

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-051

Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I



NEW QUESTION 1

You need to design a student registration database that contains several tables storing academic information.

The STUDENTS table stores information about a student. The STUDENT_GRADES table stores information about the student's grades. Both of the tables have a column named STUDENT_ID. The STUDENT_ID column in the STUDENTS table is a primary key.

You need to create a foreign key on the STUDENT_ID column of the STUDENT_GRADES table that points to the STUDENT_ID column of the STUDENTS table. Which statement creates the foreign key?

- A. CREATE TABLE student_grades (student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk REFERENCES (student_id) FOREIGN KEY students(student_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
- D. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));

Answer: D

Explanation: CONSTRAINT name FOREIGN KEY (column_name) REFERENCES table_name (column_name);

Incorrect Answer: Ainvalid syntax Binvalid syntax Cinvalid syntax

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-14

NEW QUESTION 2

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.

Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.

The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.

By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Working with Dates The Oracle Database stores dates in an internal numeric format, representing the century, year, month, day, hours, minutes, and seconds. The default display and input format for any date is DD-MON-RR. RR Date Format The RR date format is similar to the YY element, but you can use it to specify different centuries. Use the RR date format element instead of YY so that the century of the return value varies according to the specified two digit year and the last two digits of the current year. The table in the slide summarizes the behavior of the RR element.

Current Year	Given Date	Interpreted (RR)	Interpreted (YY)
1994	27-OCT-95	1995	1995
1994	27-OCT-17	2017	1917
2001	27-OCT-17	2017	2017
2048	27-OCT-52	1952	2052
2051	27-OCT-47	2147	2047

untitled Note the values shown in the last two rows of the above table. As we approach the middle of the century, then the RR behavior is probably not what you want. This data is stored internally as follows: CENTURY YEAR MONTH DAY HOUR MINUTE SECOND 19 87 06 17 17 10 43

NEW QUESTION 4

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

DELETE FROM sales;

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

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

PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_CAT		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_COST		NUMBER(8,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE		DATE
PROMO_END_DATE		DATE
SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER(6,2)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUSTOMER		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(30)

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

You issue the following query:

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	Primary Key
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)	
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)	
HIRE_DATE	DATE	

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John' SET last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
- B. UPDATE employees SET first_name = 'John', SET last_name = 'Smoth' WHERE employee_id = 180;
- C. UPDATE employee SET first_name = 'John' AND last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
- D. UPDATE employee SET first_name = 'John', last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER_END DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar has asked for a report on the average grade point average (GPA), sorted from the highest grade point average to each semester, starting from the earliest date.

Which statement accomplish this?

- A. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end DESC, gpa DESC;
- B. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end, gpa ASC
- C. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end ASC;
- D. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end DESC;
- E. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end ASC;
- F. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY semester_end, gpa DESC

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Creating Joins with the USING Clause If several columns have the same names but the data types do not match, use the USING clause to specify the columns for the equijoin. Use the USING clause to match only one column when more than one column matches. The NATURAL JOIN and USING clauses are mutually exclusive Using Table Aliases with the USING clause When joining with the USING clause, you cannot qualify a column that is used in the USING clause itself. Furthermore, if that column is used anywhere in the SQL statement, you cannot alias it. For example, in the query mentioned in the slide, you should not alias the location_id column in the WHERE clause because the column is used in the USING clause. The columns that are referenced in the USING clause should not have a qualifier (table name or alias) anywhere in the SQL statement. Creating Joins with the ON Clause The join condition for the natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with the same name. Use the ON clause to specify arbitrary conditions or specify columns to join. – ANSWER C The join condition is separated from other search conditions. ANSWER D The ON clause makes code easy to understand.

NEW QUESTION 9

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) that stores the employee name
 3. Hire date, which stores the date of joining the organization for each employee
 4. Status (character data type), that contains the value 'ACTIVE' if no data is entered
 5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which contains the resume submitted by the employee
- Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

- A. CREATE TABLE EMP_1 (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE, e_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB(200));
- B. CREATE TABLE 1_EMP (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE, emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB);
- C. CREATE TABLE EMP_1 (emp_id NUMBER(4), emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE, emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE", resume CLOB);
- D. CREATE TABLE EMP_1 (emp_id NUMBER, emp_name VARCHAR2(25), start_date DATE, emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE', resume CLOB);

Answer: D

Explanation:

CLOB Character data (up to 4 GB)
NUMBER [(p,s)] Number having precision p and scale s (Precision is the total number of decimal digits and scale is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point; precision can range from 1 to 38, and scale can range from –84 to 127.)

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose three.)

- A. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file
- B. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one
- C. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds
- D. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width
- E. Only One LONG column can be used per table

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

LONG Character data in the database character set, up to 2GB. All the functionality of LONG (and more) is provided by CLOB; LONGs should not be used in a modern database, and if your database has any columns of this type they should be converted to CLOB. There can only be one LONG column in a table.
NVARCHAR2 Variable-length character data, from 1 byte to 4KB. The data is stored in the database character set. The VARCHAR2 data type must be qualified with a number indicating the maximum length of the column. If a value is inserted into the column that is less than this, it is not a problem: the value will only take up as much space as it needs. If the value is longer than this maximum, the INSERT will fail with an error. VARCHAR2(size) Variable-length character data (A maximum size must be specified: minimum size is 1; maximum size is 4,000.) BLOB Like CLOB, but binary data that will not undergo character set conversion by Oracle
Net.
BFILE A locator pointing to a file stored on the operating system of the database server. The size of the files is limited to 4GB.
TIMESTAMP This is length zero if the column is empty, or up to 11 bytes, depending on the precision specified.
Similar to DATE, but with precision of up to 9 decimal places for the seconds, 6 places by default.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. A MERGE statement is used to merge the data of one table with data from another
- B. A MERGE statement replaces the data of one table with that of another
- C. A MERGE statement can be used to insert new rows into a table
- D. A MERGE statement can be used to update existing rows in a table

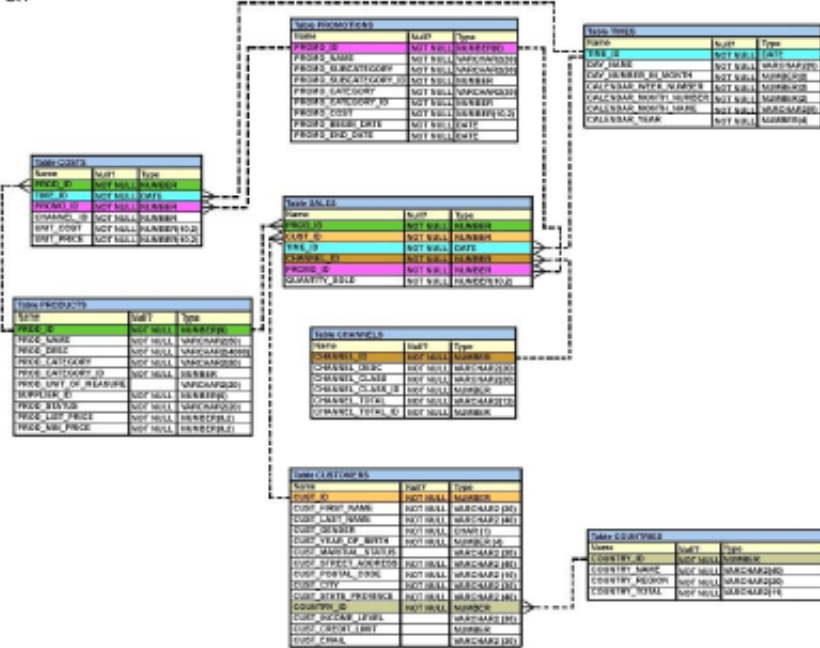
Answer: ACD

Explanation: The MERGE Statement allows you to conditionally insert or update data in a table. If the rows are present in the target table which match the join condition, they are updated; if the rows are not present they are inserted into the target table.

