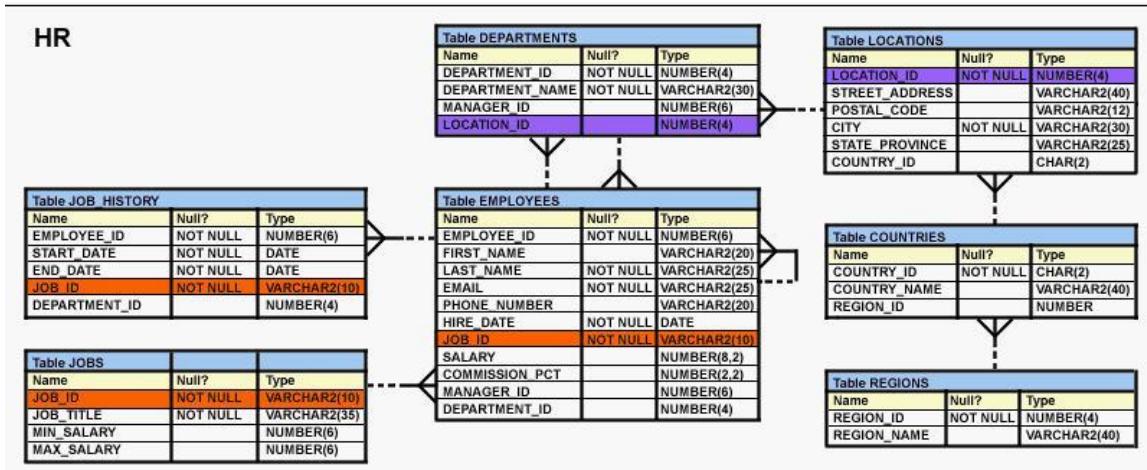
Answer: C

Question: 25
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. Your company wants to give 5% bonus to all the employees on their annual salary. The SALARY column stores the monthly salary for an employee. To check the total for annual salary and bonus amount for each employee, you issued the following SQL statement:

SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*12*.05 "ANNUAL SALARY + BONUS"
FROM employees;

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It would execute and give you the desired output.
B. It would not execute because the AS keyword is missing between the column name and the alias.
C. It would not execute because double quotation marks are used instead of single quotation marks for assigning alias for the third column.
D. It would execute but the result for the third column would be inaccurate because the parentheses for overriding the precedence of the operator are missing.

Answer: A

Question: 26
Which statement is true regarding external tables?
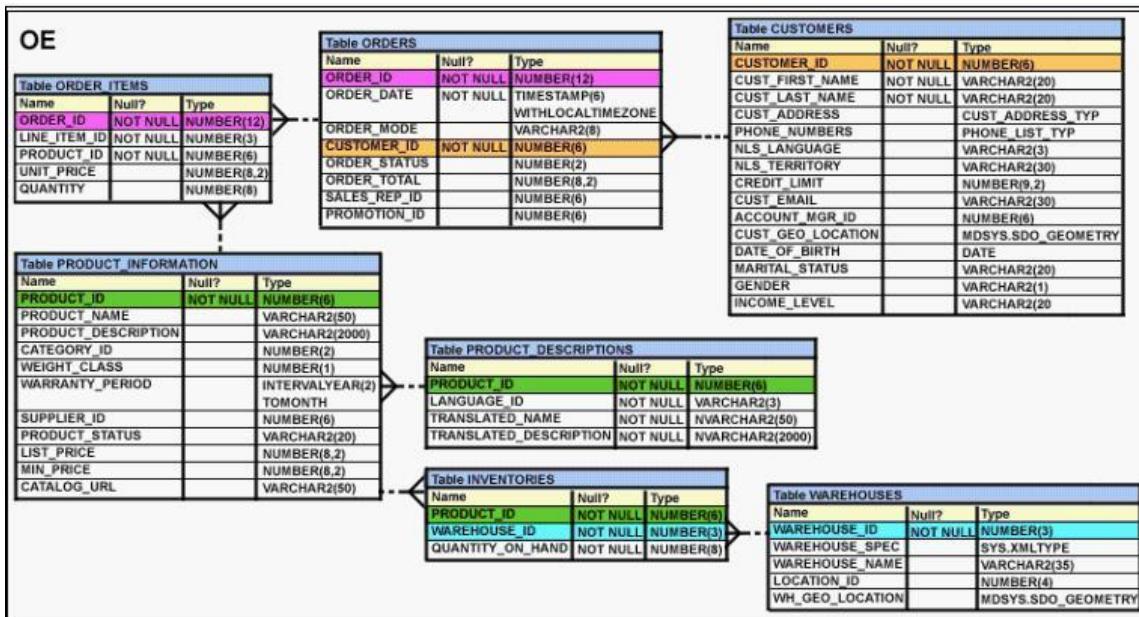
A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
C. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

Answer: D

Question: 27
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. You want to see the product names and the date of expiration of warranty for all the products, if the product is purchased today. The products that have no warranty should be displayed at the top and the products with maximum warranty period should be displayed at the bottom. Which SQL statement would you execute to fulfill this requirement?

A. SELECT product_name, category_id, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information ORDER BY SYSDATE-warranty_period;
B. SELECT product_name, category_id, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information ORDER BY SYSDATE+warranty_period;
C. SELECT product_name, category_id, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information ORDER BY SYSDATE;
D. SELECT product_name, category_id, SYSDATE+warranty_period "Warranty expire date" FROM product_information WHERE warranty_period >SYSDATE;

Answer: B

Question: 28
Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, C

Question: 29
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as ____.

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

Answer: D

Question: 30
You need to create a table for a banking application with the following considerations:

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
3) date type data without using the conversion functions.
4) The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days.
5) 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. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
C. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

Answer: B

Question: 31
Which statements are true regarding the hierarchical query in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose all
that apply.)

A. It is possible to retrieve data only in top-down hierarchy.
B. It is possible to retrieve data in top-down or bottom-up hierarchy.
C. It is possible to remove an entire branch from the output of the hierarchical query.
D. You cannot specify conditions when you retrieve data by using a hierarchical query.

Answer: B, C

Question: 32
Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, E

Question: 33
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the ORDER_ITEMS table. Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items;
Statement 2:
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id;

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

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

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

Answer: A, C, E
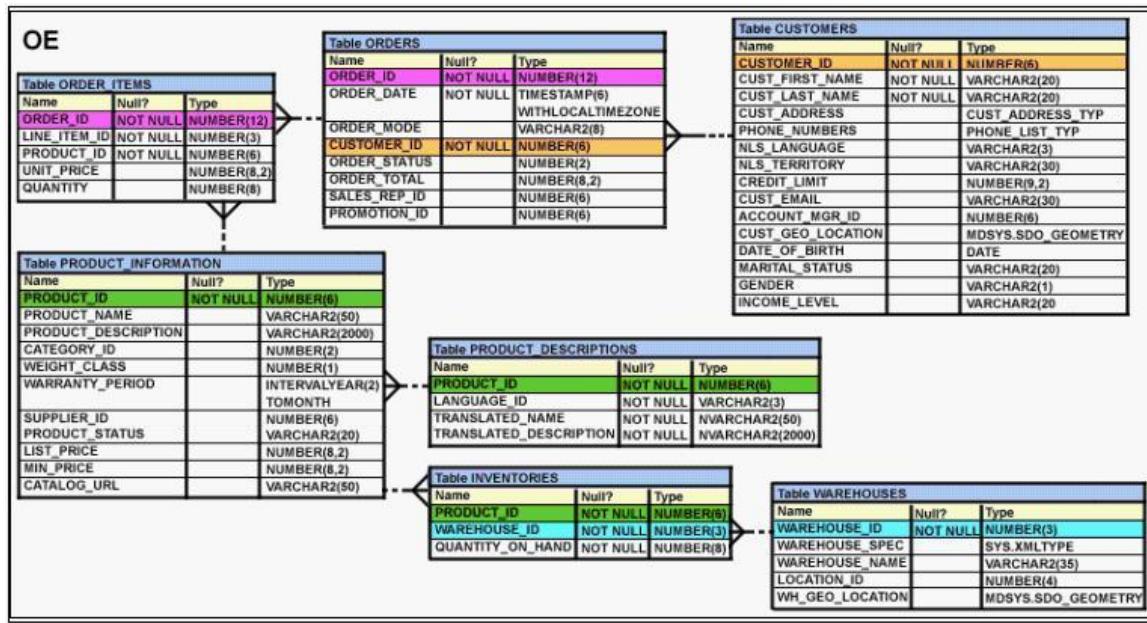
Question: 34
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT oi.order_id, product_id, order_date
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
USING(order_id);

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?

A. The statement would not execute because table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.
B. The statement would not execute because the table alias prefix is not used in the USING clause.
C. The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.
D. The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the SELECT list.

Answer: D

Question: 35
Evaluate the following SQL statements in the given order:

DROP TABLE dept;
CREATE TABLE dept
(deptno NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
deptname VARCHAR2(10));
DROP TABLE dept;
FLASHBACK TABLE dept TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement is true regarding the above FLASHBACK operation?

A. It recovers only the first DEPT table.
B. It recovers only the second DEPT table.
C. It does not recover any of the tables because FLASHBACK is not possible in this case.
D. It recovers both the tables but the names would be changed to the ones assigned in the RECYCLEBIN.

Answer: B

Question: 36
Evaluate the following statements:

CREATE TABLE digits
(id NUMBER(2),
description VARCHAR2(15));
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (1,'ONE');
UPDATE digits SET description ='TWO' WHERE id=1;
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (2,'TWO');
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM digits;
SELECT description FROM digits
VERSIONS BETWEEN TIMESTAMP MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE;

What would be the outcome of the above query?

A. It would not display any values.
B. It would display the value TWO once.
C. It would display the value TWO twice.
D. It would display the values ONE, TWO, and TWO.

Answer: C
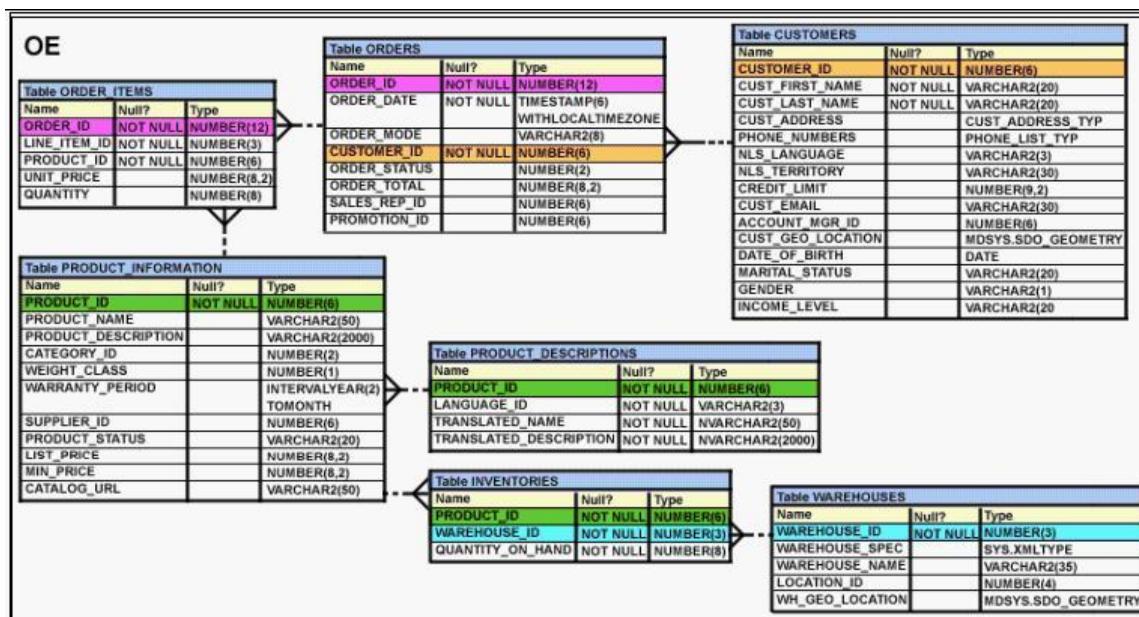
Question: 37
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. Evaluate the following SQL
statement:

SELECT order_id, customer_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_date > 'June 30 2001';

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?

A. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition is not enclosed within
   double quotation marks.
B. It would execute and would return ORDER_ID and CUSTOMER_ID for all records having
   ORDER_DATE greater than 'June 30 2001'.

C. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_DATE conversion function for proper execution.
D. It would not execute because 'June 30 2001' in the WHERE condition cannot be converted implicitly and needs the use of the TO_CHAR conversion function for proper execution.

Answer: C

Question: 38
Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)
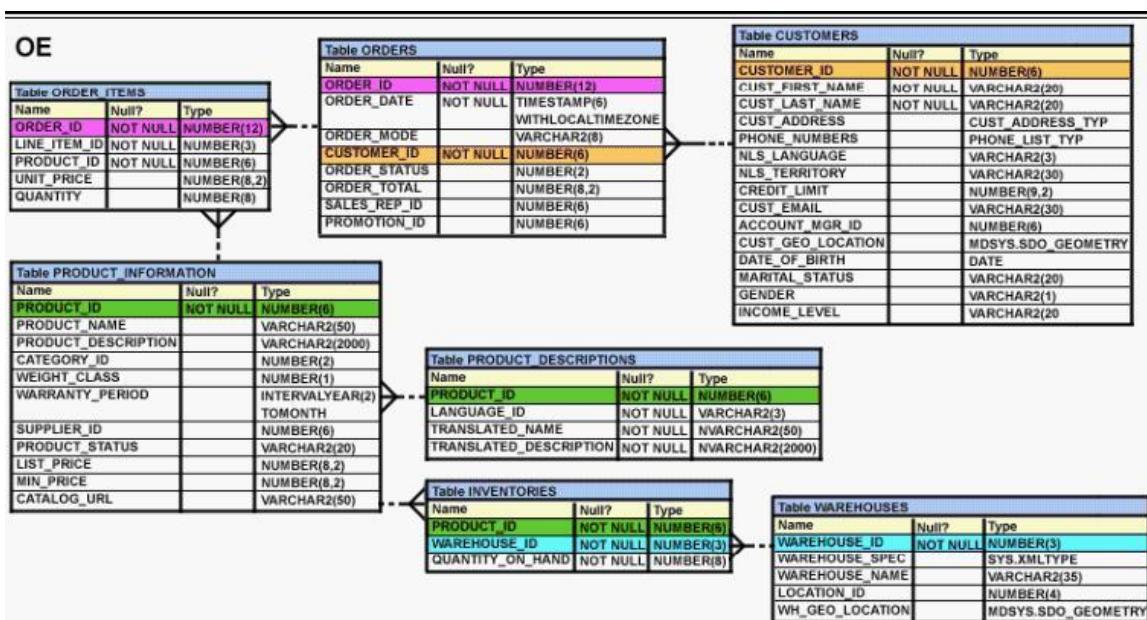
A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.
D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 39
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

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

FROM product_information
WHERE list_price IS NULL;

Answer: C

Question: 40
User OE, the owner of the ORDERS table, issues the following command:

GRANT SELECT ,INSERT
ON orders
TO hr
WITH GRANT OPTION;
The user HR issues the following command:
GRANT SELECT
ON oe.orders
TO scott;
Then, OE issues the following command:
REVOKE ALL
ON orders
FROM hr;

Which statement is correct?

A. The user SCOTT loses the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS.
B. The user SCOTT retains the privilege to select rows from OE.ORDERS.
C. The REVOKE statement generates an error because OE has to first revoke the SELECT
   privilege from SCOTT.
D. The REVOKE statement generates an error because the ALL keyword cannot be used for
   privileges that have been granted using WITH GRANT OPTION.

Answer: A

Question: 41
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table. You executed the following
command to add a primary key to the EMP table:

ALTER TABLE emp
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp_id)
USING INDEX emp_id_idx;

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

A. The PRIMARY KEY is created along with a new index.
B. The PRIMARY KEY is created and it would use an existing unique index.
C. The PRIMARY KEY would be created in a disabled state because it is using an existing index.

D. The statement produces an error because the USING clause is permitted only in the CREATE
 TABLE command.

Answer: B

Question: 42
SCOTT is a user in the database. Evaluate the commands issued by the DBA:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Question: 43
Which statement best describes the GROUPING function?

A. It is used to set the order for the groups to be used for calculating the grand totals and
 subtotals.
B. It is used to form various groups to calculate total and subtotals created using ROLLUP and
 CUBE operators.
C. It is used to identify if the NULL value in an expression is a stored NULL value or created by
 ROLLUP or CUBE.
D. It is used to specify the concatenated group expressions to be used for calculating the grand
 totals and subtotals.

Answer: C

Question: 44
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD_ITEMS tables. In the ORD table,
the PRIMARY KEY is ORD_NO and in the ORD_ITEMS tables the composite PRIMARY KEY is
(ORD_NO, ITEM_NO). 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_idx
   ON ord(ord_no);
B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
   ON ord_items(ord_no);
C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
   ON ord_items(item_no);
D. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
   ON ord,ord_items(ord_no, ord_date,qty);

Answer: B, C

Question: 45
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. CUSTOMER_VU is a view
based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.
CUSTOMERS needs to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers. What is
the error in the following MERGE statement?

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

```
CUSTOMERS
```

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 46
Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, E

Question: 47
Given below are the SQL statements executed in a user session:

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

Which statement describes the consequences?

A. No SQL statement would be rolled back.
B. Both the DELETE statements would be rolled back.
C. Only the second DELETE statement would be rolled back.
D. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement would be rolled back.

Answer: A

Question: 48
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite
   primary key.
C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID_PK would be
   created.
D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE
   TABLE command.