NEW QUESTION 11

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and ITEMS tables:

SH



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

Evaluate the following the CREATE TABLE command:

Exhibit:

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating a Table Using a Subquery

Create a table and insert rows by combining the CREATE TABLE statement and the AS subquery option.

CREATE TABLE table

[(column, column...)]

AS subquery;

Match the number of specified columns to the number of subquery columns.

Define columns with column names and default values.

Guidelines

The table is created with the specified column names, and the rows retrieved by the SELECT statement are inserted into the table.

The column definition can contain only the column name and default value.

If column specifications are given, the number of columns must equal the number of columns in the subquery SELECT list.

If no column specifications are given, the column names of the table are the same as the column names in the subquery.

The column data type definitions and the NOT NULL constraint are passed to the new table. Note that only the explicit NOT NULL constraint will be inherited. The PRIMARY KEY column will not pass the NOT NULL feature to the new column. Any other constraint rules are not passed to the new table. However, you can add constraints in the column definition.

NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC;

SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY 2 DESC;

What is true about them?

- A. The two statements produce identical result
- B. The second statement returns a syntax error
- C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default
- D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement

Answer: A

Explanation: Explanation: the two statement produce identical results as ORDER BY 2 will take the second column as sorting column.

Incorrect Answer: Bthere is no syntax error Cresult are sorted in ascending order by default DORDER BY 2 will take the second column as sorting column. Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-22

NEW QUESTION 23

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. You need to generate a report in the following format: CATEGORIES 5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo Y Box's category is Electronics Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware Which two queries would give the required output? (Choose two.)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

So, how are words that contain single quotation marks dealt with? There are essentially two mechanisms available. The most popular of these is to add an additional single quotation mark next to each naturally occurring single quotation mark in the character string Oracle offers a neat way to deal with this type of character literal in the form of the alternative quote (q) operator. Notice that the problem is that Oracle chose the single quote characters as the special pair of symbols that enclose or wrap any other character literal. These character-enclosing symbols could have been anything other than single quotation marks. Bearing this in mind, consider the alternative quote (q) operator. The q operator enables you to choose from a set of possible pairs of wrapping symbols for character literals as alternatives to the single quote symbols. The options are any single-byte or multibyte character or the four brackets: (round brackets), {curly braces}, [squarebrackets], or <angle brackets>. Using the q operator, the character delimiter can effectively be changed from a single quotation mark to any other character. The syntax of the alternative quote operator is as follows: q'delimiter'character literal which may include the single quotes delimiter' where delimiter can be any character or bracket.

Alternative Quote (q) Operator

Specify your own quotation mark delimiter.

Select any delimiter.

Increase readability and usability.

SELECT department_name || q[' Department's Manager Id: ']

|| manager_id

AS "Department and Manager"

FROM departments;

Alternative Quote (q) Operator

Many SQL statements use character literals in expressions or conditions. If the literal itself contains a single quotation mark, you can use the quote (q) operator and select your own quotation mark delimiter.

You can choose any convenient delimiter, single-byte or multibyte, or any of the following

character pairs: [], { }, (), or < >. In the example shown, the string contains a single quotation mark, which is normally interpreted as a delimiter of a character string. By using the q operator, however, brackets [] are used as the quotation mark delimiters. The string between the brackets delimiters is interpreted as a literal character string.

NEW QUESTION 28

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

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two SQL statements?

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The DECODE Function Although its name sounds mysterious, this function is straightforward. The DECODE function implements ifthen-else conditional logic by testing its first two terms for equality and returns the third if they are equal and optionally returns another term if they are not. The DECODE function takes at least three mandatory parameters, but can take many more. The syntax of the function is DECODE(expr1,comp1, iftrue1, [comp2,iftrue2...[compN,iftrueN]], [iffalse]).

NEW QUESTION 35

The user Alice wants to grant all users query privileges on her DEPT table. Which SQL statement accomplishes this?

- A. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL_USERS;
- B. GRANT select ON dept TO ALL;
- C. GRANT QUERY ON dept TO ALL_USERS
- D. GRANT select ON dept TO PUBLIC;

Answer: D

Explanation: view the columns associated with the constraint names in the USER_CONS_COLUMNS view.

Incorrect Answer: A table to view all constraints definition and names B show all object name belong to user C does not display column associated E no such view

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-25

NEW QUESTION 36

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table: Exhibit:

Name	Null?	Type
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		VARCHAR2(4)
INV_AMT		NUMBER(8,2)

INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_ID	INV_AMT
1	01-APR-07	A1Q	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B1R	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 40

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

- A. INSERT
- B. UPDATE
- C. SELECT

- D. DESCRIBE
- E. DELETE
- F. RENAME

Answer: D

Explanation: Explanation:

The only SQL*Plus command in this list: DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL command. This command returns a description of tablename, including all columns in that table, the datatype for each column and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL values.

Incorrect Answer:

- A INSERT is not a SQL*PLUS command
- B UPDATE is not a SQL*PLUS command
- C SELECT is not a SQL*PLUS command
- E DELETE is not a SQL*PLUS command
- F RENAME is not a SQL*PLUS command

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 7

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

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?
```

- 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

NEW QUESTION 47

The PRODUCTS table has the following structure:

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

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using the NVL2 Function The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, the third expression is returned.

Syntax NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3) In the syntax: expr1 is the source value or expression that may contain a null expr2 is the value that is returned if expr1 is not null expr3 is the value that is returned if expr1 is null

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 52

See the Exhibits and examine the structures of PRODUCTS, SALES and CUSTOMERS table:

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

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

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

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_id,prod_name,prod_list_price,
        quantity_sold,cust_last_name
FROM products p NATURAL JOIN sales s NATURAL JOIN customers c
WHERE prod_id =148;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

- A. It produces an error because the NATURAL join can be used only with two tables
- B. It produces an error because a column used in the NATURAL join cannot have a qualifier
- C. It produces an error because all columns used in the NATURAL join should have a qualifier
- D. It executes successfully

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating Joins with the USING Clause

Natural joins use all columns with matching names and data types to join the tables. The USING clause can be used to specify only those columns that should be used for an equijoin.

The Natural JOIN USING Clause

The format of the syntax for the natural JOIN USING clause is as follows: SELECT table1.column, table2.column FROM table1 JOIN table2 USING (join_column1, join_column2...); While the pure natural join contains the NATURAL keyword in its syntax, the JOIN...USING syntax does not. An error is raised if the keywords NATURAL and USING occur in the same join clause. The JOIN...USING clause allows one or more equijoin columns to be explicitly specified in brackets after the USING keyword. This avoids the shortcomings associated with the pure natural join. Many situations demand that tables be joined only on certain columns, and this format caters to this requirement.

NEW QUESTION 57

Which one is a system privilege?

- A. SELECT

- B. DELETE
- C. EXECUTE
- D. ALTER TABLE
- E. CREATE TABLE

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 61

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

PART_CODE

A%_WQ123

A%BWQ123

AB_WQ123

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT part_code  
FROM spares  
WHERE part_code LIKE '%\%_WQ12%' ESCAPE '\';
```

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Combining Wildcard Characters

The % and _ symbols can be used in any combination with literal characters. The example in the slide displays the names of all employees whose last names have the letter “o” as the second character.

ESCAPE Identifier

When you need to have an exact match for the actual % and _ characters, use the ESCAPE identifier. This option specifies what the escape character is. If you want to search for strings that contain SA_, you can use the following SQL statement: SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_%' ESCAPE '\';

NEW QUESTION 64

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The SQL UNION query allows you to combine the result sets of two or more SQL SELECT statements. It removes duplicate rows between the various SELECT statements. Each SQL SELECT statement within the UNION query must have the same number of fields in the result sets with similar data types.

NEW QUESTION 65

Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?

- A. CREATE TABLE EMP9\$# AS (empid number(2));
- B. CREATE TABLE EMP*123 AS (empid number(2));
- C. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (packid number(2));
- D. CREATE TABLE 1EMP_TEST AS (empid number(2));

Answer: A

Explanation: Table names and column names must begin with a letter and be 1-30 characters long. Characters A-Z,a-z, 0-9, _, \$ and # (legal characters but their use is discouraged).