Answer: A
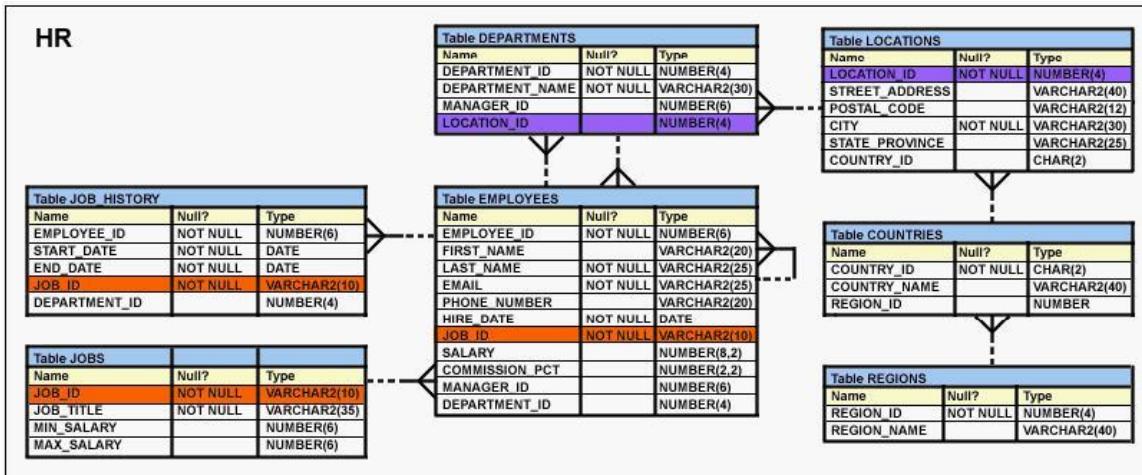
Question: 49
View the Exhibit and examine the description of EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. You
want to display the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, and SALARY for the employees who get the
maximum salary in their respective departments. The following SQL statement was written:

WITH
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (department_id, salary) = ANY (SELECT *
FROM dept_max)
dept_max as (SELECT d.department_id, max(salary)
FROM departments d JOIN employees j
ON (d.department_id = j.department_id)
GROUP BY d.department_id);

Which statement is true regarding the execution and the output of this statement?

A. The statement would execute and give the desired results.
B. The statement would not execute because the = ANY comparison operator is used instead of =.
C. The statement would not execute because the main query block uses the query name before it is even created.
D. The statement would not execute because the comma is missing between the main query block and the query name.

Answer: C
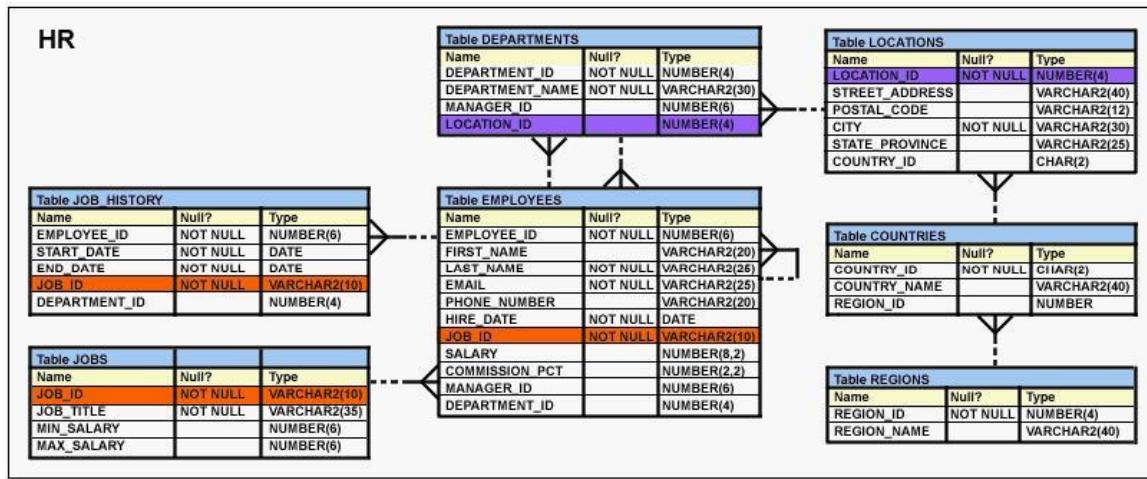
Question: 50
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the DEPARTMENTS tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort the output of the above statement? (Choose two.)
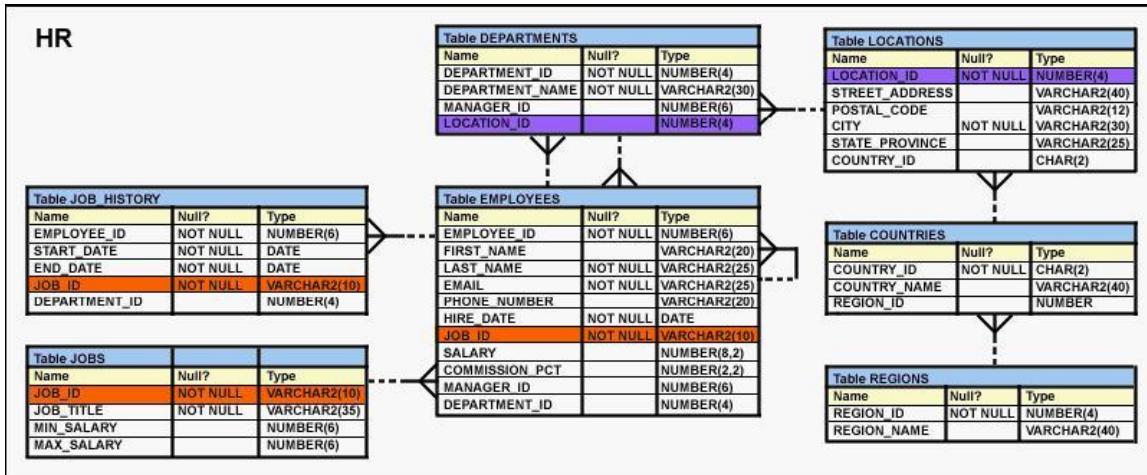
A. ORDER BY 3;
B. ORDER BY 'b';
C. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
D. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;

Answer: A, C

Question: 51
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to know the EMPLOYEE_ID and FIRST_NAME of all the records in the EMPLOYEES table wherein the JOB_ID column has ST_CLERK or ST_MAN values, the DEPARTMENT_ID column has value 30, and the SALARY column has a value greater than 3,000. Which SQL statement would get you the desired result?

A. SELECT employee_id, first_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE job_id like 'MAN%' OR job_id like 'CLERK%'
    AND department_id = 30 AND salary > 3000;
B. SELECT employee_id, first_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE job_id like '%MAN' OR job_id like '%CLERK'

  AND (department_id = 30 OR salary > 3000);
C. SELECT employee_id, first_name
  FROM employees
  WHERE (job_id like '%MAN' AND job_id like '%CLERK')
  AND department_id = 30 OR salary > 3000;
D. SELECT employee_id, first_name
  FROM employees
  WHERE (job_id like '%MAN' OR job_id like '%CLERK')
  AND department_id = 30 AND salary > 3000;

Answer: D

Question: 52
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDERS table belongs to the user OE. HR is another user in the database. Evaluate the commands issued by users OE and HR in the following order:

Statement 1 by user OE: GRANT SELECT,
UPDATE(customer_id, order_total)
ON orders
TO hr;
Statement 1 by user HR: SELECT * FROM oe.orders;
Statement 2 by user HR: UPDATE oe.orders
SET order_total= 10000;

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

```
ORDERS

  Name          Null?      Type
ORDER ID      NOT NULL   NUMBER(12)
ORDER DATE               DATE
CUSTOMER ID             NUMBER(6)
ORDER TOTAL             NUMBER(8,2)
```

A. Statement 1 by user OE would not work because the statement has to be issued by the DBA.
B. Statement 2 by user HR would not work because the grant is only for SELECT in a subquery
  of update.
C. There are no errors in the statements issued by OE and HR; all the statements would execute
  successfully.
D. Statement 1 by user HR would not work because SELECT and UPDATE privileges have been
  granted only on CUSTOMER_ID and ORDER_TOTAL columns.

Answer: C

Question: 53
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. You need to display the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table. Which query would produce the desired output?

```
ORDER_ITEMS

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

A. SELECT order_id
   FROM order_items
   WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
   GROUP BY order_id;
B. SELECT order_id
   FROM order_items
   WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
   FROM order_items)
   GROUP BY order_id;
C. SELECT order_id
   FROM order_items
   WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
   FROM order_items
   GROUP BY order_id);
D. SELECT order_id
   FROM order_items
   GROUP BY order_id
   HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) =(SELECT MAX(SUM(unit_price*quantity))
   FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);

Answer: D

Question: 54
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.
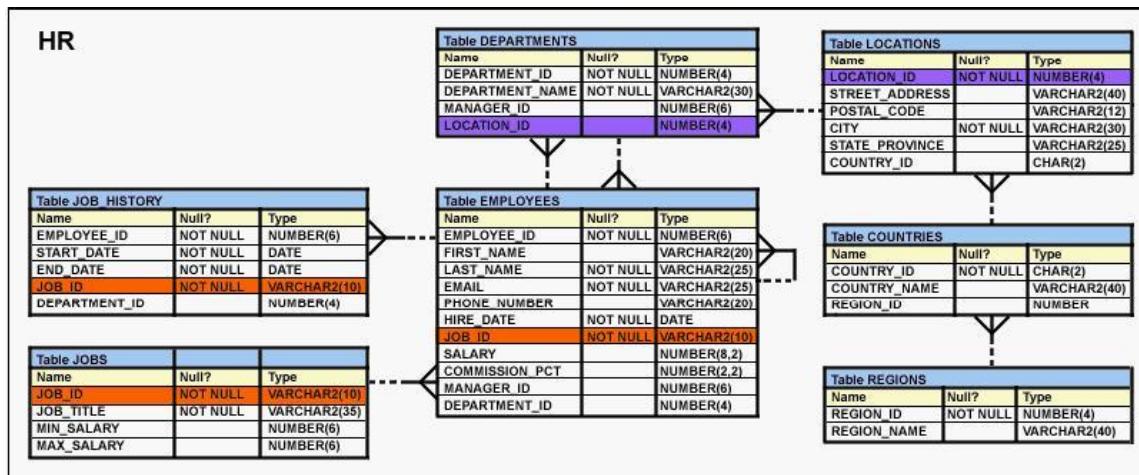
Answer: C, D

Question: 55

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. Which SET operator would you use in the blank space in the following SQL statement to list the departments where all the employees have managers?

SELECT department_id
FROM departments

_____
SELECT department_id
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id IS NULL;

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

Answer: B

Question: 56

Which mandatory clause has to be added to the following statement to successfully create an external table called EMPDET?

CREATE TABLE empdet
(empno CHAR(2), ename CHAR(5), deptno NUMBER(4))
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(LOCATION ('emp.dat'));

A. TYPE
B. REJECT LIMIT
C. DEFAULT DIRECTORY

D. ACCESS PARAMETERS
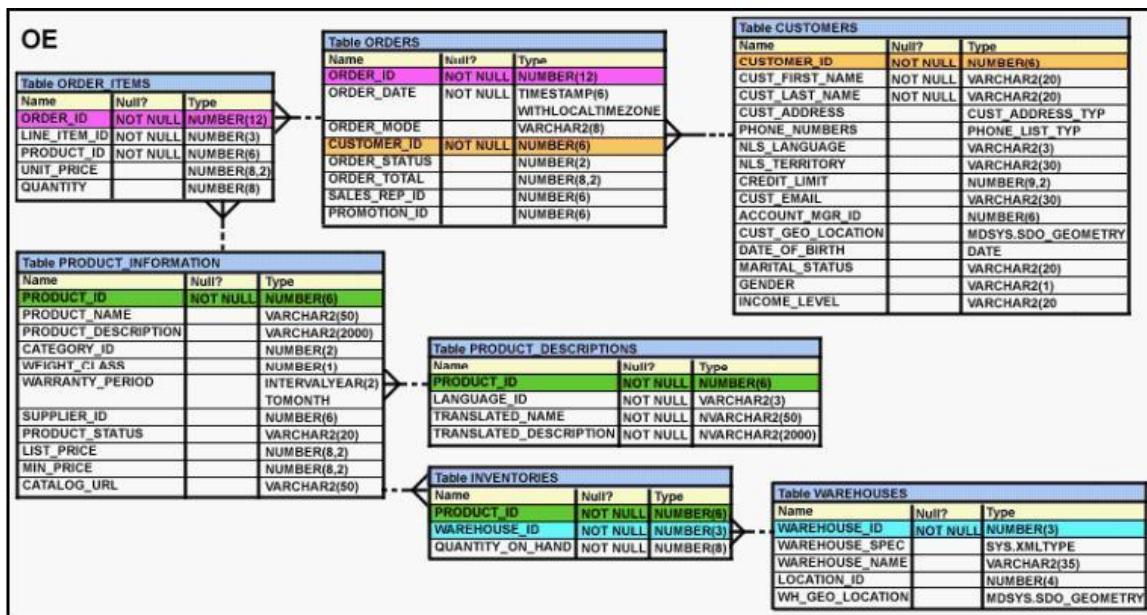
Answer: C

Question: 57
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS and
PRODUCT_INFORMATION tables. The ORDER_ITEM table has records pertaining to details for
each product in an order. The PRODUCT_INFORMATION table has records for all the products
available for ordering. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT oi.order_id, pi.product_id
FROM order_items oi RIGHT OUTER JOIN product_information pi
ON (oi.product_id=pi.product_id);

Which statement is true regarding the output of this SQL statement?

A. The query would return the ORDER_ID and PRODUCT_ID for only those products that are
   ordered.
B. The query would return the ORDER_ID and PRODUCT_ID for the products that are ordered
   as well as for the products that have never been ordered.
C. The query would return the ORDER_ID and PRODUCT_ID for the products that are ordered
   but not listed in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
D. The query would return the ORDER_ID and PRODUCT_ID for those products that are ordered
   as well as for the products that have never been ordered, and for the products that are not
   listed in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Answer: B

Question: 58
Evaluate the following statement:

CREATE TABLE bonuses(employee_id NUMBER, bonus NUMBER DEFAULT 100); The details
of all employees who have made sales need to be inserted into the BONUSES table. You can
obtain the list of employees who have made sales based on the SALES_REP_ID column of the

ORDERS table. The human resources manager now decides that employees with a salary of $8,000 or less should receive a bonus. Those who have not made sales get a bonus of 1% of their salary. Those who have made sales get a bonus of 1% of their salary and also a salary increase of 1%. The salary of each employee can be obtained from the EMPLOYEES table. Which option should be used to perform this task most efficiently?

A. MERGE
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT
D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Answer: A

Question: 59
Which statement is true regarding the ROLLUP operator specified in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?

A. It produces only the subtotals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
B. It produces only the grand totals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
C. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving from right to left through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
D. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving in all the directions through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
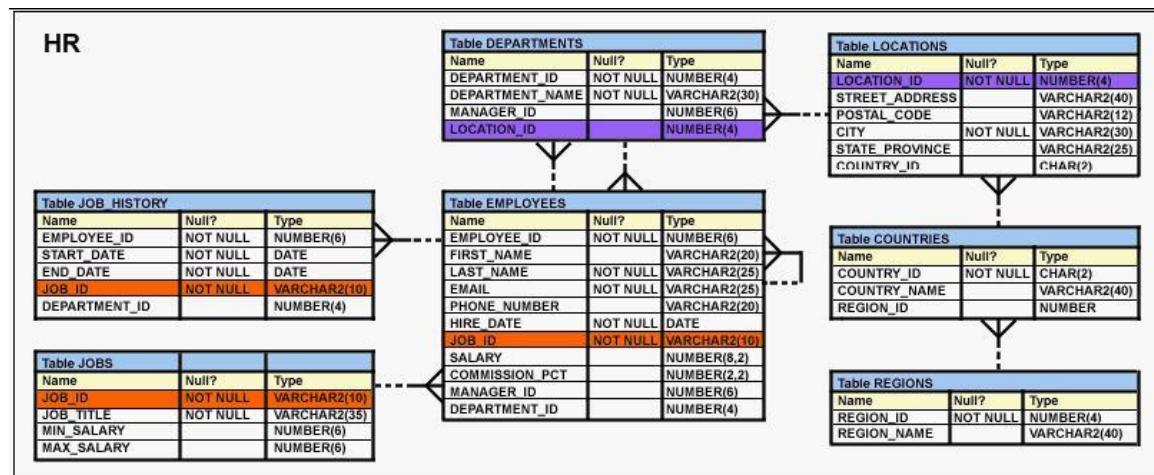
Answer: C

Question: 60
View the Exhibit and examine DEPARTMENTS and the LOCATIONS tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations
I WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT location_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id <> l.location_id);

This statement was written to display LOCATION_ID and CITY where there are no departments located. Which statement is true regarding the execution and output of the command?

A. The statement would execute and would return the desired results.
B. The statement would not execute because the = comparison operator is missing in the WHERE clause of the outer query.
C. The statement would execute but it will return zero rows because the WHERE clause in the inner query should have the = operator instead of <>.
D. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause in the outer query is missing the column name for comparison with the inner query result.

Answer: C

Question: 61
Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

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

Answer: C
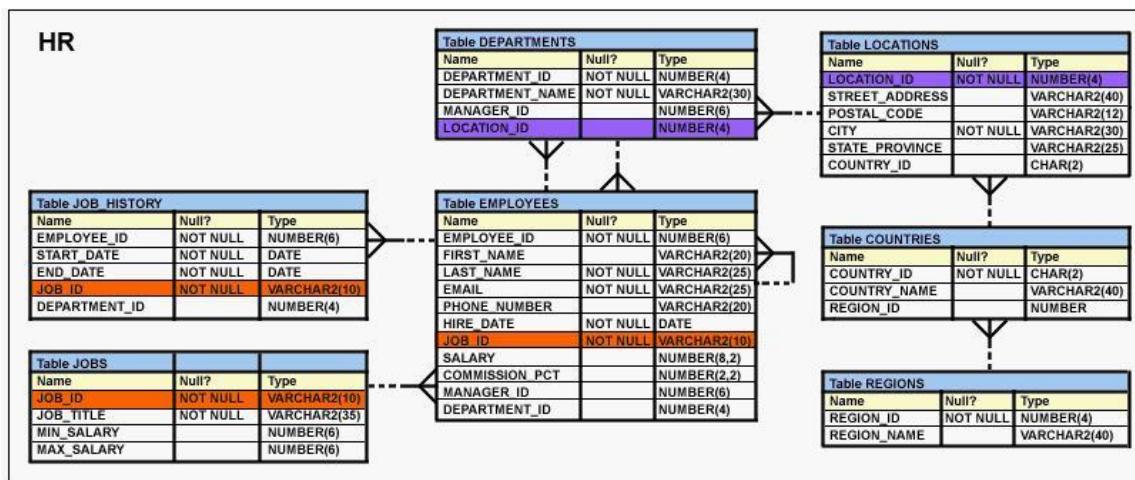
Question: 62
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the LOCATIONS and DEPARTMENTS tables. Which SET operator should be used in the blank space in the following SQL statement to display the cities that have departments located in them?

SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations
____
SELECT location_id, city
FROM locations JOIN departments
USING(location_id);

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

Answer: C

Question: 63
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: 64
Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

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

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

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct','online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order_total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES_REP	R		EMP_EMP_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

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

Answer: A, D

Question: 65
Which statement is true regarding Flashback Version Query?

A. It returns versions of rows only within a transaction.
B. It can be used in subqueries contained only in a SELECT statement.
C. It will return an error if the undo retention time is less than the lower bound time or SCN specified.
D. It retrieves all versions including the deleted as well as subsequently reinserted versions of the rows.

Answer: D

Question: 66
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A, E

Question: 67
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 0 respectively. Which two INSERT statements are valid? (Choose two.)