Incorrect Answer:

B Non alphanumeric character such as “*” is discouraged in Oracle table name.

D Table name must begin with a letter.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-4

NEW QUESTION 69

The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure: Exhibit:

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

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

*

Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit

*

Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered

*

Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND tax_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

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

- A. SELECT cust_last_nam
- B. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC:
- C. SELECT cust_last_nam
- D. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit:
- E. SELECT cust_last_nam
- F. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST:
- G. SELECT cust_last_nam
- H. cust_credit_limit FROM customers ORDER BY cust_last_nam
- I. cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST:

Answer: BC

Explanation:

If the ORDER BY clause is not used, the sort order is undefined, and the Oracle server may not fetch rows in the same order for the same query twice. Use the ORDER BY clause to display the rows in a specific order. Note: Use the keywords NULLS FIRST or NULLS LAST to specify whether returned rows containing null values should appear first or last in the ordering sequence. ANSWER C Sorting The default sort order is ascending:

- . Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first (for example, 1 to 999).
 - . Date values are displayed with the earliest value first (for example, 01-JAN-92 before 01-JAN-95).
 - . Character values are displayed in the alphabetical order (for example, "A" first and "Z" last).
 - . Null values are displayed last for ascending sequences and first for descending sequences.
- ANSWER B
- . You can also sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

NEW QUESTION 74

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

You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
       FROM promotions
       WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table.
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 83

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table: Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 85

For which action can you use the TO_DATE function?

- A. Convert any date literal to a date
- B. Convert any numeric literal to a date
- C. Convert any character literal to a date
- D. Convert any date to a character literal
- E. Format '10-JAN-99' to 'January 10 1999'

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to display the names of all promos done after January 1, 2001, starting with the latest promo. Which query would give the required result? (Choose all that apply.)

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begiii_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 2 DESC;
- B. SELECT promo_nam
- C. promo_begiii_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY promo_name DESC;
- D. SELECT promo_nam
- E. promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 1DESC;

F. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date "START DATE" FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 90

Examine the structure and data of the CUSTJTRANS table:

CUSTJTRANS

Name Null? Type

CUSTNO NOT NULL CHAR(2) TRANSDATE DATE TRANSAMT NUMBER(6,2) CUSTNO TRANSDATE TRANSAMT

11 01-JAN-07 1000

22 01-FEB-07 2000

33 01-MAR-07 3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mon-rr in the CUSTJTRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 92

What is true about sequences?

- A. The start value of the sequence is always 1.
- B. A sequence always increments by 1.
- C. The minimum value of an ascending sequence defaults to 1.
- D. The maximum value of descending sequence defaults to 1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 94

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

- A. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL:
- B. SELECT SYSDATE - TOJDATE(X)1/JANUARY/2007") FROM DUAL:
- C. SELECT SYSDATE - TOJDATE('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL:
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDAT
- E. 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL:
- F. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDAT
- G. *DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL:

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 98

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table: Exhibit:

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

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

- A. SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,'Pending','Incomplete') FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_date,'Not Available') FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,sysdate-inv_date,sysdate) FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_amt*.25,'Not Available') FROM invoice;

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The NVL2 Function

The NVL2 function provides an enhancement to NVL but serves a very similar purpose. It evaluates whether a column or expression of any data type is null or not. 5-6 The NVL function\ If the first term is not null, the second parameter is returned, else the third parameter is returned. Recall that the NVL function is different since it returns the original term if it is not null. The NVL2 function takes three mandatory parameters. Its syntax is NVL2(original, ifnotnull, ifnull), where original represents the term being tested. Ifnotnull is returned if original is not null, and ifnull is returned if original is null. The data types of the ifnotnull and ifnull parameters must be compatible, and they cannot be of type LONG. They must either be of the same type, or it must be possible to convert ifnull to the type of the ifnotnull parameter. The data type returned by the NVL2 function is the same as that of the ifnotnull parameter.

NEW QUESTION 99

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 104

You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as "Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven". Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007'. 'miDdspth "of Mont
- B. Year') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'X 'miDdspth of month, year') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'miDdthsp "of* Mont
- E. Year') FROM DUAL;
- F. SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-20077fiiiDdspth "of" Mont
- G. Year')) FROM DUAL;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 109

Which statement is true regarding sub queries?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.

<ANY means less than the maximum.

>ANY means more than the minimum.

=ANY is equivalent to IN

Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.

>ALL means more than the maximum and

<ALL means less than the minimum.

The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators.

NEW QUESTION 110

Examine the structure of the STUDENTS table:

STUDENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
STUDENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
COURSE_ID	VARCHAR2(10)	NOT NULL
MARKS	NUMBER	
START_DATE	DATE	
FINISH_DATE	DATE	

You need to create a report of the 10 students who achieved the highest ranking in the course INT SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999. Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?

- A. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99 AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC;
- B. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWID "Rank" FROM students WHERE ROWID <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks;
- C. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC);
- D. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students WHERE (finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99 AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL' ORDER BY marks DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 ;
- E. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank" FROM (SELECT student_id, marks FROM students ORDER BY marks) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 AND finish date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99' AND course_id = 'INT_SQL';