```
ORDERS

 NAME          NULL?      TYPE
ORDER ID      NOT NULL   NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE    NOT NULL   TIMESTAMP(6)
ORDER MODE               VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER ID   NOT NULL   NUMBER(6)
ORDER TOTAL              NUMBER(8,2)
```

A. INSERT INTO orders
   VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 'online','',1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders
   (order_id,order_date,order_mode,
   customer_id,order_total)
   VALUES(1,TO_DATE(NULL), 'online', 101, NULL);
C. INSERT INTO
   (SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
   FROM orders)
   VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 101);
D. INSERT INTO orders
   VALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);
E. INSERT INTO orders
   (order_id,order_date,order_mode,order_total)
   VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online',1000);

Answer: C, D

Question: 68
The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2) The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3) The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
4) Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate
   row in the outer query. Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in
   which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

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

Answer: C

Question: 69
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. Evaluate the following SQL
statement:
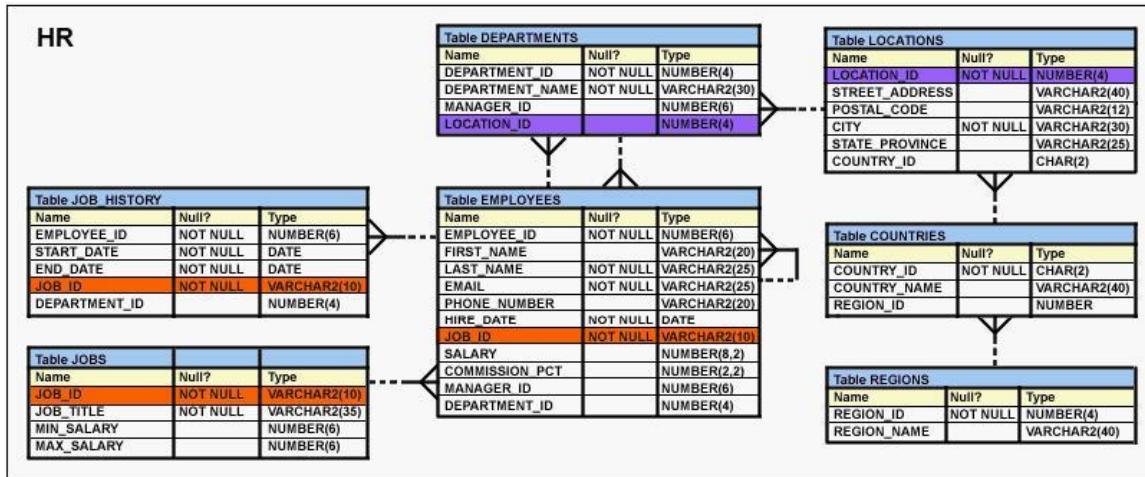
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id;

Which statement is true regarding the output for this command?

A. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by his or her peers.
B. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by the employee to whom he or she reports.
C. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by employees below him or her in the hierarchy.
D. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is101, followed by employees up to one level below him or her in the hierarchy.

Answer: C

Question: 70
Which two statements are true about the GROUPING function? (Choose two.)

A. It is used to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row.
B. It is used to identify the NULL value in the aggregate functions.
C. It is used to form the group sets involved in generating the totals and subtotals.
D. It can only be used with ROLLUP and CUBE operators specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: A, D

Question: 71
Given below is a list of datetime data types and examples of values stored in them in a random order:

Datatype Example
1)INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH a) '2003-04-15 8:00:00 -8:00'
2)TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE b) '+06 03:30:16.000000'
3)TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE c) '17-JUN-03 12.00.00.000000 AM'
4)INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND d) '+02-00'
  Identify the option that correctly matches the data types with the values.

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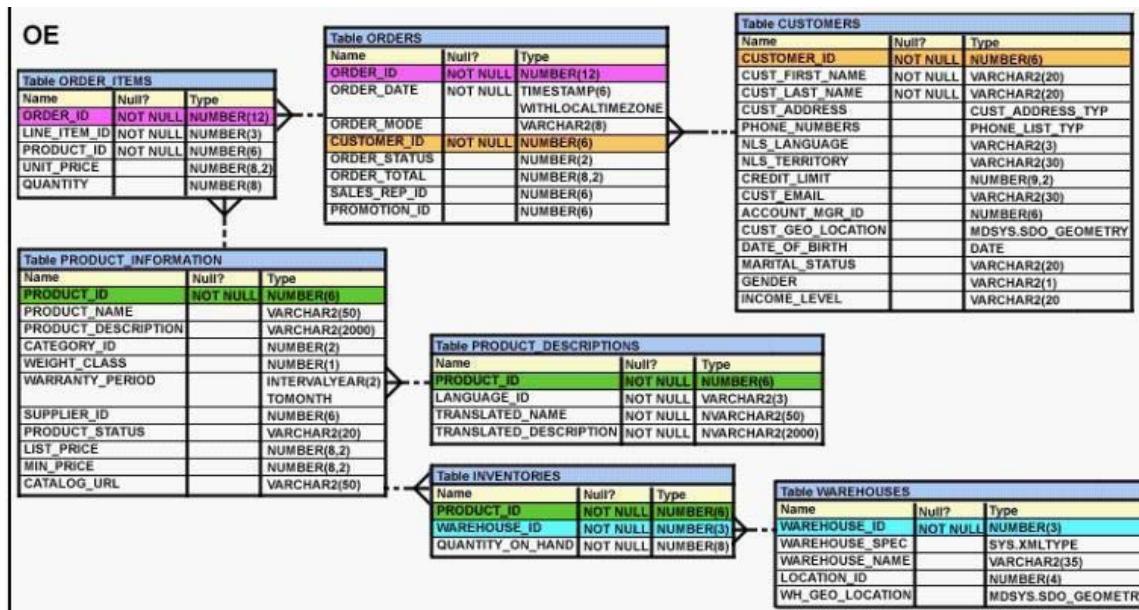
D. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Answer: A

Question: 72
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. You want to display the expiration date of the warranty for a product. Which SQL statement would you execute?

A. SELECT product_id, SYSDATE + warranty_period
   FROM product_information;
B. SELECT product_id, TO_YMINTERVAL(warranty_period)
   FROM product_information;
C. SELECT product_id, TO_YMINTERVAL(SYSDATE) + warranty_period
   FROM product_information;
D. SELECT product_id, TO_YMINTERVAL(SYSDATE + warranty_period)
   FROM product_information;

Answer: A
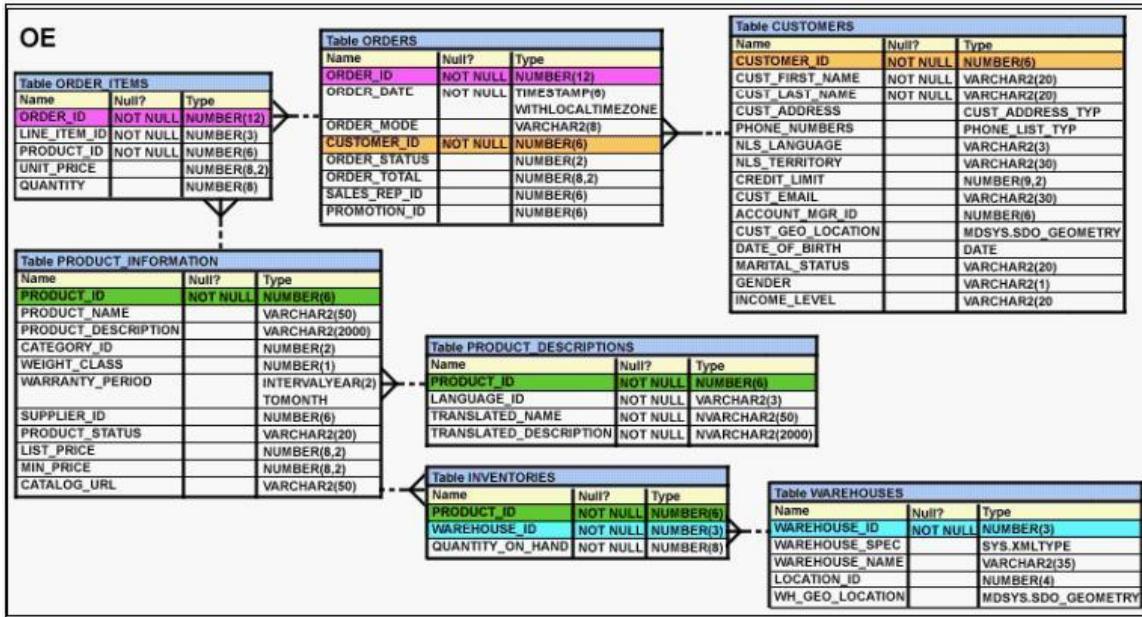
Question: 73
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. NEW_ORDERS is a new table with the columns ORD_ID, ORD_DATE, CUST_ID, and ORD_TOTAL that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the ORDERS table. Evaluate the following INSERT statement:

INSERT INTO new_orders (ord_id, ord_date, cust_id, ord_total)
VALUES(SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id,order_total
FROM orders
WHERE order_date > '31-dec-1999');

Why would the INSERT statement fail?

A. because column names in NEW_ORDERS and ORDERS tables do not match

B. because the VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery

C. because the WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement

D. because the total number of columns in the NEW_ORDERS table does not match the total number of columns in the ORDERS table

Answer: B
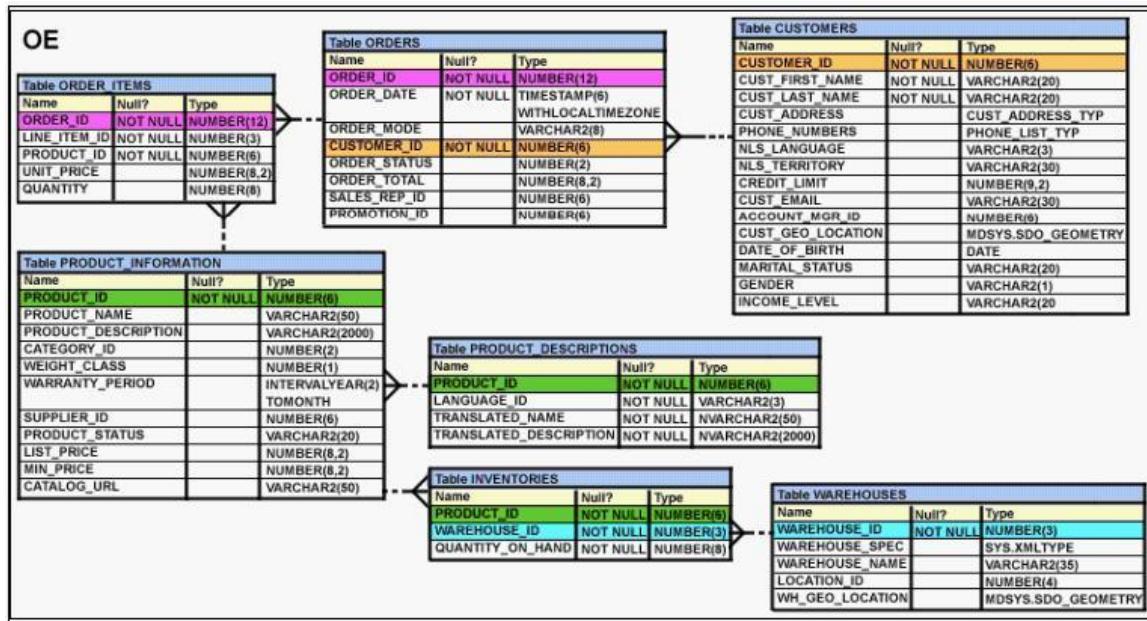
Question: 74
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables. You are asked to retrieve the ORDER_ID, PRODUCT_ID, and total price (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY), where the total price is greater than 50,000. You executed the following SQL statement:

SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price*quantity "Total Price"
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price*quantity > 50000
NATURAL JOIN orders;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the statement?
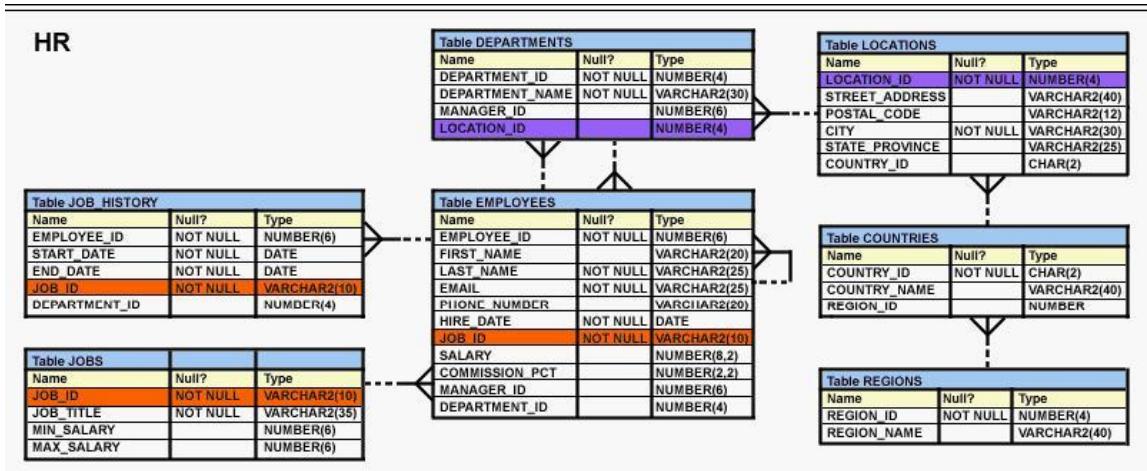
A. The statement would execute and provide the desired result.
B. The statement would not execute because the ON keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.
C. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is before the NATURAL JOIN clause.
D. The statement would not execute because the USING keyword is missing in the NATURAL JOIN clause.

Answer: C

Question: 75
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to know the FIRST_NAME and SALARY for all employees who have the same manager as that of the employee with the first name 'Neena' and have salary equal to or greater than that of 'Neena'. Which SQL statement would give you the desired result?

A. SELECT first_name, salary
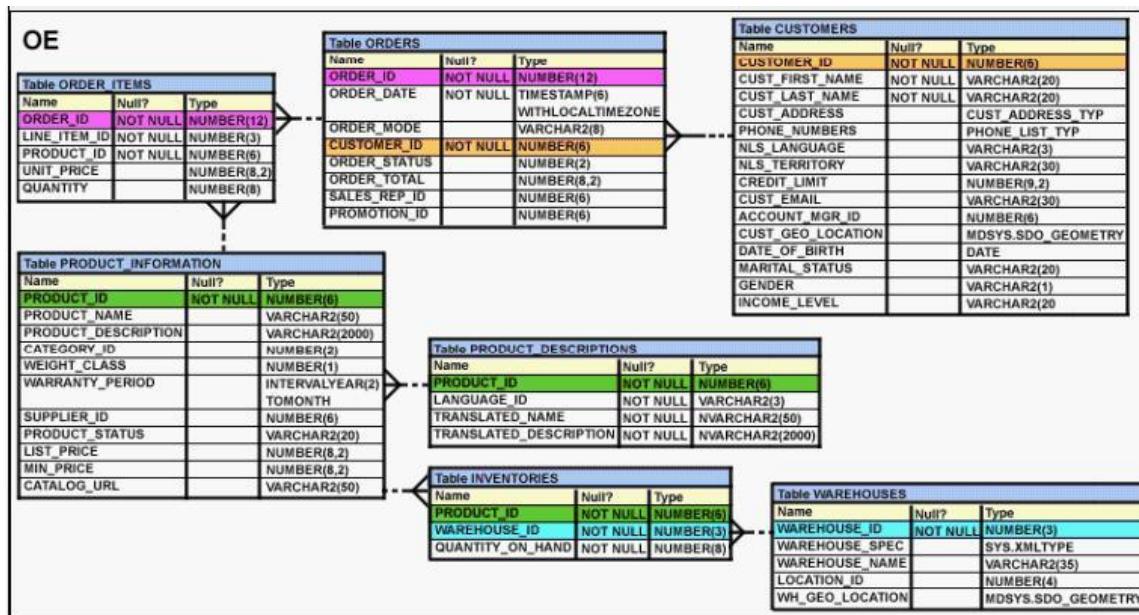
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, salary) >= ALL (SELECT manager_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Neena')
AND first_name <> 'Neena';
B. SELECT first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, salary) >= (SELECT manager_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Neena')
AND first_name <> 'Neena';
C. SELECT first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, salary) >= ANY (SELECT manager_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Neena')
AND first_name <> 'Neena';
D. SELECT first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id = (SELECT manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Neena')
AND salary >= (SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name = 'Neena'))
AND first_name <> 'Neena';

Answer: D

Question: 76
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. Which UPDATE statement is valid?

A. UPDATE orders

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

Answer: B
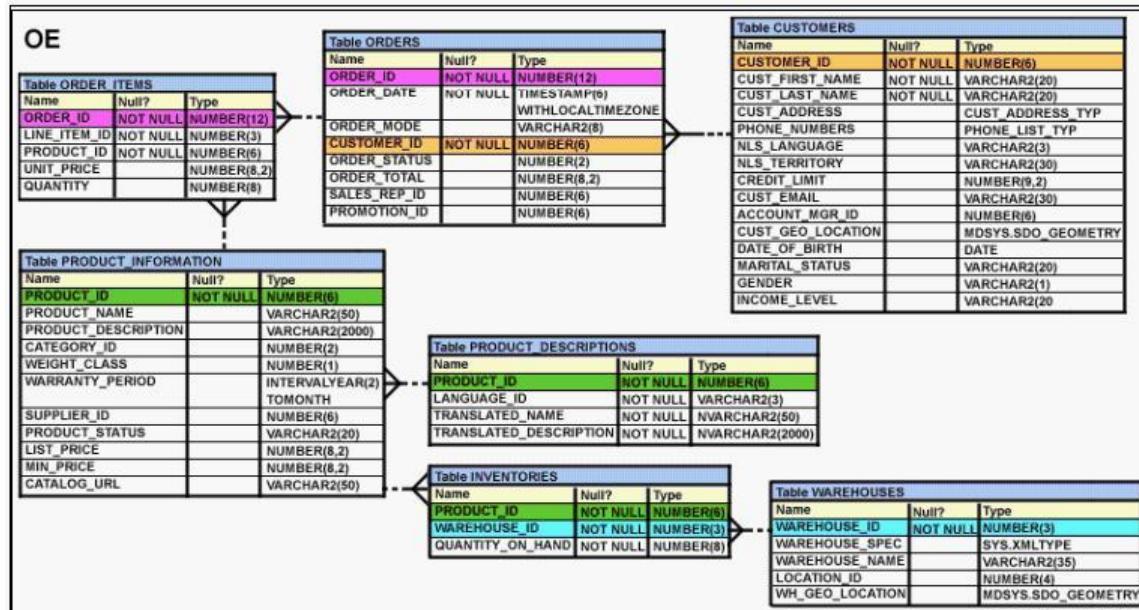
Question: 77
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Order Amount"
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
ON oi.order_id = o.order_id
GROUP BY CUBE (o.customer_id, oi.product_id);

Which three statements are true regarding the output of this SQL statement? (Choose three.)

A. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER_ID.
B. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount for every PRODUCT_ID.
C. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every PRODUCT_ID and
    CUSTOMER_ID as one group.

D. It would return the subtotals for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER_ID and PRODUCT_ID as one group.
E. It would return only the grand total for the Order Amount of every CUSTOMER_ID and PRODUCT_ID as one group.

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 78
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to generate a hierarchical report for all the employees who report to the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 100. Which SQL clauses would you require to accomplish the task? (Choose all that apply.)

EMPLOYEE_ID		LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN		100
101	Kochhar	AD_VP		100
102	De Haan	AD_VP		100
114	Raphaely	PU_MAN		100
120	Weiss	ST_MAN		100
121	Fripp	ST_MAN		100
122	Kaufling	ST_MAN		100
123	Vollman	ST_MAN		100
124	Mourgos	ST_MAN		100
145	Russell	SA_MAN		100
146	Partners	SA_MAN		100
147	Errazuriz	SA_MAN		100
148	Cambrault	SA_MAN		100
149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN		100
200	Whalen	AD_ASST		101
203	Mavris	HR_REP		101
204	Baer	PR_REP		101
205	Higgins	AC_MGR		101
108	Greenberg	FI_MGR		101

A. WHERE
B. HAVING
C. GROUP BY
D. START WITH
E. CONNECT BY

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 79
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables. Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1 and 2.
B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 3.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Answer: C

Question: 80
Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED order_date;

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

Question: 81
View the Exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. The ORDERS table contains data and all
orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to
the CUSTOMER_ID column?

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

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

Answer: B

Question: 82
Which three statements indicate the end of a transaction? (Choose three.)
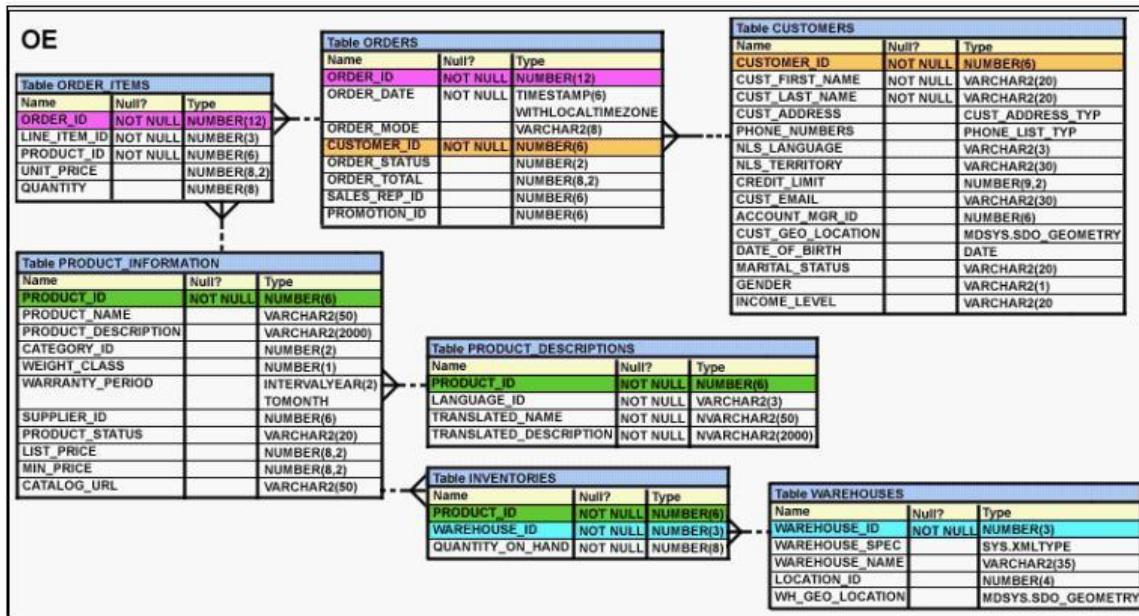
A. after a COMMIT is issued
B. after a ROLLBACK is issued
C. after a SAVEPOINT is issued
D. after a SELECT statement is issued
E. after a CREATE statement is issued

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 83
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. You have to display
ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and CUSTOMER_ID for all those orders that were placed after the
last order placed by the customer whose CUSTOMER_ID is 101. Which query would give you the
desired output?

A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
   WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(order_date)
   FROM orders) AND
   customer_id = 101;
B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
    WHERE order_date > ANY (SELECT order_date
   FROM orders
   WHERE customer_id = 101);
C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
   WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT order_date
   FROM orders
   WHERE customer_id = 101);
D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
   WHERE order_date IN (SELECT order_date
   FROM orders
   WHERE customer_id = 101);

Answer: C

Question: 84
You need to create a table with the following column specifications:

1. Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee
2. Employee Name, (character data type) which stores the employee name
3. Hire date, to store the date when the employee joined the organization
4. Status (character data type). It should contain the value if no data is entered.
5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which would contain 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 1_EMP
```
   (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
The details of the order ID, order date, order total, and customer ID are obtained from the
ORDERS table. If the order value is more than 30000, the details have to be added to the
LARGE_ORDERS table. The order ID, order date, and order total should be added to the
ORDER_HISTORY table, and order ID and customer ID should be added to the
CUST_HISTORY table. Which multitable INSERT statement would you use?

A. Pivoting INSERT
B. Unconditional INSERT
C. Conditional ALL INSERT
D. Conditional FIRST INSERT
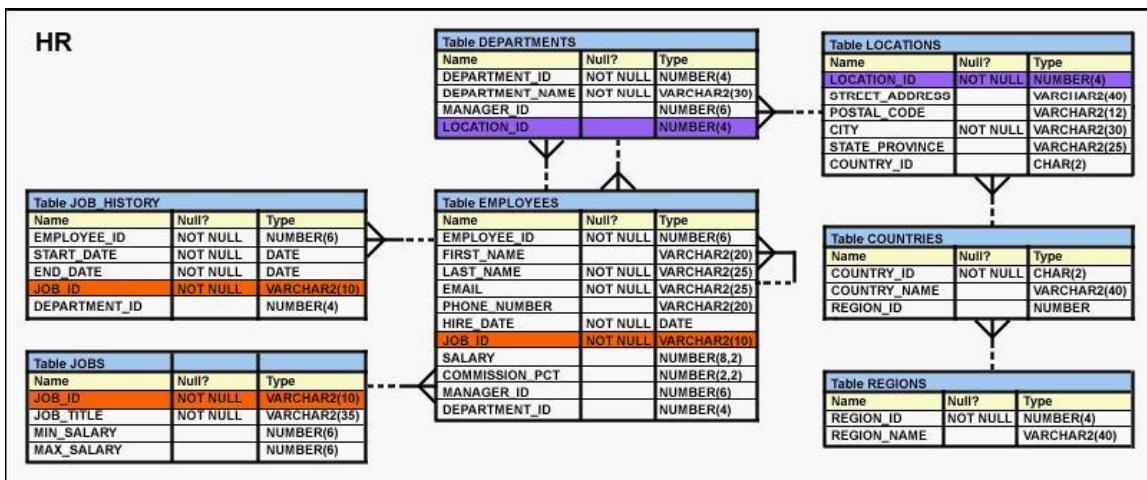
Answer: C

Question: 86
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. Evaluate the following
SQL statement:

SELECT first_name, employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) "Review" FROM
employees; The query was written to retrieve the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review
date for employees. The review date is the first Monday after the completion of six months of the
hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session. Which statement is
true regarding this query?
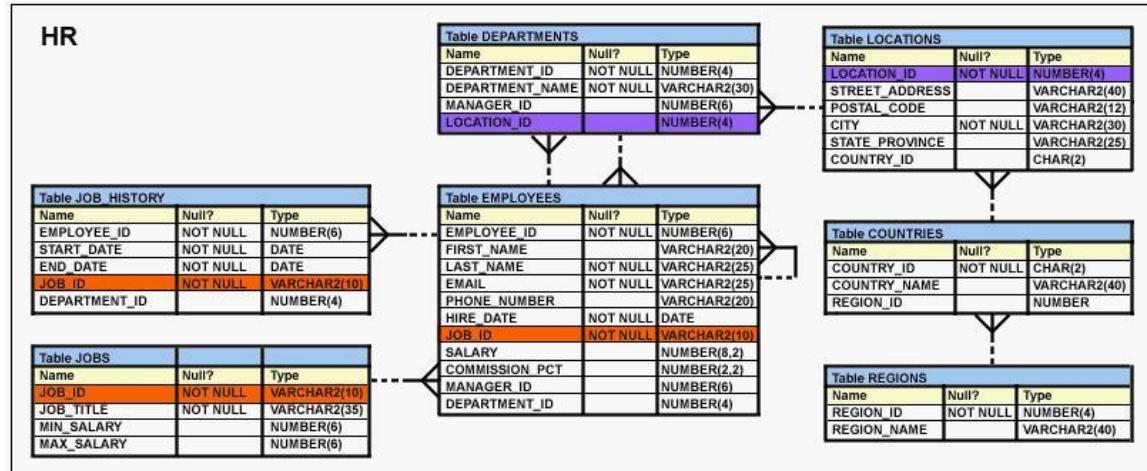
A. The query would execute to give the desired output.
B. The query would not execute because date functions cannot be nested.
C. The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.
D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAY function accepts a string as argument.

Answer: C

Question: 87
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees. Which SQL statement would you execute?

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

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

Answer: B
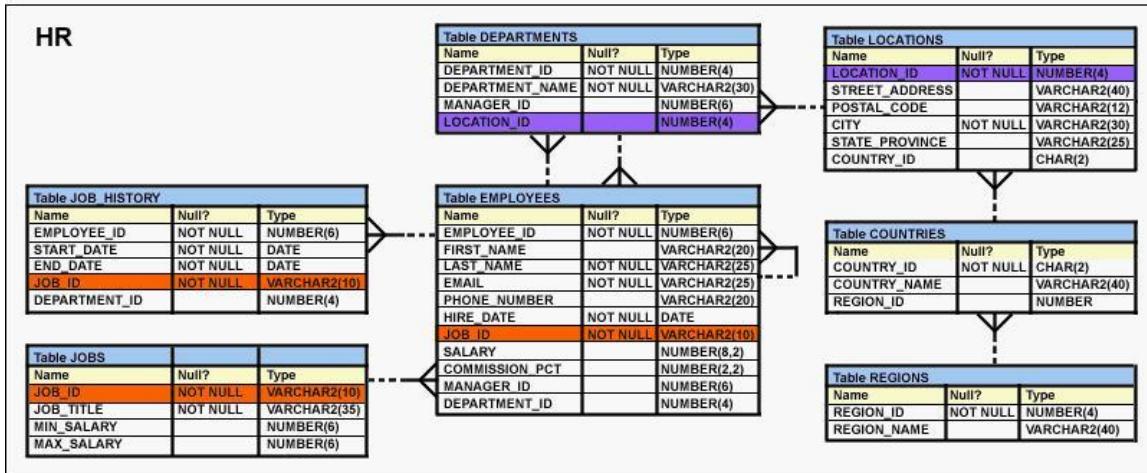
Question: 88
View the Exhibit1 and examine the descriptions of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.
The following SQL statement was executed:

SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total,
GROUPING(e.department_id) GRP_DEPT,
GROUPING(e.job_id) GRP_JOB,
GROUPING(d.location_id) GRP_LOC
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);
View the Exhibit2 and examine the output of the command.

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

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	LOCATION_ID	TOTAL	GRP_DEPT	GRP_JOB	GRP_LOC
10	AD_ASST	1700	4400	0	0	0
10	AD_ASST		4400	0	0	1
10			4400	0	1	1
20	MK_MAN	1800	13000	0	0	0
20	MK_MAN		13000	0	0	1
20	MK_REP	1800	6000	0	0	0
20	MK_REP		6000	0	0	1
20			19000	0	1	1
30	PU_MAN	1700	11000	0	0	0
30	PU_MAN		11000	0	0	1
30	PU_CLERK	1700	13900	0	0	0
30	PU_CLERK		13900	0	0	1
30			24900	0	1	1

A. The value 1 in GRP_LOC means that the LOCATION_ID column is taken into account to generate the subtotal.
B. The value 1 in GRP_JOB and GRP_LOC means that JOB_ID and LOCATION_ID columns are not taken into account to generate the subtotal.
C. The value 1 in GRP_JOB and GRP_LOC means that the NULL value in JOB_ID and LOCATION_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
D. The value 0 in GRP_DEPT, GRP_JOB, and GRP_LOC means that DEPARTMENT_ID, JOB_ID, and LOCATION_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
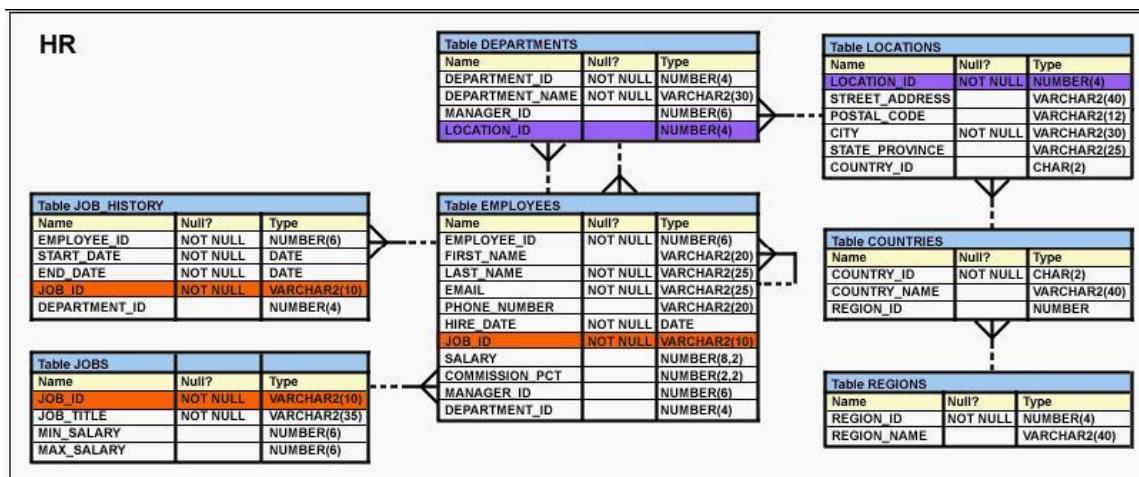
Answer: B, D

Question: 89
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.
To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and
DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Question: 90
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables. You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department. Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 91
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOCATIONS table. Evaluate the following SQL
statement:

SELECT street_address
FROM locations
WHERE
REGEXP_INSTR(street_address,'[^[:alpha:]]') = 1;

Which statement is true regarding the output of this SQL statement?

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTR
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma		IT
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice		IT
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture	JP
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima		JP
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California	US
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario	CA
1900	6092 Boxwood St	YSW 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon	CA
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing		CN
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra	IN
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales	AU
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore		SG
2400	8204 Arthur St		London		UK
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK

A. It would display all the street addresses that do not have a substring 'alpha'.
B. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a special character.
C. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a letter of the alphabet.
D. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is not a letter of the alphabet.

Answer: D

Question: 92
Evaluate the following expression using meta character for regular expression:

'[^Ale|ax.r$]'

Which two matches would be returned by this expression? (Choose two.)