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30;
```

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

- A. ORDER BY 2,1
- B. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- C. ORDER BY 2,cust_id
- D. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
- E. ORDER BY "Last Name"

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

A function is a program written to optionally accept input parameters, perform an operation, or return a single value. A function returns only one value per execution. Three important components form the basis of defining a function. The first is the input parameter list. It specifies zero or more arguments that may be passed to a function as input for processing. These arguments or parameters may be of differing data types, and some are mandatory while others may be optional. The second component is the data type of its resultant value. Upon execution, only one value is returned by the function. The third encapsulates the details of the processing performed by the function and contains the program code that optionally manipulates the input parameters, performs calculations and operations, and generates a return value.

NEW QUESTION 121

A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions:

Choose rows from a table.

Choose columns from a table

Bring together data that is stored in different tables by creating a link between them.

Which set of keywords describes these capabilities?

- A. difference, projection, join

- B. selection, projection, join
- C. selection, intersection, join
- D. intersection, projection, join
- E. difference, projection, product

Answer: B

Explanation: Explanation: choose rows from a table is SELECTION,
Choose column from a table is PROJECTION
Bring together data in different table by creating a link between them is JOIN.
Incorrect Answer:
Aanswer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
Canswer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
Danswer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
Eanswer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-6

NEW QUESTION 124

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
SAL	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	

You want to create a SQL script file that contains an INSERT statement. When the script is run, the INSERT statement should insert a row with the specified values into the EMPLOYEES table. The INSERT statement should pass values to the table columns as specified below:

EMPLOYEE_ID:	Next value from the sequence
EMP_ID_SEQEMP_NAME and JOB_ID:	As specified by the user during run time, through substitution variables
SAL:	2000
MGR_ID:	No value
DEPARTMENT_ID:	Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable. The INSERT statement should fail if the user supplies a value other than 20 or 50.

Which INSERT statement meets the above requirements?

- A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
- B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did IN (20,50));
- C. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (20,50)) VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
- D. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (20,50) WITH CHECK OPTION) VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
- E. INSERT INTO (SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department_id = 20 AND department_id = 50) WITH CHECK OPTION) VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD_ITEMS tables.
 The ORD_NO column is PRIMARY KEY in the ORD table and the ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns are composite PRIMARY KEY in the ORD_ITEMS table.
 Which two CREATE INDEX statements are valid? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation: How Are Indexes Created?

You can create two types of indexes.
 Unique index: The Oracle server automatically creates this index when you define a column in a table to have a PRIMARY KEY or a UNIQUE constraint. The name of the index is the name that is given to the constraint.
 Nonunique index: This is an index that a user can create. For example, you can create the FOREIGN KEY column index for a join in a query to improve the speed of retrieval.
 Note: You can manually create a unique index, but it is recommended that you create a unique constraint, which implicitly creates a unique index.

NEW QUESTION 135

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

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

You want to update the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL and CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT columns for the customer with the CUST_ID 2360. You want the value for the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL to have the same value as that of the customer with the CUST_ID 2560 and the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT to have the same value as that of the customer with CUST_ID 2566.
 Which UPDATE statement will accomplish the task?

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

Answer: A

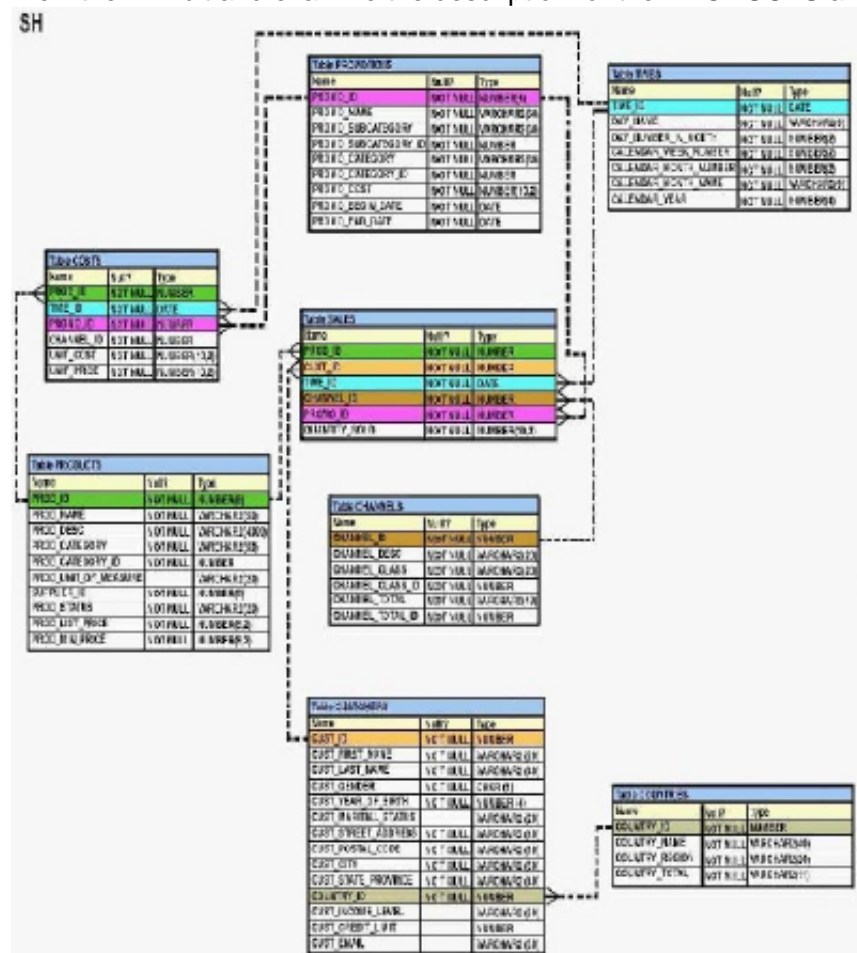
Explanation:

Updating Two Columns with a Subquery
 You can update multiple columns in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement by writing multiple subqueries. The syntax is as follows:
 UPDATE table

SET column =
 (SELECT column
 FROM table
 WHERE condition)
 [,
 column =
 (SELECT column
 FROM table
 WHERE condition)]
 [WHERE condition] ;

NEW QUESTION 140

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



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

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

Explanation:

PRIMARY KEY Constraint

A PRIMARY KEY constraint creates a primary key for the table. Only one primary key can be created for each table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint enforces the uniqueness of the column or column combination and ensures that no column that is part of the primary key can contain a null value. Note: Because uniqueness is part of the primary key constraint definition, the Oracle server enforces the uniqueness by implicitly creating a unique index on the primary key column or columns.

NEW QUESTION 147

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below: Exhibit:

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

Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

LONG Character data in the database character set, up to 2GB. All the functionality of LONG (and more) is provided by CLOB; LONGs should not be used in a modern database, and if your database has any columns of this type they should be converted to CLOB.

There can only be one LONG column in a table.

Guidelines

A LONG column is not copied when a table is created using a subquery.

A LONG column cannot be included in a GROUP BY or an ORDER BY clause.

Only one LONG column can be used per table.

No constraints can be defined on a LONG column.

You might want to use a CLOB column rather than a LONG column.

NEW QUESTION 152

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

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

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating Groups of Data: GROUP BY Clause Syntax You can use the GROUP BY clause to divide the rows in a table into groups. You can then use the group functions to return summary information for each group. In the syntax: group_by_expression Specifies the columns whose values determine the basis for grouping rows Guidelines

. If you include a group function in a SELECT clause, you cannot select individual results as well, unless the individual column appears in the GROUP BY clause. You receive an error message if you fail to include the column list in the GROUP BY clause.

. Using a WHERE clause, you can exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

. You must include the columns in the GROUP BY clause.

. You cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

NATURAL JOIN operation A NATURAL JOIN is a JOIN operation that creates an implicit join clause for you based on the common columns in the two tables being joined. Common columns are columns that have the same name in both tables. If the SELECT statement in which the NATURAL JOIN operation appears has an asterisk (*) in the select list, the asterisk will be expanded to the following list of columns (in this order):

All the common columns

Every column in the first (left) table that is not a common column

Every column in the second (right) table that is not a common column

An asterisk qualified by a table name (for example, COUNTRIES.*) will be expanded to every column of that table that is not a common column.

If a common column is referenced without being qualified by a table name, the column reference points to the column in the first (left) table if the join is an INNER JOIN or a LEFT OUTER JOIN. If it is a RIGHT OUTER JOIN, unqualified references to a common column point to the column in the second (right) table.

Syntax
 TableExpression NATURAL [{ LEFT | RIGHT } [OUTER] | INNER] JOIN {
 TableViewOrFunctionExpression |
 (TableExpression) }
 Examples
 If the tables COUNTRIES and CITIES have two common columns named COUNTRY and COUNTRY_ISO_CODE, the following two SELECT statements are equivalent:
 SELECT * FROM COUNTRIES NATURAL JOIN CITIES
 SELECT * FROM COUNTRIES JOIN CITIES
 USING (COUNTRY, COUNTRY_ISO_CODE)

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 157

Evaluate the SQL statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;

Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. It releases the storage space used by the tabl
- B. It does not release the storage space used by the tabl
- C. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement execute
- D. You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement execute
- E. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an erro
- F. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

A: The TRUNCATE TABLE Statement releases storage space used by the table,

D: Can not rollback the deletion of rows after the statement executes,

F: You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privilege to truncate the DEPT table.

Incorrect Answer: Cis not true Dis not true Eis not true

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-18

NEW QUESTION 158

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee. Exhibit

EMP_ID	DEPT_ID	COMMISSION
1	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	800
6	30	200
7	10	
8	20	300

Which two tasks would require sub queries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose two.)

- A. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3
- B. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10
- C. finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company
- D. listing the departments whose average commission is more that 600
- E. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID
- F. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 163

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

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price-(prod_list_price*(25/100))
+ (prod_list_price-(prod_list_price*(25/100))*(15/100))+100
AS "TOTAL PRICE"
FROM products;
```

you issue the following SQL statement on the CUSTOMERS table to display the customers who are in the same country as customers with the last name 'king' and whose credit limit is less than the maximum credit limit in countries that have customers with the last name 'king'.