A. Alex
B. Alax
C. Alxer
D. Alaxendar
E. Alexender

Answer: D, E

Question: 93
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
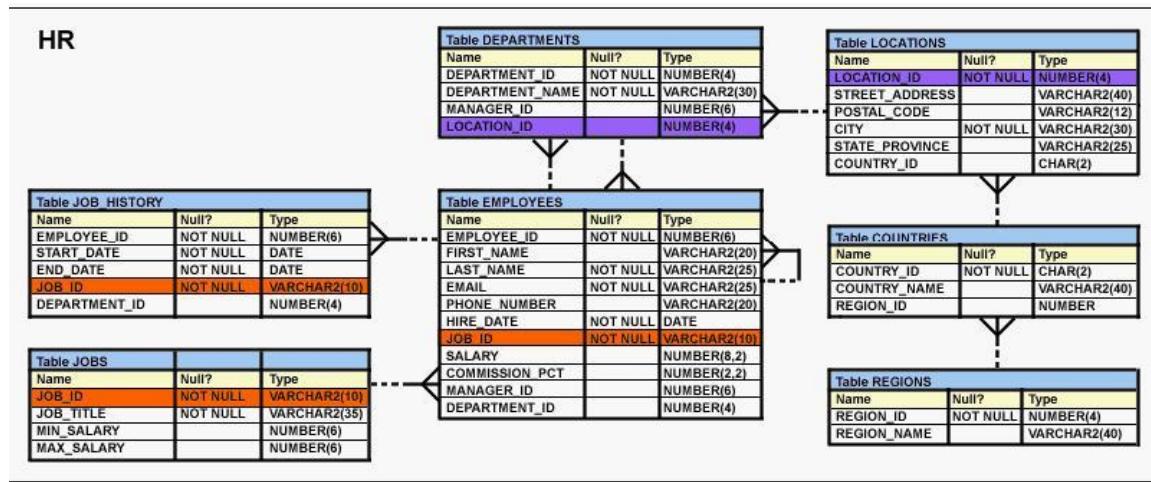
Question: 94
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. You want to display the LAST_NAME for the employees, LAST_NAME for the manager of the employees, and the DEPARTMENT_NAME for the employees having 100 as MANAGER_ID. The following SQL statement was written:

SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee", department_name "Department"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON (m.employee_id = e.manager_id)
WHERE e.manager_id=100
JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

Which statement is true regarding the output of this SQL statement?

A. The statement would provide the desired results.
B. The statement would not execute because the ON clause is written twice.
C. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is wrongly placed.
D. The statement would not execute because the self join uses the ON clause instead of the USING clause.

Answer: C

Question: 95
Evaluate the following DELETE statement:

DELETE FROM orders;
There are no other uncommitted transactions on the ORDERS table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?
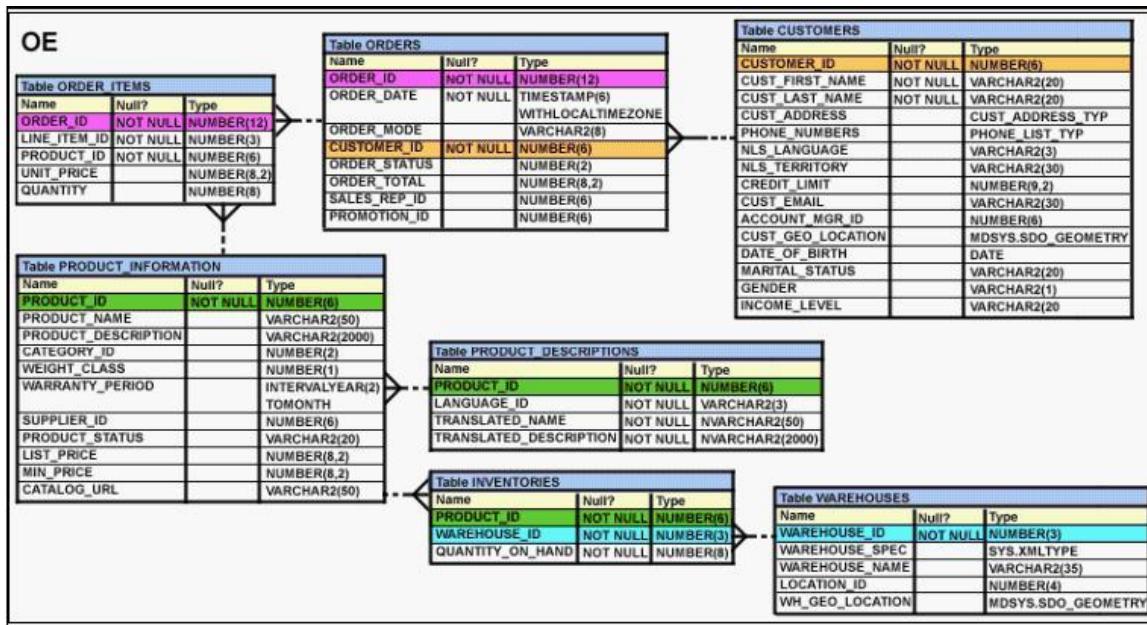
A. It removes all the rows in the table and allows ROLLBACK.
B. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key.
C. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table.
D. It removes all the rows in the table and does not allow ROLLBACK.

Answer: A

Question: 96

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

A. DELETE order_id
  FROM orders
  WHERE order_total < 1000;
B. DELETE orders
  WHERE order_total < 1000;
C. DELETE
  FROM orders
  WHERE (SELECT order_id
  FROM order_items);
D. DELETE orders o, order_items i
  WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

Answer: B
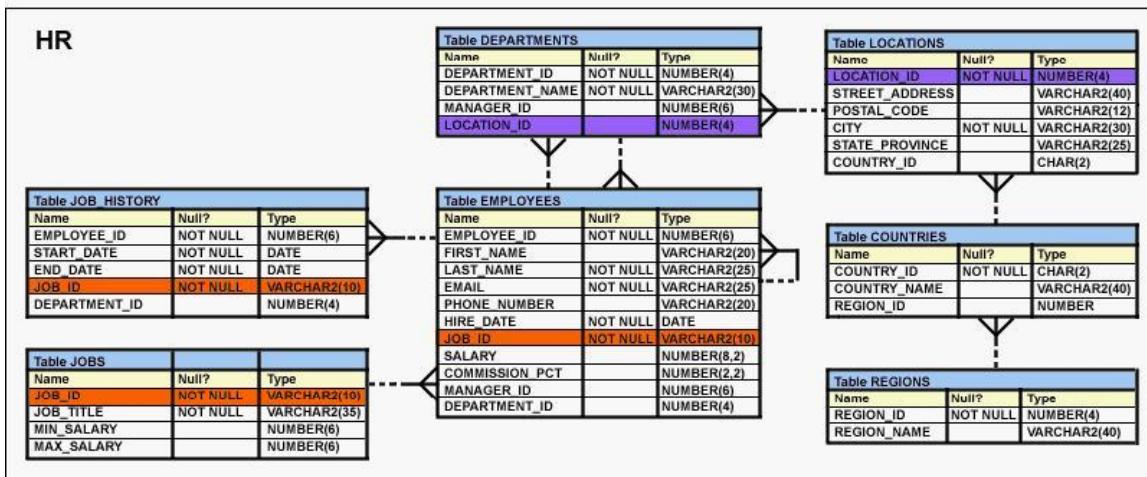
Question: 97

View the Exhibit and examine the description for EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY CUBE (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);

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

A. The output would display the total salary for all the departments.
B. The output would display the total salary for all the JOB_IDs in a department.
C. The output would display only the grand total of the salary for all JOB_IDs in a LOCATION_ID.
D. The output would display the grand total of the salary for only the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: A, B

Question: 98
View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMP and DEPT tables. In the DEPT table, DEPTNO is the PRIMARY KEY. In the EMP table, EMPNO is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPTNO is the FOREIGN KEY referencing the DEPTNO column in the DEPT table. What would be the outcome of the following statements executed in the given sequence?

DROP TABLE emp;
FLASHBACK TABLE emp TO BEFORE DROP;
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (2,COTT 10);
INSERT INTO emp VALUES (3,ING 55);

A. Both the INSERT statements would fail because all constraints are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
B. Both the INSERT statements would succeed because none of the constraints on the table are automatically retrieved when the table is flashed back.
C. Only the first INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except the primary key constraint are automatically retrieved after a table is flashed back.

D. Only the second INSERT statement would succeed because all the constraints except referential integrity constraints that reference other tables are retrieved automatically after the table is flashed back.
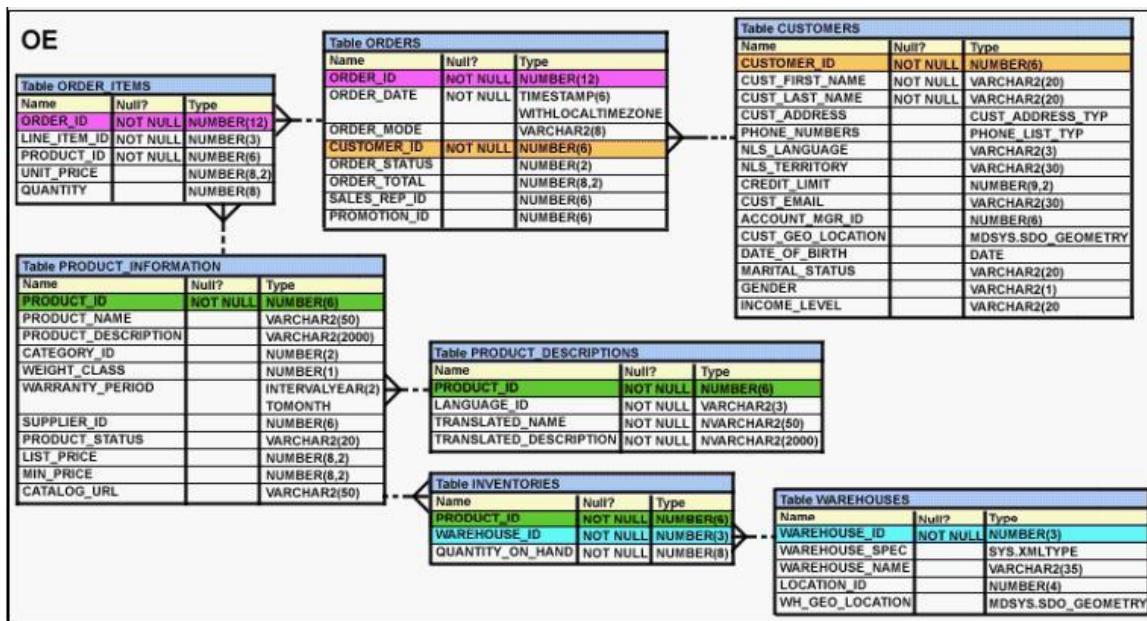
Answer: D

Question: 99
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table. Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

Question: 100
Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

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

Answer: D, E

Question: 101
Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

A. Synonyms can be created for tables but not views.
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 status of the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid.

Answer: C

Question: 102
Evaluate the following command:

CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
last_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
department_id NUMBER(2),
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 statements are true regarding the above view? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: B, D
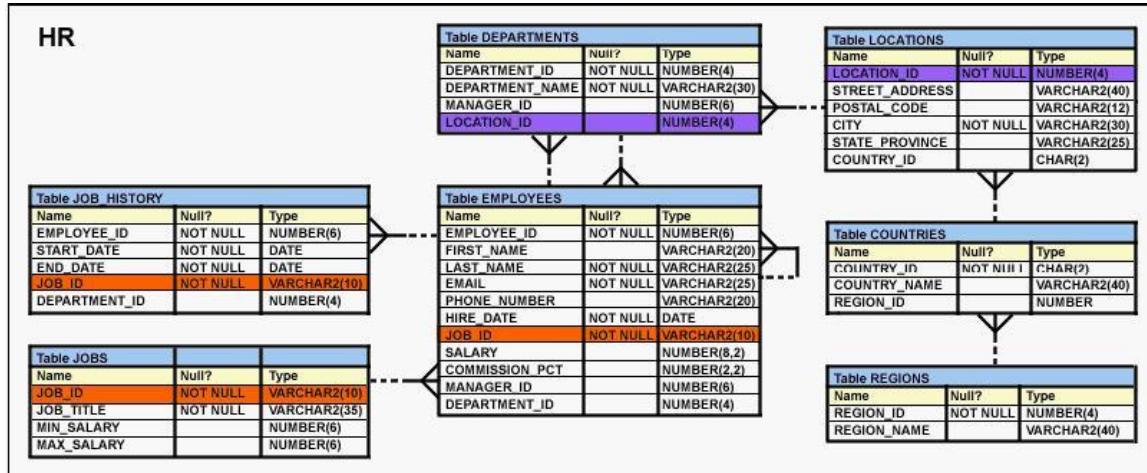
Question: 103
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. The EMPLOYEES table maintains the most recent information regarding salary, department, and job for all the employees. The JOB_HISTORY table maintains the record for all the job changes for

the employees. You want to delete all the records from the JOB_HISTORY table that are repeated in the EMPLOYEES table. Which two SQL statements can you execute to accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE
   FROM job_history j
   WHERE employee_id =
   (SELECT employee_id
   FROM employees e
   WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id)
   AND job_id = (SELECT job_id
   FROM employees e
   WHERE j.job_id = e.job_id);
B. DELETE
   FROM job_history j
   WHERE (employee_id, job_id) = ALL
   (SELECT employee_id, job_id
   FROM employees e
   WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)
C. DELETE
   FROM job_history j
   WHERE employee_id =
   (SELECT employee_id
   FROM employees e
   WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)
D. DELETE
   FROM job_history j
   WHERE (employee_id, job_id) =
   (SELECT employee_id, job_id
   FROM employees e

WHERE j.employee_id = e.employee_id and j.job_id = e.job_id)

Answer: C, D

Question: 104
The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Answer: D

Question: 105
Given below is a list of functions and the tasks performed by using these functions, in random order. Function Usage

1) LPAD a) Used to truncate a column, expression, or value to n decimal places
2) TRUNC b) Used to remove heading or trailing or both characters from the character string
3) DECODE c) Pads the character value right-justified to a total width of n character positions
4) TRIM d) Used to return the numeric value for position of a named character from the character
   string
5) INSTR e) Used to translate an expression after comparing it with each search value

Which option correctly matches the function names with their usage?

A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d
B. 1-e, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d
C. 1-e, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-b
D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

Answer: D

Question: 106
Which statement is true regarding the CUBE operator in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL
statement?

A. It produces only aggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
B. It finds all the NULL values in the superaggregates for the groups specified in the GROUP BY
   clause.
C. It produces 2 n possible superaggregate combinations, if the n columns and expressions are
   specified in the GROUP BY clause.
D. It produces n+1 possible superaggregate combinations, if the n columns and expressions are
   specified in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: C

Question: 107
Which statement is true regarding the SESSION_PRIVS dictionary view?

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

Answer: B

Question: 108
View the Exhibit and examine the details for the CATEGORIES_TAB table.
Evaluate the following incomplete SQL statement:

SELECT category_name,category_description
FROM categories_tab
You want to display only the rows that have 'harddisks' as part of the string in the
CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION column.

Which two WHERE clause options can give you the desired result? (Choose two.)

CATEGORY_NAME	CATEGORY_DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY_ID
hardware1	monitors	11
hardware2	printers	12
hardware3	harddisks	13
hardware4	memory components/upgrades	14
hardware5	processors, sound and video cards, network cards, motherboards	15
hardware6	keyboards, mouses, mouse pads	16
hardware7	other peripherals (CD-ROM, DVD, tape cartridge drives, ...)	17
hardware8	miscellaneous hardware (cables, screws, power supplies ...)	19
software1	spreadsheet software	21
software2	word processing software	22
software3	database software	23
software4	operating systems	24
software5	software development tools (including languages)	25
software6	miscellaneous software	29
office1	capitalizable assets (desks, chairs, phones ...)	31
office2	office supplies for daily use (pencils, erasers, staples, ...)	32
office3	manuals, other books	33
office4	miscellaneous office supplies	39
hardware	computer hardware and peripherals	10
software	computer software	20
office equipment	office furniture and supplies	30
online catalog	catalog of computer hardware, software, and office equipment	90

A. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, 'hard+.s');
B. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, '^H|hard+.s');
C. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, '^H|hard+.s$');
D. WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (category_description, '[^H|hard+.s]');

Answer: A, B

Question: 109
Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

A. A role can be granted to itself.
B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.

E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Answer: B, E

Question: 110
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUST_DET table. You executed the following multitable INSERT statement:

INSERT FIRST
WHEN credit_limit >= 5000 THEN
INTO cust_1 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
WHEN grade = THEN
INTO cust_2 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
WHEN grade = THEN
INTO cust_3 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
INTO cust_4 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
ELSE
INTO cust_5 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
SELECT * FROM cust_det;
The row will be inserted in _____.


```
CUST_DET
CUST_ID | CREDIT_LIMIT | GRADE | GENDER
1       | 6000         | A     | F
```

A. CUST_1 table only because CREDIT_LIMIT condition is satisfied
B. CUST_1 and CUST_2 tables because CREDIT_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied
C. CUST_1,CUST_2 and CUST_5 tables because CREDIT_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied but GENDER condition is not satisfied
D. CUST_1, CUST_2 and CUST_4 tables because CREDIT_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied for CUST_1 and CUST_2, and CUST_4 has no condition on it

Answer: A
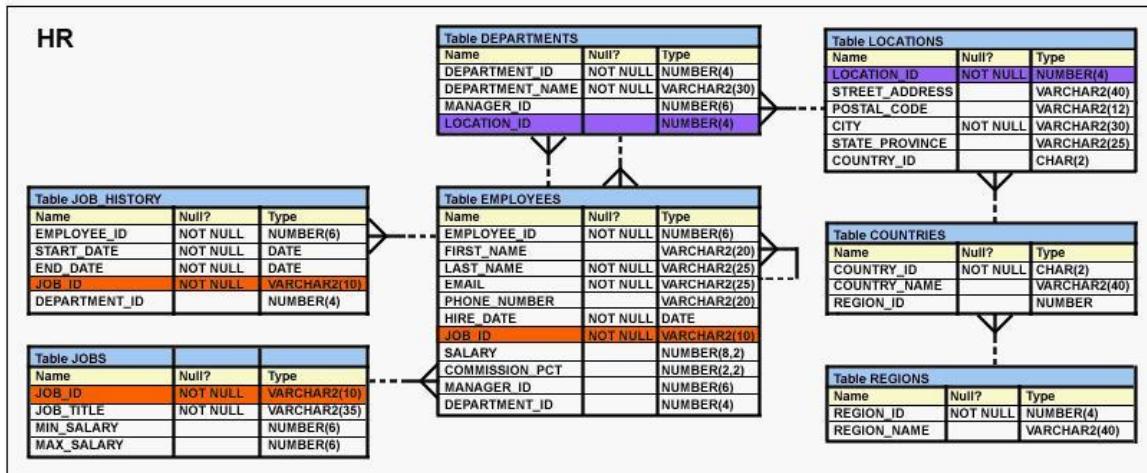
Question: 111
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

Answer: D

Question: 112
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table. Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id AND manager_id != 108 ;
Statement 2:
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id != 108
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id;

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

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	100
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	100
102	De Haan	AD_VP	100
114	Raphaely	PU_MAN	100
120	Weiss	ST_MAN	100
121	Fripp	ST_MAN	100
122	Kaufling	ST_MAN	100
123	Vollman	ST_MAN	100
124	Mourgos	ST_MAN	100
145	Russell	SA_MAN	100
146	Partners	SA_MAN	100
147	Errazuriz	SA_MAN	100
148	Cambrault	SA_MAN	100
149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	100
200	Whalen	AD_ASST	101
203	Mavris	HR_REP	101
204	Baer	PR_REP	101
205	Higgins	AC_MGR	101
108	Greenberg	FI_MGR	101

A. Statement 2 would not execute because the WHERE clause condition is not allowed in a statement that has the START WITH clause.
B. The output for statement 1 would display the employee with MANAGER_ID 108 and all the employees below him or her in the hierarchy.
C. The output of statement 1 would neither display the employee with MANAGER_ID 108 nor any employee below him or her in the hierarchy.
D. The output for statement 2 would not display the employee with MANAGER_ID 108 but it would display all the employees below him or her in the hierarchy.

Answer: C, D

Question: 113
Evaluate the SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE new_order
(orderno NUMBER(4),
booking_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE);
The database is located in San Francisco where the time zone is -8:00.
The user is located in New York where the time zone is -5:00.
A New York user inserts the following record:
INSERT INTO new_order
VALUES(1, TIMESTAMP ?007-05-10 6:00:00 -5:00?);

Which statement is true?

A. When the New York user selects the row, booking_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000'
B. When the New York user selects the row, booking_date is displayed as '2007-05-10 6.00.00.000000 -5:00'.
C. When the San Francisco user selects the row, booking_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000'
D. When the San Francisco user selects the row, booking_date is displayed as '007-05-10 3.00.00.000000 -8:00'

Answer: C

Question: 114
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: C, D, F

Question: 115
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 116
Given below is the list of meta character syntaxes and their descriptions in random order:
Meta character syntax Description

1) ^ a) Matches character not in the list
2) [^...] b) Matches character when it occurs at the beginning of a line
3) | c) Treats the subsequent meta character as a literal
4) \ d) Matches one of the characters such as the OR operator

Identify the option that correctly matches the meta character syntaxes with their descriptions.

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

Answer: A
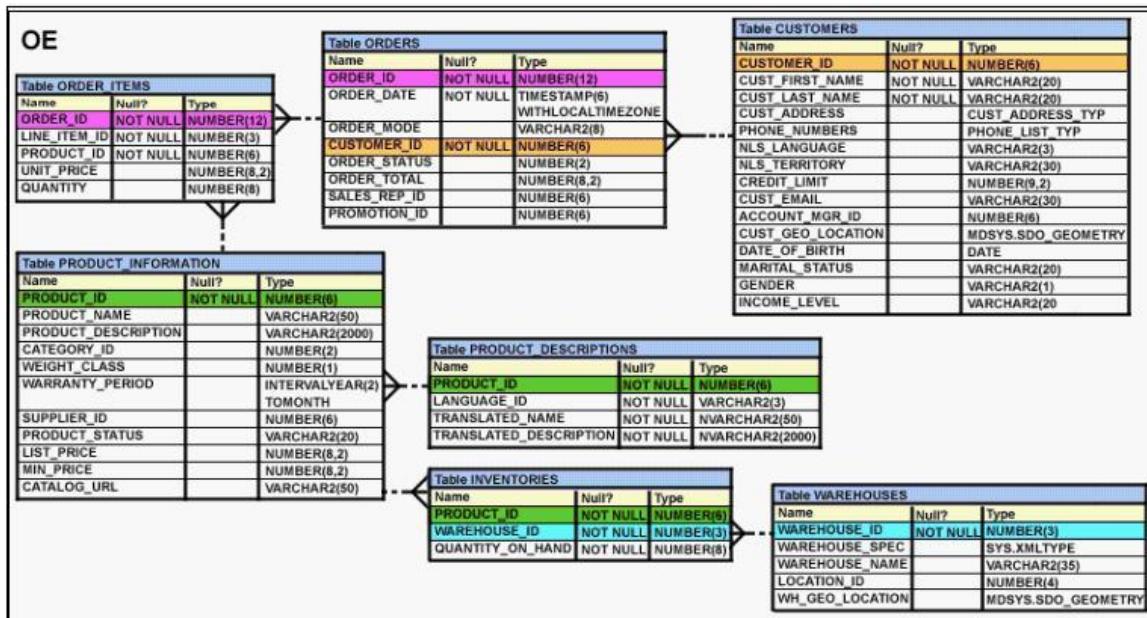
Question: 117
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. Evaluate the following UPDATE statement:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Question: 118
Which statement correctly differentiates a system privilege from an object privilege?

A. System privileges can be granted only by the DBA whereas object privileges can be granted by DBAs or the owner of the object.
B. System privileges give the rights to only create user schemas whereas object privileges give rights to manipulate objects in a schema.
C. Users require system privileges to gain access to the database whereas they require object privileges to create objects in the database.
D. A system privilege is the right to perform specific activities in a database whereas an object privilege is a right to perform activities on a specific object in the database.

Answer: D

Question: 119
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

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

Answer: C, D

Question: 120
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.
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 the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.

Answer: B, D
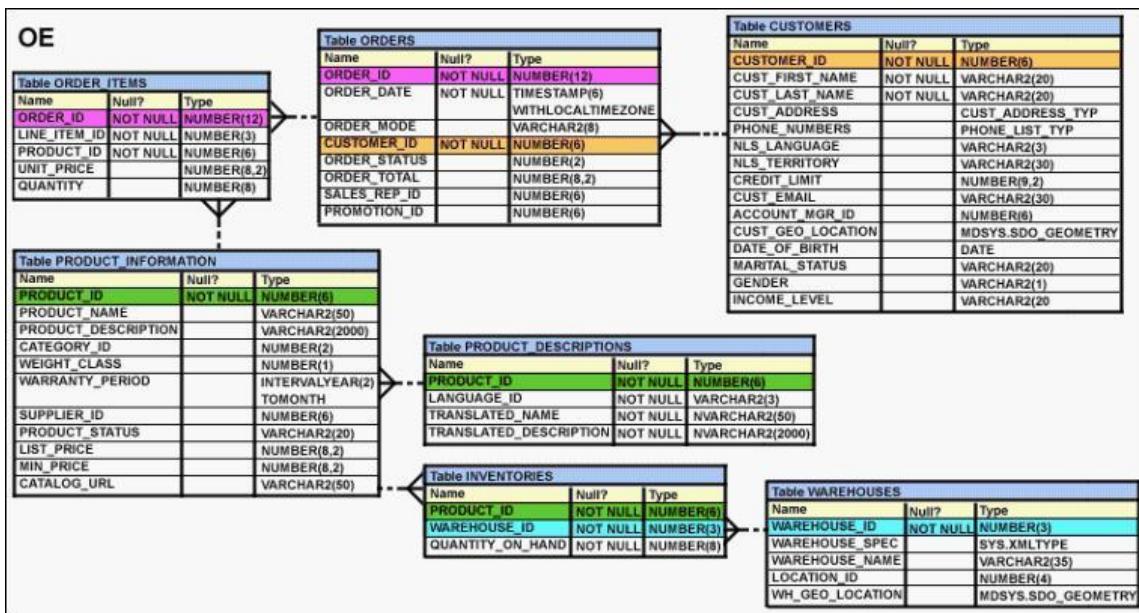
Question: 121
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS table. The following SQL
statement was written to retrieve the rows for the PRODUCT_ID that has a UNIT_PRICE of more
than 1,000 and has been ordered more than five times:

SELECT product_id, COUNT(order_id) total, unit_price
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price>1000 AND COUNT(order_id)>5
GROUP BY product_id, unit_price;

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

A. The statement would execute and give you the desired result.
B. The statement would not execute because the aggregate function is used in the WHERE clause.
C. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause should have the OR logical operator instead of AND.
D. The statement would not execute because in the SELECT clause, the UNIT_PRICE column is placed after the column having the aggregate function.

Answer: B

Question: 122
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, D

Question: 123
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. In the ORDERS table, ORDER_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and ORDER_DATE has the DEFAULT value as SYSDATE. Evaluate the following statement:

UPDATE orders
SET order_date=DEFAULT
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id FROM order_items
WHERE qty IS NULL);

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The UPDATE statement would not work because the main query and the subquery use different tables.
B. The UPDATE statement would not work because the DEFAULT value can be used only in INSERT statements.
C. The UPDATE statement would change all ORDER_DATE values to SYSDATE provided the current ORDER_DATE is NOT NULL and QTY is NULL.
D. The UPDATE statement would change all the ORDER_DATE values to SYSDATE irrespective of what the current ORDER_DATE value is for all orders where QTY is NULL.
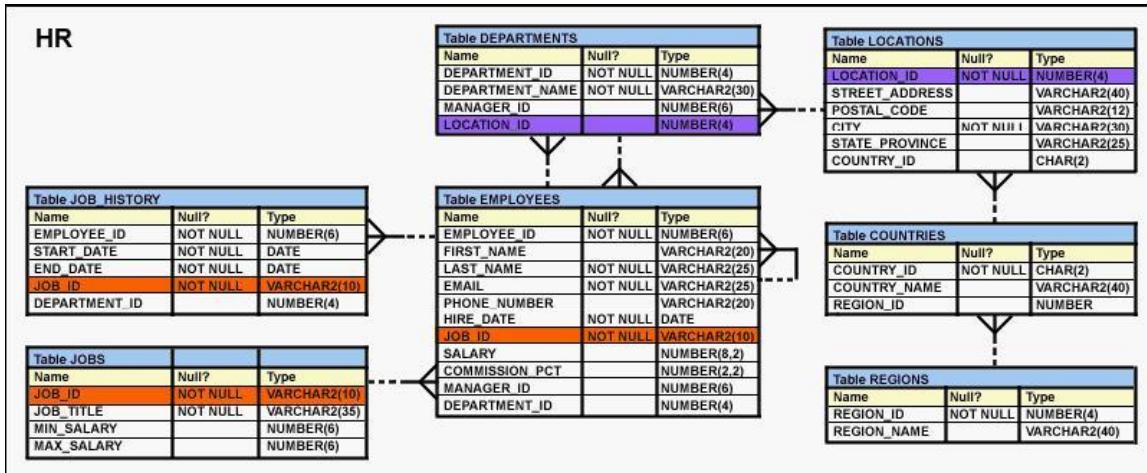
Answer: D

Question: 124
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id, LEVEL
FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id ;

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

A. The output would be in top-down hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.
B. The output would be in bottom-up hierarchy starting with EMPLOYEE_ID having value 101.
C. The LEVEL column displays the number of employees in the hierarchy under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101.
D. The LEVEL column displays the level in the hierarchy at which the employee is placed under the employee having the EMPLOYEE_ID 101.

Answer: A, D

Question: 125
Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 126
The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:

DROP TABLE products PURGE;
Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:
FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: D

Question: 127
Which statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 128
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

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

Answer: C

Question: 129
Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 130
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: D, E, F

Question: 131
Which view would you use to display the column names and DEFAULT values for a table?

A. DBA_TABLES
B. DBA_COLUMNS
C. USER_COLUMNS
D. USER_TAB_COLUMNS

Answer: D
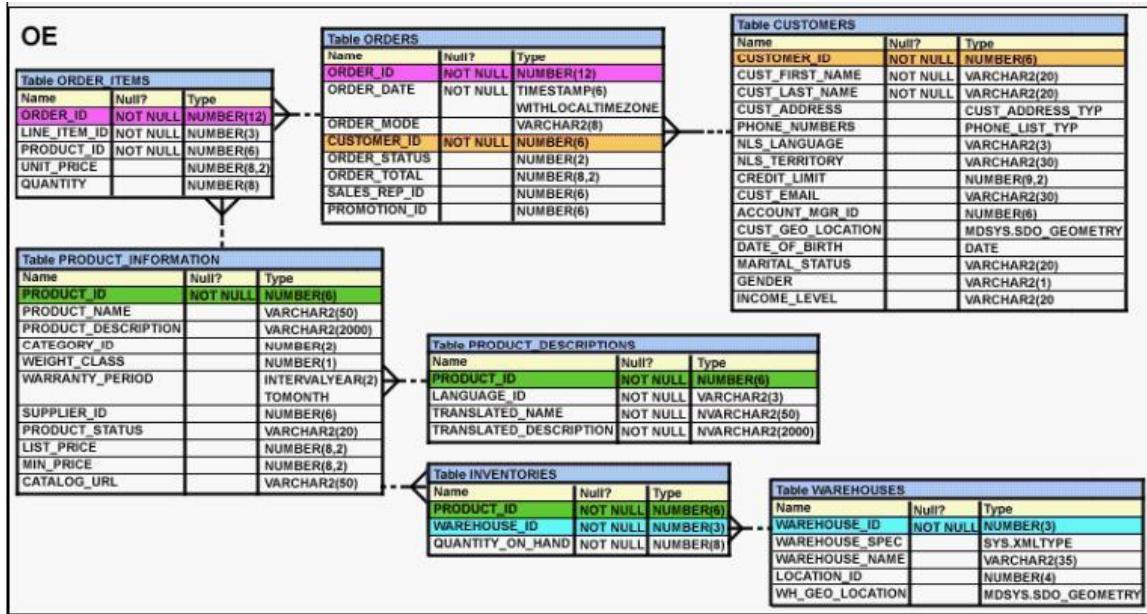
Question: 132
View the Exhibit and examine the structure for the ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

You want to display ORDER_ID, PRODUCT_ID, and TOTAL (UNIT_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY) for all the orders placed in the last seven days. Which query would you execute?

A. SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price*quantity "TOTAL"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id)
   WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;
B. SELECT o.order_id,oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   USING (order_id)
   WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;
C. SELECT o.order_id, oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7
  ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id);
D. SELECT o.order_id, oi.product_id, oi.unit_price*oi.quantity "TOTAL"
   FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
   ON (o.order_id=oi.order_id)
   WHERE o.order_date>=SYSDATE-7;

Answer: D

Question: 133
Which three statements are true? (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: 134
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, C

Question: 135
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
SELECT product_name, list_price, min_price, list_price - min_price Difference FROM
product_information Which options when used with the above SQL statement can produce the
sorted output in ascending order of the price difference between LIST_PRICE and MIN_PRICE?
(Choose all that apply.)

A. ORDER BY 4
B. ORDER BY MIN_PRICE
C. ORDER BY DIFFERENCE
D. ORDER BY LIST_PRICE
E. ORDER BY LIST_PRICE - MIN_PRICE

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 136
Evaluate the following statement:

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

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 137

Which three possible values can be set for the TIME_ZONE session parameter by using the ALTER SESSION command? (Choose three.)

A. 'os'
B. local
C. '-8:00'
D. dbtimezone
E. 'Australia'

Answer: B, C, D
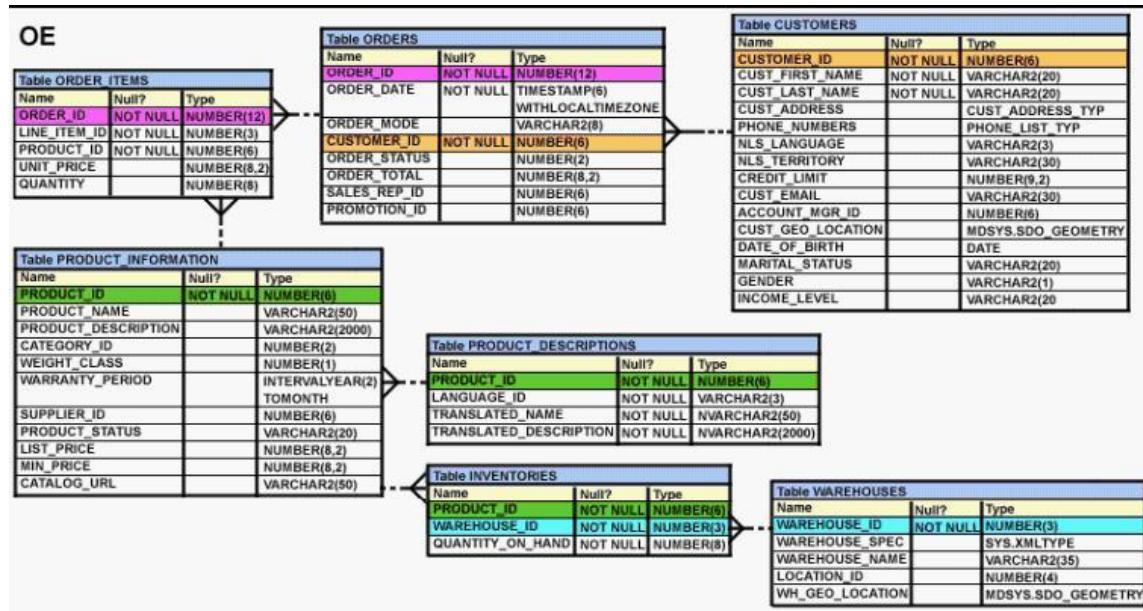
Question: 138
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. Examine the following SQL statement:

SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price = (SELECT MAX(unit_price)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id);
You want to display the PRODUCT_ID of the product that has the highest UNIT_PRICE per ORDER_ID.