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id,cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                     FROM customers
                     WHERE cust_last_name ='King')
AND cust_credit_limit < (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
                        FROM customers
                        WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                                           FROM customers
                                           WHERE cust_last_name='King'));
```

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

- A. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ANY to get the required output
- B. It produces an error and the IN operator should be replaced by = in the WHERE clause of the main query to get the required output
- C. It executes and shows the required result
- D. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ALL to get the required output

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID	NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END	DATE
GPA	NUMBER(4,3)

Which statement finds students who have a grade point average (GPA) greater than 3.0 for the calendar year 2001?

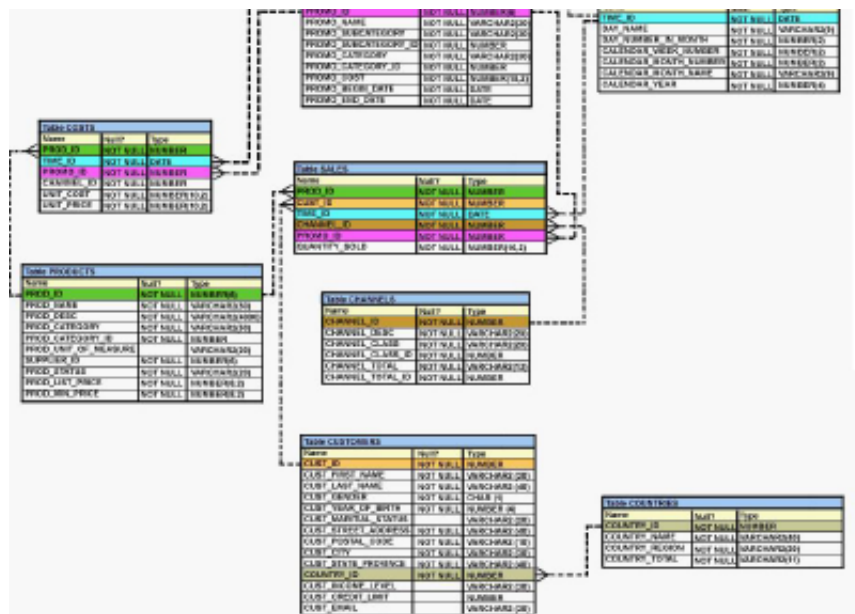
- A. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' OR gpa > 3.;
- B. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa gt 3.0;
- C. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa > 3.0;
- D. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01-JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001' OR gpa > 3.0;
- E. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end > '01-JAN-2001' OR semester_end < '31-DEC-2001' AND gpa >= 3.0;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 174

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully.

Exhibit:



and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS AND SALES tables:

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 179

Which statement is true regarding the COALESCE function?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The COALESCE Function The COALESCE function returns the first nonnull value from its parameter list. If all its parameters are null, then null is returned. The COALESCE function takes two mandatory parameters and any number of optional parameters. The syntax is COALESCE(expr1, expr2,...,exprn), where expr1 is returned if it is not null, else expr2 if it is not null, and so on. COALESCE is a general form of the NVL function, as the following two equations illustrate: COALESCE(expr1,expr2) = NVL(expr1,expr2) COALESCE(expr1,expr2,expr3) = NVL(expr1,NVL(expr2,expr3)) The data type COALESCE returns if a not null value is found is the same as that of the first not null parameter. To avoid an "ORA-00932: inconsistent data types" error, all not null parameters must have data types compatible with the first not null parameter.

NEW QUESTION 182

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

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

There is only one customer with the CUST_LAST_NAME column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?

- A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600),

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 184

Examine these statements:
 CREATE ROLE registrar;
 GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar;
 GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
 What does this set of SQL statements do?

- A. The set of statements contains an error and does not wor
- B. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the MODIFY privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three user
- C. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three user
- D. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and creates three users with the rol
- E. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the REGISTRAR role to the STUDENT_GRADES objec
- F. It creates a role called STUDENT_GRADES, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the UPDATE role to the registra

Answer: C

Explanation: the statement will create a role call REGISTRAR, grant UPDATE on student_grades to registrar, grant the role to user1,user2 and user3.
 Incorrect Answer: Athe statement does not contain error Bthere is no MODIFY privilege Dstatement does not create 3 users with the role Eprivilege is grant to role then grant to user Fprivilege is grant to role then grant to user

NEW QUESTION 189

Examine the structure and data in the PRIC E_LIST table: Name Null? Type
 PROD_D NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
 PROD_PRICE VARCHAR2(10)
 PROD_ID PROD PRICE
 100 \$234.55
 101 \$6,509.75
 102 \$1,234
 in the same format as the PROD_PRICE. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25.'\$99.999.99') FROM PRICEJLIST;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25.'\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
- C. SELECT TO_CRAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price.'\$99.999.99')* .25.'\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price.,\$99.999.99)* .25/\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

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

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

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id FROM products
INTERSECT
SELECT prod_id FROM sales
MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM costs;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above compound query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 194

Which four are types of functions available in SQL? (Choose 4)

- A. string
- B. character
- C. integer
- D. calendar
- E. numeric
- F. translation
- G. date
- H. conversion

Answer: BEGH

Explanation: Explanation: SQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.

Incorrect Answer:

ASQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.

CSQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.

DSQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.

FSQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 3-3

NEW QUESTION 199

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category, AVG(promo_cost) Avg_Cost,
AVG(promo_cost)* 25 Avg_Overhead
FROM promotions
WHERE UPPER(promo_category) IN ('TV', 'INTERNET','POST')
GROUP BY Avg_Cost
ORDER BY Avg_Overhead;
```

The above query generates an error on execution.

Which clause in the above SQL statement causes the error?

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

Evaluate the following SQL statements: Exhibit:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id  NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
 last_name   VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
 department_id NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,
 job_id      VARCHAR2(8),
 salary      NUMBER(10,2));
```

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

Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 208

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago. You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
      FROM promotions
      WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

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

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 211

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

- A. none
- B. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- C. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- D. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

Answer: D

Explanation: Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE.

Incorrect Answer: A Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE B Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT,

REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE C Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-12

NEW QUESTION 215

Evaluate the following two queries: Exhibit:

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

Exhibit:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note: The IN operator is internally evaluated by the Oracle server as a set of OR conditions, such as a=value1 or a=value2 or a=value3. Therefore, using the IN operator

has no performance benefits and is used only for logical simplicity.

NEW QUESTION 219

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table. CUST_NAME
Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikkilineni Julia Nayer
You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC."
Which query gives the required output?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 222

You need to write a SQL statement that returns employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.
Which statement accomplishes this task?

- A. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, b.dept_id, MAX(sal) FROM employees a, departments b WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal < MAX(sal) GROUP BY b.dept_id;
- B. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) b WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal < b.maxsal;
- C. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a WHERE a.sal < (SELECT MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees b GROUP BY dept_id);
- D. SELECT emp_name, sal, dept_id, maxsal FROM employees, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) WHERE a.sal < maxsal;

Answer: B

Explanation: function MAX(column_name)

Incorrect Answer:

Ainvalid statement

Cinner query return more than one line

Dcolumn maxsal does not exists.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-7

NEW QUESTION 225

Examine the structure of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name Null Type

TRANS_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

TRANS_DATE TIMESTAMP

TRANS_AMT NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the date, time, and transaction amount of transactions that where done before 12 noon.

The value zero should be displayed for transactions where the transaction amount has not been entered.

Which query gives the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), TO_CHAR(trans_amt, '\$99999999D99') FROM transactions WHERE TO_NUMBER(TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24')) < 12 AND COALESCE(trans_amt, NULL) <> NULL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), NVL(TO_CHAR(trans_amt, '\$99999999D99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'hh24') < 12;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), COALESCE(TO_NUMBER(trans_amt, '\$99999999.99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24') < 12;
- D. SELECT TO_DATE (trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), NVL2(trans_amt, TO_NUMBER(trans_amt, '\$99999999.99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24') < 12;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 228

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS, SALES, and SALE_SUMMARY tables.

SALE_VW is a view created using the following command:

```
SQL>CREATE VIEW sale_vw AS
```

```
SELECT prod_id, SUM(quantity_sold) QTY_SOLD
```

```
FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id;
```

You issue the following command to add a row to the SALE_SUMMARY table:

```
SQL>INSERT INTO sale_summary
```

```
SELECT prod_id, prod_name, qty_sold FROM sale_vw JOIN products
```

```
USING (prod_id) WHERE prod_id = 16;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfull
- B. It gives an error because a complex view cannot be used to add data into the SALE_SUMMARY tabl
- C. It gives an error because the column names in the subquery and the SALE_SUMMARY table do not matc
- D. It gives an error because the number of columns to be inserted does not match with the number of columns in the SALE_SUMMARY tabl

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

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

You want to display only those product names with their list prices where the list price is at least double the minimum price. The report should start with the product name having the maximum list price satisfying this condition.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SQL>SELECT prod_name,prod_list_price FROM products WHERE prod_list_price >= 2 * prod_min_price

Which ORDER BY clauses can be added to the above SQL statement to get the correct output?

(Choose all that apply.)

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

- A. ORDER BY prod_list_price DESC, prod_name;
- B. ORDER BY (2*prod_min_price)DESC, prod_name;
- C. ORDER BY prod_name, (2*prod_min_price)DESC;
- D. ORDER BY prod_name DESC, prod_list_price DESC;
- E. ORDER BY prod_list_price DESC, prod_name DESC;

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause The order of rows that are returned in a query result is undefined. The ORDER BY clause can be used to sort the rows. However, if you use the ORDER BY clause, it must be the last clause of the SQL statement. Further, you can specify an expression, an alias, or a column position as the sort condition. Syntax SELECT expr FROM table [WHERE condition(s)] [ORDER BY {column, expr, numeric_position} [ASC|DESC]]; In the syntax: ORDER BY specifies the order in which the retrieved rows are displayed ASC orders the rows in ascending order (This is the default order.) DESC orders the rows in descending order If the ORDER BY clause is not used, the sort order is undefined, and the Oracle server may not fetch rows in the same order for the same query twice. Use the ORDER BY clause to display the rows in a specific order. Note: Use the keywords NULLS FIRST or NULLS LAST to specify whether returned rows containing null values should appear first or last in the ordering sequence.

NEW QUESTION 237

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

- A. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error
- B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error
- C. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character
- D. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would not be able to store decimal value
- E. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character
- F. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of second

Answer: BC

Explanation:

VARCHAR2(size) Variable-length character data (A maximum size must be specified: minimum size is 1; maximum size is 4,000.)
 CHAR [(size)] Fixed-length character data of length size bytes (Default and minimum size is 1; maximum size is 2,000.)
 NUMBER [(p,s)] Number having precision p and scale s (Precision is the total number of decimal digits and scale is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point; precision can range from 1 to 38, and scale can range from -84 to 127.)
 DATE Date and time values to the nearest second between January 1, 4712 B.C., and December 31, 9999 A.D.

NEW QUESTION 239

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 240

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns: CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer_name, ".

The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table.

Which statement produces this output?

- A. SELECT dear customer, customer_name, FROM customers;
- B. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name || ' ' FROM customers;
- C. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name ' ' FROM customers;
- D. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ' ' FROM customers;
- E. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer_name || " " FROM customers;
- F. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ' ' || FROM customers;

Answer: D

Explanation: Concatenation operator to create a resultant column that is a character expression.

Incorrect Answer: Ano such dear customer column Binvalid syntax Cinvalid syntax Einvalid syntax Finvalid syntax

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-18

NEW QUESTION 243

Which statements are true regarding the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It locks only the columns specified in the SELECT list
- B. It locks the rows that satisfy the condition in the SELECT statement
- C. It can be used only in SELECT statements that are based on a single table
- D. It can be used in SELECT statements that are based on a single or multiple table
- E. After it is enforced by a SELECT statement, no other query can access the same rows until a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued

Answer: BD

Explanation:

FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement Locks the rows in the EMPLOYEES table where job_id is SA_REP. Lock is released only when you issue a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. If the SELECT statement attempts to lock a row that is locked by another user, the database waits until the row is available, and then returns the results of the SELECT statement. FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement When you issue a SELECT statement against the database to query some records, no locks are placed on the selected rows. In general, this is required because the number of records locked at any given time is (by default) kept to the absolute minimum: only those records that have been changed but not yet committed are locked. Even then, others will be able to read those records as they appeared before the change (the "before image" of the data). There are times, however, when you may want to lock a set of records even before you change them in your program. Oracle offers the FOR UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement to perform this locking. When you issue a SELECT...FOR UPDATE statement, the relational database management system (RDBMS) automatically obtains exclusive row-level locks on all the rows identified by the SELECT statement, thereby holding the records "for your changes only." No one else will be able to change any of these records until you perform a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. You can append the optional keyword NOWAIT to the FOR UPDATE clause to tell the Oracle server not to wait if the table has been locked by another user. In this case, control will be returned immediately to your program or to your SQL Developer environment so that you can perform other work, or simply wait for a period of time before trying again. Without the NOWAIT clause, your process will block until the table is available, when the locks are released by the other user through the issue of a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK command.

NEW QUESTION 248

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 252

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Which two SQL statements would give the same output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM products INTERSECT SELECT prod_id FROM sales;
- B. SELECT prod_id FROM products MINUS SELECT prod_id FROM sales;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id FROM products p JOIN sales s ON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id FROM products p JOIN sales s ON p.prod_id <> s.prod_id;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 257

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMO_CATEGORY and PROMO_COST columns of the PROMOTIONS table.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL>SELECT DISTINCT promo_category to_char(promo_cost)"code"
```