What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

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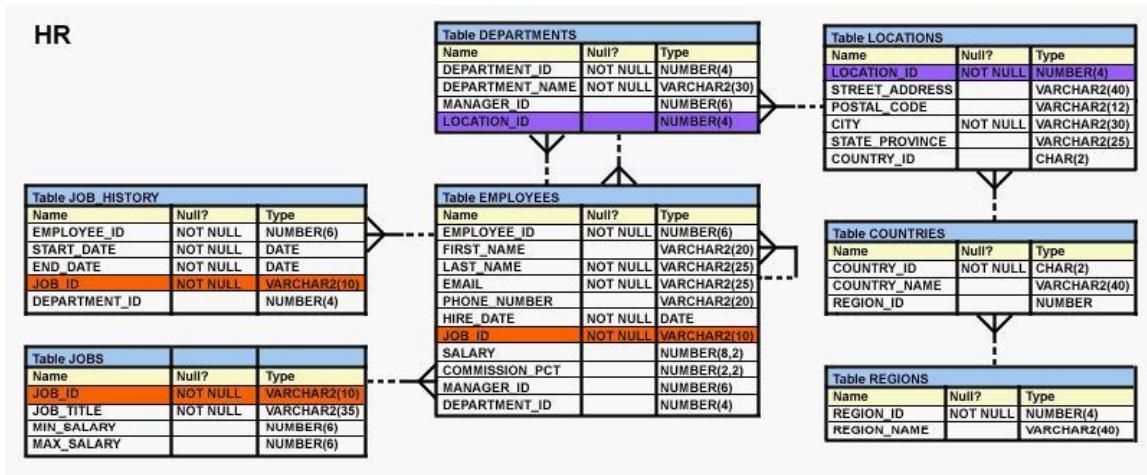
Answer: A

Question: 139
View the Exhibit and examine the table structure of DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables.

You want to display all the cities that have no departments and the departments that have not been allocated cities. Which type of join between DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables would produce this information as part of its output?
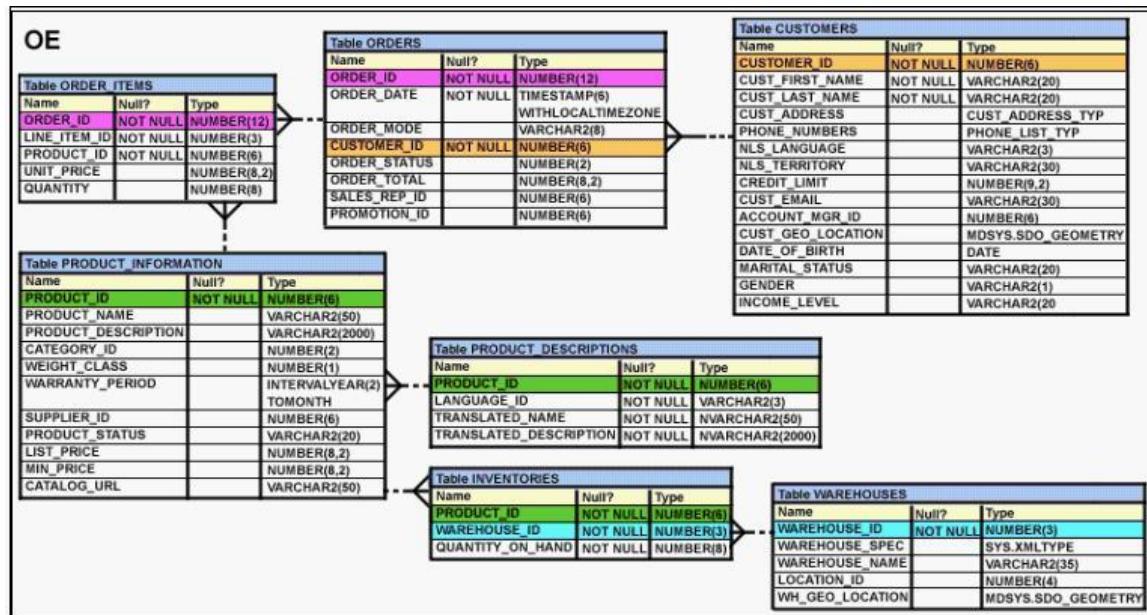
A. NATURAL JOIN
B. FULL OUTER JOIN
C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer: B

Question: 140
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. Your manager asked you to get the SALES_REP_ID and the total numbers of orders placed by each of the sales representatives. Which statement would provide the desired result?

A. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders

FROM orders
GROUP BY sales_rep_id;
B. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders
   FROM orders
   GROUP BY sales_rep_id, total_orders;
C. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders
   FROM orders;
D. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(order_id) total_orders
   FROM orders
   WHERE sales_rep_id IS NOT NULL;

Answer: A

Question: 141
Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B, E

Question: 142
Which statements are true regarding the hierarchical query in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It is possible to retrieve data only in top-down hierarchy.
B. It is possible to retrieve data in top-down or bottom-up hierarchy.
C. It is possible to remove an entire branch from the output of the hierarchical query.
D. You cannot specify conditions when you retrieve data by using a hierarchical query.

Answer: B, C

Question: 143
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. 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?

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

Answer: A

Question: 144
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'

FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
You received the following error while executing the above query:
ERROR:
ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Answer: C

Question: 145
View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. In the EMPLOYEES table EMPLOYEE_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPARTMENT_ID is the FOREIGN KEY. In the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT_ID is the PRIMARY KEY. Evaluate the following UPDATE statement:

UPDATE employees a
SET department_id =
(SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = '2100'),
(salary, commission_pct) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees b
WHERE a.department_id = b.department_id)
WHERE first_name||' '||last_name = 'Amit Banda';

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
154	Nanette	Cambrault	80	7500	.2
166	Sundar	Ande	80	6400	.1
167	Amit	Banda	80	6200	.1
169	Harrison	Bloom	80	10000	.2

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	1700
40	Human Resources	2400
70	Public Relations	2700
80	Sales	2500

A. It would execute successfully and update the relevant data.

B. It would not execute successfully because there is no LOCATION_ID 2100 in the
   DEPARTMENTS table.
C. It would not execute successfully because the condition specified with the concatenation
   operator is not valid.
D. It would not execute successfully because multiple columns
   (SALARY,COMMISSION_PCT)cannot be used in an UPDATE statement.
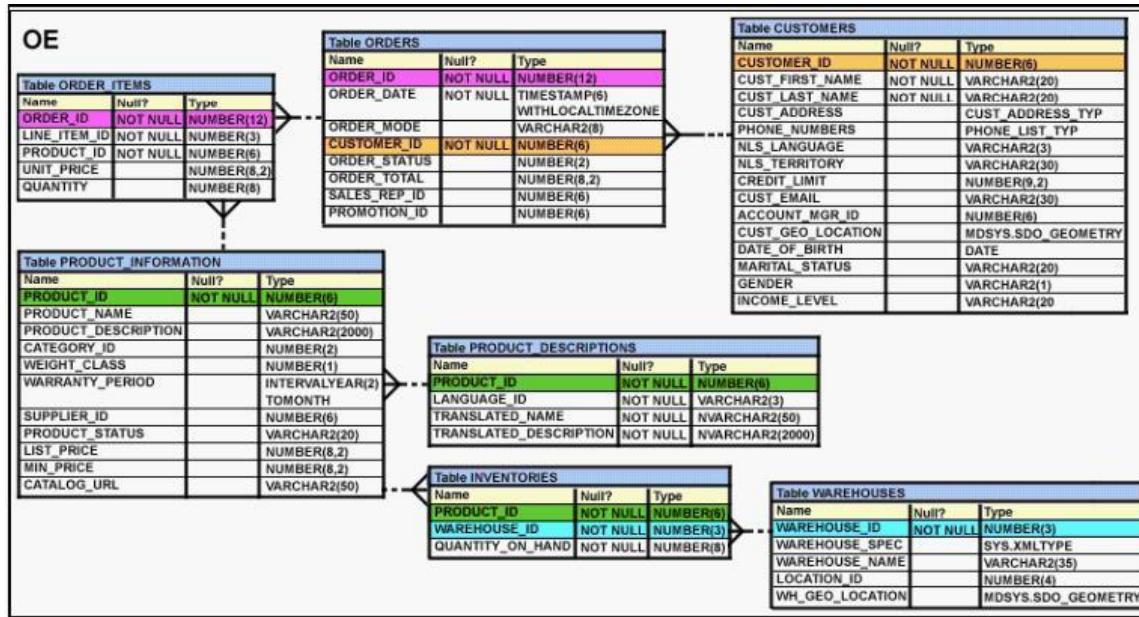
Answer: A

Question: 146
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. You need to display
CUSTOMER_ID for all customers who have placed orders more than three times in the last six
months. You issued the following SQL statement:

SELECT customer_id,COUNT(order_id)
FROM orders
WHERE COUNT(order_id)>3 AND
order_date BETWEEN ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,-6) AND SYSDATE
GROUP BY customer_id;

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

A. It would execute successfully and provide the desired result.
B. It would not execute because the WHERE clause cannot have an aggregate function.
C. It would not execute because the ORDER_ID column is not included in the GROUP BY
   clause.
D. It would not execute because the GROUP BY clause should be placed before the WHERE
   clause.

Answer: B

Question: 147
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. Which statement would add a
column called PRICE, which cannot contain NULL?

```
PRODUCTS

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

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

Answer: C

Question: 148
Which three possible values can be set for the TIME_ZONE session parameter by using the
ALTER SESSION command? (Choose three.)

A. 'os'
B. local
C. '-8:00'
D. dbtimezone
E. 'Australia'

Answer: B, C, D

Question: 149
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 NULI  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: 150
ORD is a private synonym for the OE.ORDERS table. The user OE issues the following command:

DROP SYNONYM ord;

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. Only the synonym would be dropped.
B. The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid.
C. The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped.
D. The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid.

Answer: A

Question: 151
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. Which task would require subqueries?

ORDER ID	ORDER DATE	ORDER MODE	CUST ID	ORDER TOTAL	SALES REP
2355	26-jan-98	online	104	94513.5	
2356	26-jan-00	online	105	29473.8	
2359	09-jan-98	online	106	5543.1	
2360	14-nov-99	online	107	990.4	
2432	14-sep-99	direct	102	10523	163
2433	13-sep-99	direct	103	78	163
2436	02-sep-99	direct	116	6394.8	161
2446	27-jul-99	direct	117	103679.3	161
2447	27-jul-00	direct	101	33893.6	161

A. displaying the total order value for sales representatives 161 and 163
B. displaying the order total for sales representative 161 in the year 1999
C. displaying the number of orders that have order mode online and order date in 1999
D. displaying the number of orders whose order total is more than the average order total for all online orders

Answer: D

Question: 152
Which SQL statement would display the view names and definitions of all the views owned by you?

A. SELECT view_name, text
   FROM user_view;
B. SELECT view_name, text
   FROM user_object ;
C. SELECT view_name, text
   FROM user_objects;
D. SELECT view_name, text
   FROM user_views;

Answer: D

Question: 153
View the Exhibit button and examine the structures of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. In the ORDERS table, ORDER_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and in the ORDER_ITEMS table, ORDER_ID and LINE_ITEM_ID form the composite primary key. Which view can have all the DML operations performed on it?

```
ORDERS

NAME          NULL?       TYPE
ORDER_ID      NOT NULL    NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE                TIMESTAMP
CUSTOMER_ID   NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)