```
FROM promotions
```

```
ORDER BY code;
```

```
SQL>SELECT DISTINCT promo_category promo_cost "code"
```

```
FROM promotions
```

```
ORDER BY 1;
```

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

PROMOTIONS

PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_COST
radio	97200
newspaper	97800
TV	97600
post	98000
internet	98200
TV	98300
internet	98700
newspaper	98500
magazine	98400
radio	99100
post	99000

- A. Only the first query executes successfull
- B. Only the second query executes successfull
- C. Both queries execute successfully but give different result
- D. Both queries execute successfully and give the same resul

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note: You cannot use column alias in the WHERE clause.

NEW QUESTION 262

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

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

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the

SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MONTHS_BETWEEN(date 1, date 2) function returns the number of months between two dates: months_between('01-FEB-2008','01-JAN-2008') = 1 The DECODE Function Although its name sounds mysterious, this function is straightforward. The DECODE function implements if then-else conditional logic by testing its first two terms for equality and returns the third if they are equal and optionally returns another term if they are not. DECODE Function Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of a CASE expression or an IF-THENELSE statement: DECODE(col|expression, search1, result1 [, search2, result2,...] [, default]) DECODE Function The DECODE function decodes an expression in a way similar to the IF-THEN-ELSE logic that is used in various languages. The

DECODE function decodes expression after comparing it to each search value. If the expression is the same as search, result is returned. If the default value is omitted, a null value is returned where a search value does not match any of the result values.

NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 271

Evaluate the SQL statement

DROP TABLE DEPT:

Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four)

- A. You cannot roll back this statement
- B. All pending transactions are committed
- C. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted
- D. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped
- E. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted
- F. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained
- G. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted

Answer: ABDE

Explanation:

You cannot roll back DROP TABLE statement. All pending transactions related on this table are committed. If the table is dropped, Oracle automatically drops any index, trigger and constraint associated with the table as well. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted.

Incorrect Answers

C: All views based on the DEPT table become invalid, but they are not deleted.

F: All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted. Command TRUNCATE deletes all data in the table, but does not delete the structure of the table.

G: All synonyms based on the DEPT table are not deleted after dropping the table.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 225 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NEW QUESTION 274

Which four are valid Oracle constraint types? (Choose four.)

- A. CASCADE
- B. UNIQUE
- C. NONUNIQUE
- D. CHECK
- E. PRIMARY KEY
- F. CONSTANT
- G. NOT NULL

Answer: BDEG

Explanation:

Oracle constraint type is Not Null, Check, Primary Key, Foreign Key and Unique Incorrect Answer: Cascade is not Oracle constraint Constant is not Oracle constraint Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-3

NEW QUESTION 279

Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

- A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_date), 6) FROM EMP;
- B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date) FROM EMP;
- C. SELECT sysdate-hire_date FROM EMP;
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7) FROM EMP;

Answer: C

Explanation:

DATE value subtract DATE value will return numeric value.

Incorrect Answer: A does not return numeric value B does not return numeric value D does not return numeric value

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-13

NEW QUESTION 283

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

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

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 288

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Using a Subquery to Solve a Problem Suppose you want to write a query to find out who earns a salary greater than Abel's salary. To solve this problem, you need two queries: one to find how much Abel earns, and a second query to find who earns more than that amount. You can solve this problem by combining the two queries, placing one query inside the other query. The inner query (or subquery) returns a value that is used by the outer query (or main query). Using a subquery is equivalent to performing two sequential queries and using the result of the first query as the search value in the second query. Subquery Syntax A subquery is a SELECT statement that is embedded in the clause of another SELECT statement. You can build powerful statements out of simple ones by using subqueries. They can be very useful when you need to select rows from a table with a condition that depends on the data in the table itself. You can place the subquery in a number of SQL clauses, including the following: WHERE clause HAVING clause FROM clause In the syntax: operator includes a comparison condition such as >, =, or IN Note: Comparison conditions fall into two classes: single-row operators (>, =, >=, <, <>, <=) and multiple-row operators (IN, ANY, ALL, EXISTS). The subquery is often referred to as a nested SELECT, sub-SELECT, or inner SELECT statement. The subquery generally executes first, and its output is used to complete the query condition for the main (or outer) query. Guidelines for Using Subqueries Enclose subqueries in parentheses. Place subqueries on the right side of the comparison condition for readability. (However, the subquery can appear on either side of the comparison operator.) Use single-row operators with single-row subqueries and multiple-row operators with multiple-row subqueries. Subqueries can be nested to an unlimited depth in a FROM clause but to "only" 255 levels in a WHERE clause. They can be used in the SELECT list and in the FROM, WHERE, and HAVING clauses of a query.

NEW QUESTION 289

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

You want to display all the employee names and their corresponding manager names.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT e.employee_name "EMP NAME", m.employee_name "MGR NAME"
```

```
FROM employees e _____ employees m
```

```
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```

Which JOIN option can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?

Exhibit:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 294

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

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

Examine the data in the ENAME and HIREDATE columns of the EMPLOYEES table:

ENAME HIREDATE

SMITH 17-DEC-80 ALLEN 20-FEB-81 WARD 22-FEB-81

You want to generate a list of user IDs as follows: USERID

Smi17DEC80 All20FEB81 War22FEB81

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT CONCAT(SUBSTR(INITCAP(ename),1,3), REPLACE(hiredate,'-'))
```

```
"USERID"
```

```
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output
- C. It generates an error because the REPLACE function is not valid
- D. It generates an error because the SUBSTR function cannot be nested in the CONCAT function

Answer: A

Explanation:

REPLACE(text, search_string, replacement_string) Searches a text expression for a character string and, if found, replaces it with a specified replacement string. The REPLACE function replaces all occurrences of a search item in a source string with a replacement term and returns the modified source string. If the length of the replacement term is different from that of the search item, then the lengths of the returned and source strings will be different. If the search string is not found, the source string is returned unchanged. Numeric and date literals and expressions are evaluated before being implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the REPLACE function. The REPLACE function takes three parameters, with the first two being mandatory. Its syntax is REPLACE (source string, search item, [replacement term]). If the replacement term parameter is omitted, each occurrence of the search item is removed from the source string. In other words, the search item is replaced by an empty string. The following queries illustrate the REPLACE function with numeric and date expressions: Query 1: select replace(10000-3,'9','85') from dual Query 2: select replace(sysdate, 'DEC','NOV') from dual

NEW QUESTION 295

View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

You want to update the EMPLOYEES table as follows:

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

-Set department_id for these employees to the department_id corresponding to London

(location_id 2100).

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

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

You issue the following command: SQL>UPDATE employees SET department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2100), (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900,2700,2100)) WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2900 OR location_id = 2700)

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 299

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

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

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT LOWER(REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name),'An','O'))
```

```
FROM CUSTOMERS
```

```
WHERE LOWER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'a%n';
```

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Function Purpose ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.) TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero The TRIM Function The TRIM function removes characters from the beginning or end of character literals, columns or expressions to yield one potentially shorter character item. Numeric and date literals are automatically cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the TRIM function. Numeric or date expressions are evaluated first before being converted to strings ready to be trimmed. The TRIM function takes a parameter made up of an optional and a mandatory component. Its syntax is TRIM ([trailing|leading|both] trimstring from s). The string to be trimmed (s) is mandatory. The following points list the rules governing the use of this function:

TRIM(s) removes spaces from both sides of the input string.

TRIM(trailing trimstring from s) removes all occurrences of trimstring from the end of the string s if it is present. TRIM(leading trimstring from s) removes all occurrences of trimstring from the beginning of the string s if it is present.

TRIM(both trimstring from s) removes all occurrences of trimstring from the beginning and end of the string s if it is present.

The following queries illustrate the usage of this function:

Query 1: select trim(trailing 'e' from 1+2.14||' is pie') from dual

Query 2: select trim(both '*' from '*****Hidden*****') from dual

Query 3: select trim(1 from sysdate) from dual

ORA-30001: trim set should have only one character

30001. 00000 - "trim set should have only one character"

*Cause: Trim set contains more or less than 1 character. This is not allowed in TRIM function.

REPLACE(text, search_string, replacement_string)

Searches a text expression for a character string and, if found, replaces it with a specified replacement string

NEW QUESTION 304

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

- A. SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id FROM employees , departments ;
- B. SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;
- C. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE manager_id =manager_id;
- D. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;

Answer: D

Explanation:

Equijoins are also called simple joins or inner joins. Equijoin involve primary key and foreign key.

Incorrect Answer: A there is no join B invalid syntax C does not involve the join in the primary and foreign key

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 4-8

NEW QUESTION 309

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

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

You want to display the category with the maximum number of items. You issue the following query:

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output
- C. It generates an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause
- D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 314

Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

- A. The table is accessible to all user
- B. Tables are created in the public schema
- C. Tables are created in your schema
- D. Tables are created in the DBA schema
- E. You must specify the schema when the table is created

Answer: C

Explanation:

sorted by highest to lowest is DESCENDING order

Incorrect Answer: A grant the table privilege to PUBLIC B login as sysoper D login as DBA or sysdba E no such option is allowed.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-9

NEW QUESTION 315

The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(35) SALARY NUMBER(8,2) HIRE_DATE DATE

Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alter the table by using this SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);

What is true about your ALTER statement?

- A. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT value
- B. A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table
- C. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type
- D. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value 5000.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table. Existing rows will not be affected.

Incorrect Answers

A: Column definitions can be altered to add DEFAULT values.

C: Column definitions can be altered to add DEFAULT values. It works for columns with a NUMBER data type also.

D: A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table. Existing rows will not be affected.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 219-224 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NEW QUESTION 316

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM emp;

The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"?

- A. No change is required to achieve the desired result
- B. SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;
- C. SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;
- D. SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp;

Answer: B

Explanation:

to achieve the result you must add 100 to sal before multiply with 12. Select ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) from EMP;

Incorrect Answer: A Multiplication and division has priority over addition and subtraction in Operator precedence. C Give wrong results D Wrong syntax

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-11

NEW QUESTION 318

In which two cases would you use an outer join? (Choose two.)

- A. The tables being joined have NOT NULL column
- B. The tables being joined have only matched data
- C. The columns being joined have NULL value
- D. The tables being joined have only unmatched data
- E. The tables being joined have both matched and unmatched data
- F. Only when the tables have a primary key/foreign key relationship

Answer: CE

Explanation:

You use an outer join to also see rows that do not meet the join condition.

Incorrect Answer: A meet a join condition B meet a join condition D meet non join condition only F does not take into consideration of primary key and foreign key relationship

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 4-17

NEW QUESTION 323

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	

The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.
 You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is.
 Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?