ORDER_ITEMS

NAME          NULL?       TYPE
ORDER_ID      NOT NULL    NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID  NOT NULL    NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID    NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE                NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY                  NUMBER(8)
```

A. CREATE VIEW V1
   AS SELECT order_id, product_id
   FROM order_items;
B. CREATE VIEW V4(or_no, or_date, cust_id)
   AS SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id
   FROM orders
   WHERE order_date < '30-mar-2007'

WITH CHECK OPTION;
C. CREATE VIEW V3
   AS SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, i.product_id
   FROM orders o, order_items i
   WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id;
D. CREATE VIEW V2
   AS SELECT order_id, line_item_id, unit_price*quantity total
   FROM order_items;
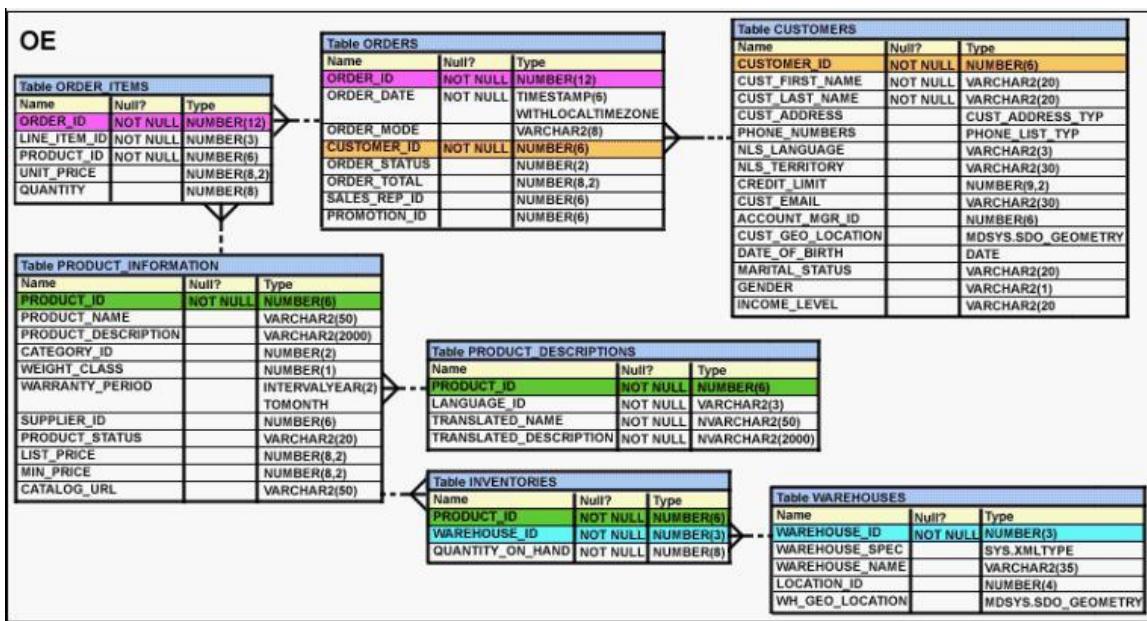
Answer: B

Question: 154
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

Which two statements would be true regarding the output for this SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. The LIST_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,124.
B. The LIST_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,123.
C. The LIST_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as $1,123.
D. The LIST_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as #######.

Answer: A, D

Question: 155
You executed the following SQL statements in the given order:

CREATE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
order_date DATE,

customer_id number(3));
INSERT INTO orders VALUES (100,'10-mar-2007',222);
ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY order_date NOT NULL;
UPDATE orders SET customer_id=333;
DELETE FROM order;
The DELETE statement results in the following error:
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

What would be the outcome?

A. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be rolled back.
B. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be implicitly committed within the session.
C. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of UPDATE statement would be rolled back.
D. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement is retained uncommitted within the session.
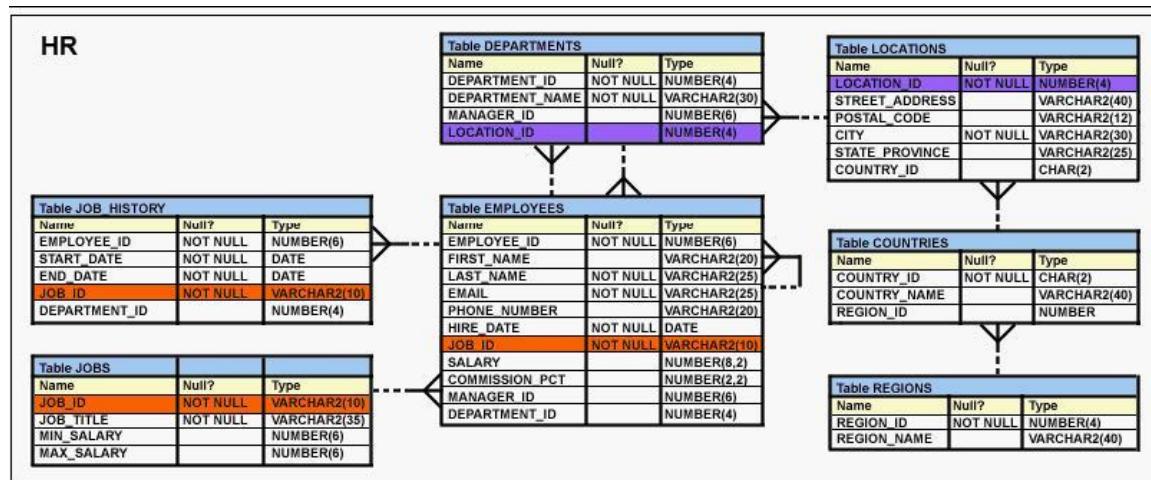
Answer: D

Question: 156
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables.
The query should display the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their tenure. Choose the correct SET operator to fill in the blank space and complete the following query.

SELECT employee_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_MAN'
_____
SELECT employee_id
FROM job_history
WHERE job_id='SA_MAN';

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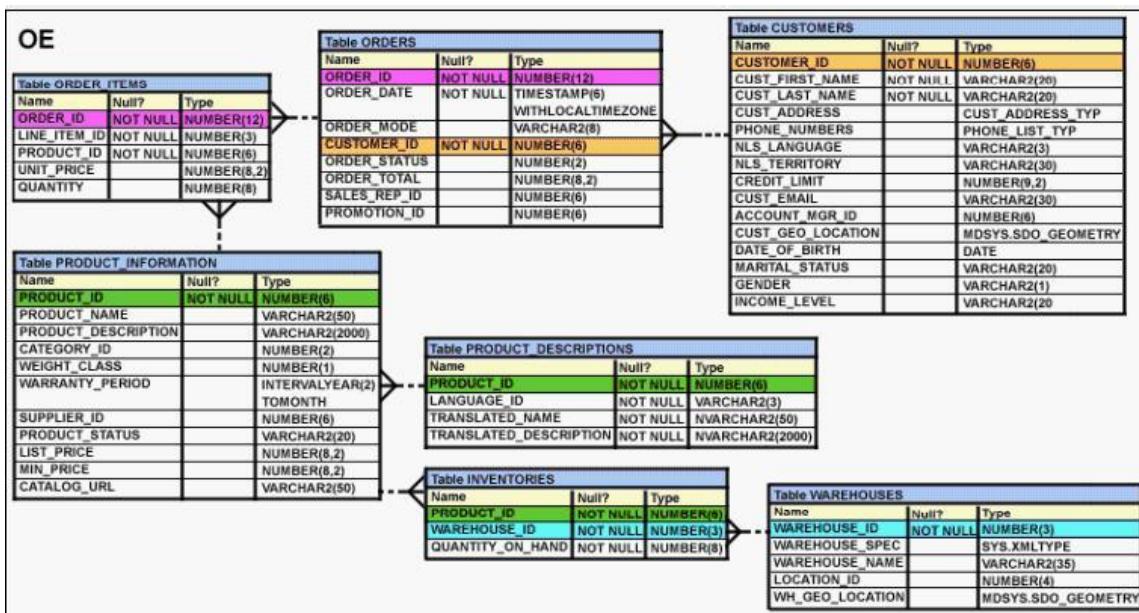
D. UNION ALL

Answer: A

Question: 157
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables. You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five. Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C, D

Question: 158
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: 159
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. You executed the
following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C, E

Question: 160
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:

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));

Why would the ORD_ITEMS table not get created?

A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
B. The CHECK constraint cannot be used twice for the same table.
C. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
D. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is
   also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer: A

Question: 161
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT 2 col1,'y' col2
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 1,'x'
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 3,NULL
FROM dual
ORDER BY 2;

Which statement is true regarding the output of the SQL statement?

A. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 3, 2, 1.
B. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1, 2, 3.
C. It would not execute because the column alias name has not been used in the ORDER BY clause.
D. It would not execute because the number 2 in the ORDER BY clause would conflict with the value 2 in the first SELECT statement.

Answer: B

Question: 162
A subquery is called a single-row subquery when _____.

A. the inner query returns a single value to the main query
B. the inner query uses an aggregate function and returns one or more values
C. there is only one inner query in the main query and the inner query returns one or more values
D. the inner query returns one or more values and the main query returns a single value as output
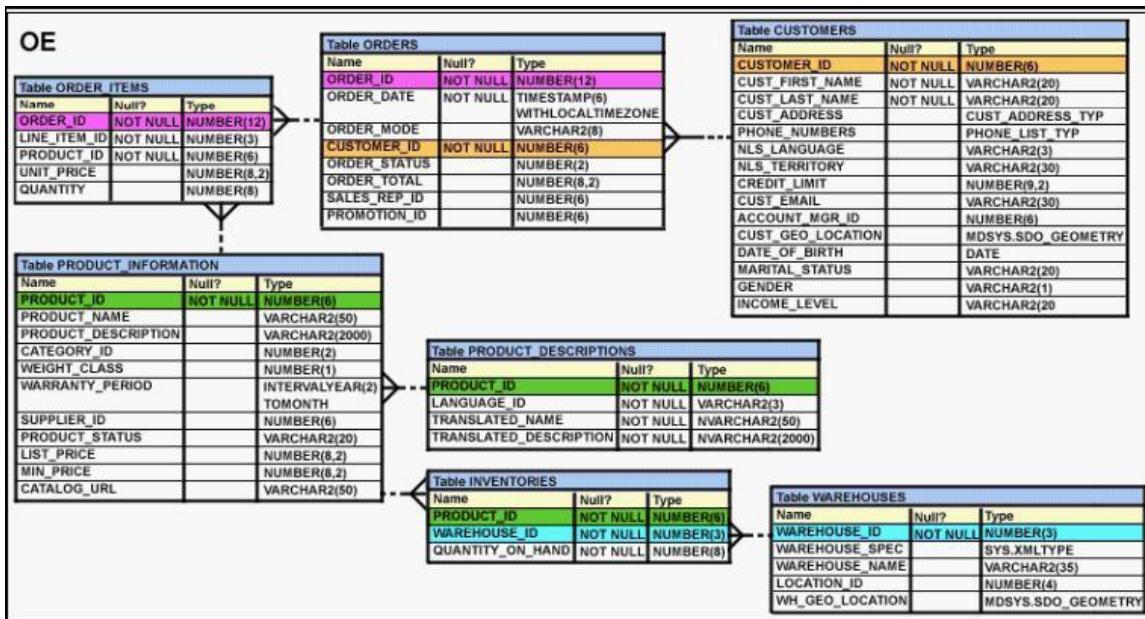
Answer: A

Question: 163
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.
You need to remove from the ORDER_ITEMS table those rows that have an order status of 0 or 1 in the ORDERS table. Which DELETE statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

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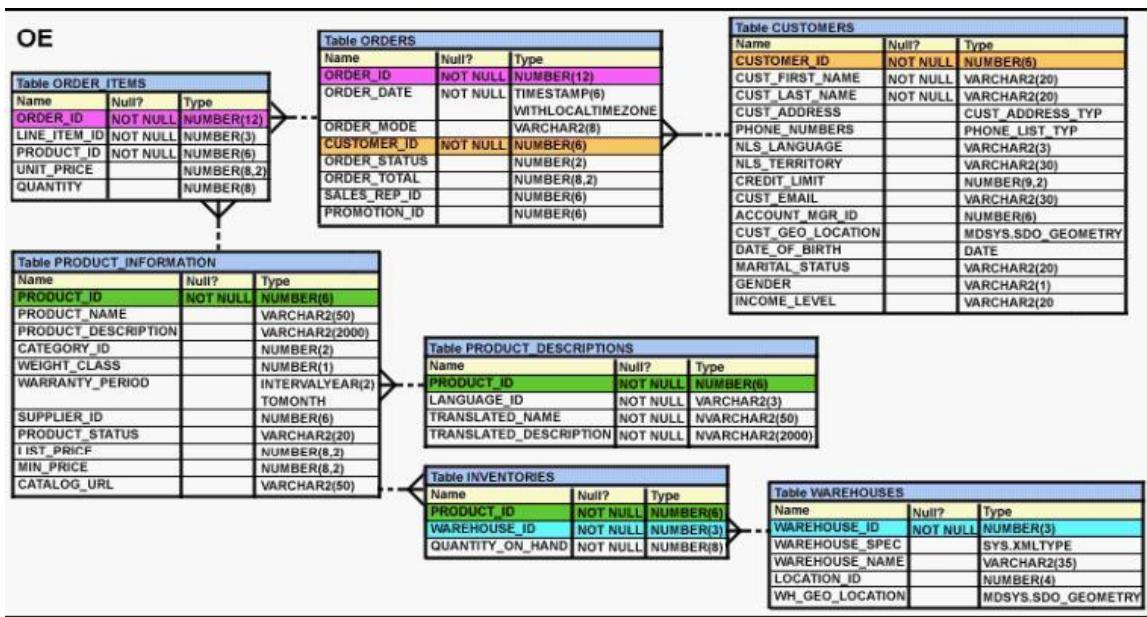
Answer: A, C, D

Question: 164
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
Which two queries would work? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT product_name
   FROM product_information
   WHERE list_price = (SELECT AVG(list_price)
   FROM product_information);
B. SELECT product_status
   FROM product_information
   GROUP BY product_status
   WHERE list_price < (SELECT AVG(list_price)
   FROM product_information);
C. SELECT product_status
   FROM product_information
   GROUP BY product_status
   HAVING list_price > (SELECT AVG(list_price)
   FROM product_information);
D. SELECT product_name
   FROM product_information
   WHERE list_price < ANY(SELECT AVG(list_price)
   FROM product_information
   GROUP BY product_status);

Answer: A, D

Question: 165
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. There are some products listed in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table that have no value in the LIST_PRICE column. You issued the following SQL statement to find out the PRODUCT_NAME for these products:

SELECT product_name, list_price
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price = NULL;

The query returns no rows. What changes would you make in the statement to get the desired result?
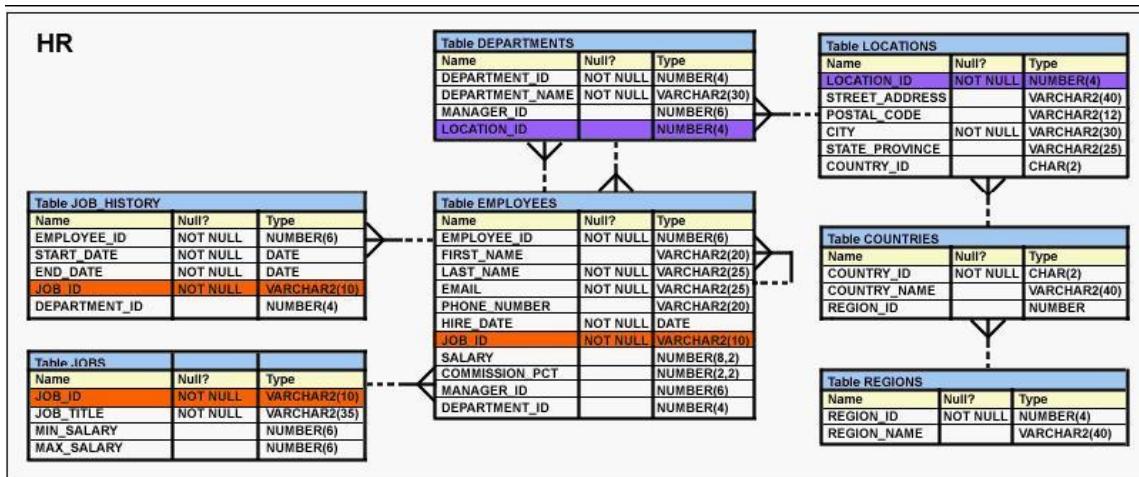
PRODUCT_NAME	LIST_PRICE
Inkjet C/8/HQ	349
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	699
LaserPro 600/6/BW	498
HD 10GB /I	453
HD 10GB /R	489
HD 10GB /S	436
HD 10GB @5400 /SE	399
HD 12GB /I	543
HD 12GB /N	567
HD 12GB /R	612
HD 12GB /S	633
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	775
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	800
HD 18.2GB@10000 /I	850
HD 8GB /SE	389
HD 8GB /SI	
HD 9.1GB @10000	456

A. Change the WHERE clause to WHERE list_price = 0
B. Change the WHERE clause to WHERE list_price = ' '.
C. Change the WHERE clause to WHERE list_price IS NULL.
D. In the WHERE clause, enclose NULL within single quotation marks.
E. In the WHERE clause, enclose NULL within double quotation marks.

Answer: C

Question: 166
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to calculate
the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and
the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission. Which
SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

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

D. SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2(commission_pct,
   salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total" FROM EMPLOYEES;
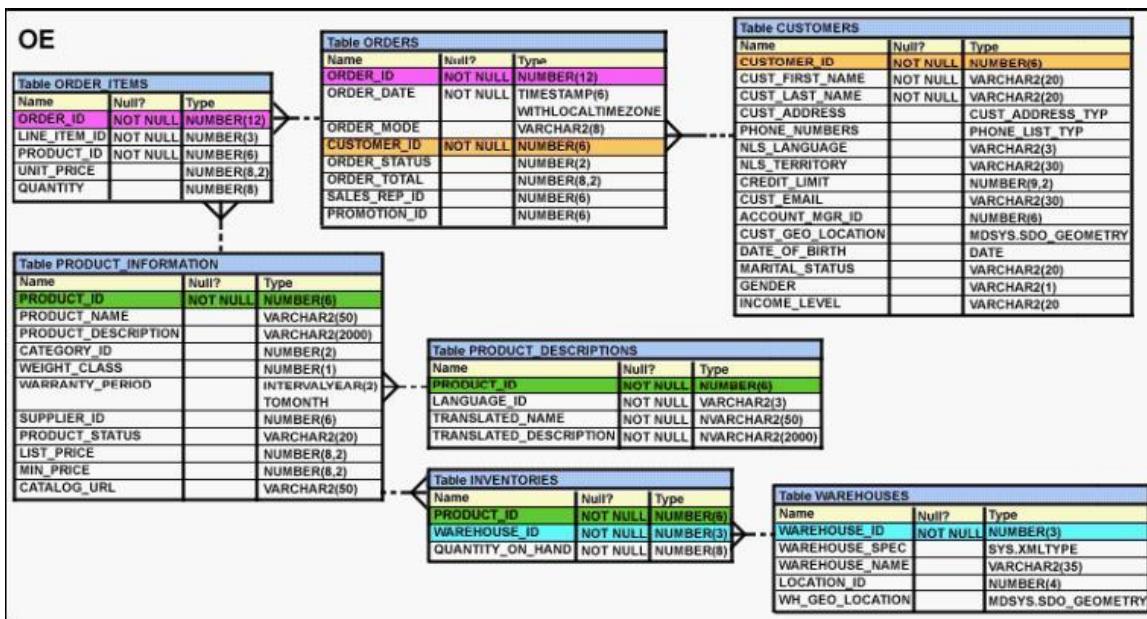
Answer: B

Question: 167
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and
INVENTORIES tables. You want to display the quantity on hand for all the products available in
the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table that have the PRODUCT_STATUS as 'orderable'.
QUANTITY_ON_HAND is a column in the INVENTORIES table. The following SQL statement
was written to accomplish the task:

SELECT pi.product_id, pi.product_status, sum(i.quantity_on_hand)
FROM product_information pi LEFT OUTER JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id = i.product_id)
WHERE (pi.product_status = 'orderable')
GROUP BY pi.product_id, pi.product_status;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?

A. The statement would execute and produce the desired output.
B. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is used before the GROUP BY
   clause.
C. The statement would not execute because prefixing table alias to column names is not allowed
   with the ON clause.
D. The statement would not execute because the WHERE clause is not allowed with LEFT
   OUTER JOIN.
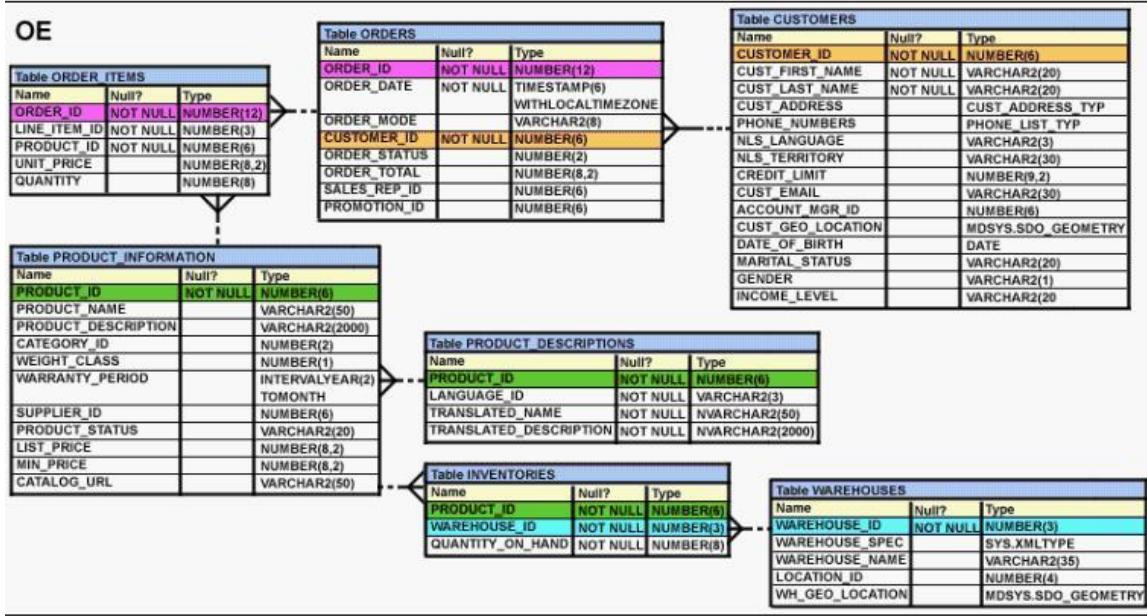
Answer: A

Question: 168
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. The orders in the ORDERS
table are placed through sales representatives only. You are given the task to get the

SALES_REP_ID from the ORDERS table of those sales representatives who have successfully referred more than 10 customers. Which statement would achieve this purpose?

A. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total"
    FROM orders
    HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10;
B. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total"
    FROM orders
    WHERE COUNT(customer_id) > 10
    GROUP BY sales_rep_id;
C. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total"
    FROM orders
    GROUP BY sales_rep_id
    HAVING total > 10;
D. SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(customer_id) "Total"
    FROM orders
    GROUP BY sales_rep_id
    HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10;

Answer: D

Question: 169
Which two statements are true regarding the types of table joins available in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose two.)

A. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
C. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.
D. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.

Answer: C, D

Question: 170

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

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

Answer: A, B

Question: 171
Given below is a list of functions and their purpose in random order. Function Purpose

1)NVL a) Used for evaluating NOT NULL and NULL values
2)NULLIF b) Used to return the first non- null values in a list of expressions
3)COALESCE c) Used to compare two expressions. If both are same, it returns NULL; otherwise, it returns only the first expression.
4)NVL2 d) Used to convert NULL values to actual values Identify the correct combination of functions and their usage.

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

Answer: B

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