- A. COUNT(UPPER(country_address))
- B. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country_address)))
- C. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country_address)))
- D. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country_address)
- E. COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country_address)))

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 327

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:
 SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON'), 'dd "is the first Monday for"fmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
 What is the outcome?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.

LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date. The second innermost function is evaluated next. TO_CHAR('28-OCT-2009', 'fmMonth') converts the given date based on the Month format mask and returns the character string October. The fm modifier trims trailing blank spaces from the name of the month.

NEW QUESTION 328

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

- A. Views can be created only from table
- B. Views can be created from tables or other view
- C. Only simple views can use indexes existing on the underlying table
- D. Both simple and complex views can use indexes existing on the underlying table
- E. Complex views can be created only on multiple tables that exist in the same schema
- F. Complex views can be created on multiple tables that exist in the same or different schema

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

Creating a Sequence (continued)
 CYCLE | NOCYCLE Specifies whether the sequence continues to generate values after reaching its maximum or minimum value (NOCYCLE is the default option.)
 CACHE n | NOCACHE Specifies how many values the Oracle server preallocates and keeps in memory (By default, the Oracle server caches 20 values.)

NEW QUESTION 331

Examine the data in the LIST_PRICE and MIN_PRICE columns of the PRODUCTS table:

LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
10000	8000
20000	
30000	30000

Which two expressions give the same output? (Choose two.)

- A. NVL(NULLIF(list_price, min_price), 0)
- B. NVL(COALESCE(list_price, min_price), 0)
- C. NVL2(COALESCE(list_price, min_price), min_price, 0)
- D. COALESCE(NVL2(list_price, list_price, min_price), 0)

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Using the COALESCE Function

The advantage of the COALESCE function over the NVL function is that the COALESCE function can take multiple alternate values.

If the first expression is not null, the COALESCE function returns that expression; otherwise, it does a COALESCE of the remaining expressions.

Using the COALESCE Function

The COALESCE function returns the first non-null expression in the list.

Syntax

COALESCE (expr1, expr2, ... exprn) In the syntax:

expr1 returns this expression if it is not null

expr2 returns this expression if the first expression is null and this expression is not null

exprn returns this expression if the preceding expressions are null Note that all expressions must be of the same data type.

NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Using the AVG and SUM Functions You can use the AVG, SUM, MIN, and MAX functions against the columns that can store numeric data. The example in the slide displays the average, highest, lowest, and sum of monthly salaries for all sales representatives Using the MIN and MAX Functions You can use the MAX and MIN functions for numeric, character, and date data types. The example in the slide displays the most junior and most senior employees.

NEW QUESTION 336

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 340

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

You want to generate a report that displays the average list price of product categories where the average list price is less than half the maximum in each category. Which query would give the correct output?

- A. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) < ALL (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products GROUP BY prod_category);
- B. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products GROUP BY prod_category);
- C. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products HAVING avg(prod_list_price) < ALL (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products GROUP BY prod_category);
- D. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products);

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.

<ANY means less than the maximum.

>ANY means more than the minimum.

=ANY is equivalent to IN
Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries
The ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.
>ALL means more than the maximum and
<ALL means less than the minimum.
The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators.

NEW QUESTION 343

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	

The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

Which statement returns the city address and the number of customers in the cities Los Angeles or San Francisco?

- A. SELECT city_address, COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco');
- B. SELECT city_address, COUNT (*) FROMcustomers WHERE city address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco') GROUP BY city_address;
- C. SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id) FROMcustomers WHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco') GROUP BYcity_address, customer_id;
- D. SELECT city_address, COUNT (customer_id) FROM customers GROUP BY city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco');

Answer: B

Explanation:

Not C: The customer ID in the GROUP BY clause is wrong

NEW QUESTION 344

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE gpa > &&value;
```

You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens when you run the statement a second time?

- A. An error is returne
- B. You are prompted to enter a new valu
- C. A report is produced that matches the first report produce
- D. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous valu

Answer: C

Explanation:

use the double-ampersand if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time.

Incorrect Answer: A is not an error

B&& will not prompt user for second time D&& will not ask the user for new value

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 7-13

NEW QUESTION 348

What is true about sequences?

- A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schem
- B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific tabl
- C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all user
- D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain tabl
- E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statement

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 350

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

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

Evaluate the following query:

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 351

What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?

- A. creates a view with constraints
- B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints
- C. creates a view in another schema even if you don't have privileges
- D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist

Answer: D

Explanation:

create a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist.

Incorrect Answer: A the option is not valid B the option is not valid C the option is not valid

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-3

NEW QUESTION 353

You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

```
CUST_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CUST_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)
```

Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?

- A. SELECT * FROM customers
- B. SELECT name, address FROM customers;
- C. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;
- D. SELECT cust_name, cust_address FROM customers;
- E. SELECT cust_id, cust_name, cust_address, cust_phone FROM customers;

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer provides correct list of columns for the output.

Incorrect Answers

A: This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. It is not required to show all columns of the table. Symbol "*" is used in the SELECT command to substitute a list of all columns of the table.

B: This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. There are not NAME and ADDRESS columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

C: This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. There are not ID, NAME, ADDRESS or PHONE columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

E: This answer does not provide correct list of columns for the output. It is not required to show all columns of the table.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 20-24

Chapter 1: Overview of Oracle Databases

NEW QUESTION 356

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)

A promotional sale is being advertised to the customers in France. Which WHERE clause identifies customers that are located in France?

- A. WHERE lower(country_address) = "france"
- B. WHERE lower(country_address) = 'france'
- C. WHERE lower(country_address) IS 'france'
- D. WHERE lower(country_address) = '%france%'
- E. WHERE lower(country_address) LIKE %france%

Answer: B

Explanation:

WHERE lower(country_address)='france'

Incorrect Answer: Ainvalid use of symbol "" Cinvalid use of IS keyword Dinvalid use of % in condition Einvalid use of condition Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-12

NEW QUESTION 358

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

You need to generate a report that shows all country names, with corresponding customers (if any) and sales details (if any), for all customers.

Which FROM clause gives the required result?

- A. FROM sales JOIN customers USING (cust_id) FULL OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);
- B. FROM sales JOIN customers USING (cust_id) RIGHT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);
- C. FROM customers LEFT OUTER JOIN sales USING (cust_id) RIGHT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);
- D. FROM customers LEFT OUTER JOIN sales USING (cust_id) LEFT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 363

Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?

- A. UNIQUE
- B. NOT NULL
- C. CHECK
- D. PRIMARY KEY
- E. FOREIGN KEY

Answer: B

Explanation:

the NOT NULL constraint can be specified only at the column level, not at the table level.

Incorrect Answer: AUNIQUE can be define at table level CCHECK can be define at table level DPRIMARY KEY can be define at table level EFOREIGN KEY can be define at table level

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-8
New Questions

NEW QUESTION 366

The DBA issues this SQL command:

```
CREATE USER Scott
```

```
IDENTIFIED BY tiger;
```

What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

- A. No privilege
- B. Only the SELECT privileg
- C. Only the CONNECT privileg
- D. All the privileges of a default use

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. They are not added themselves to the user immediately after creation. The DBA needs to grant all privileges explicitly.

Incorrect Answers

B:There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. SELECT privilege needs to be added to the user Scott.

C:There are no privileges for the user Scott at this point. CONNECT privilege needs to be added to the user Scott.

D:There is no default user in Oracle.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 348-351

Chapter 8: User Access in Oracle

NEW QUESTION 367

Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)
FROM dual;
```

Which values are displayed?

- A. 46 and 45
- B. 46 and 45.93
- C. 50 and 45.93
- D. 50 and 45.9
- E. 45 and 45.93
- F. 45.95 and 45.93

Answer: C

Explanation:

ROUND (45.953,-1) will round value to 1 decimal places to the left. TRUNC (45.936,2) will truncate value to 2 decimal The answer will be 50 and 45.93

Incorrect Answers :

- A. Does not meet round and truncate functions
- B. Does not meet round functions
- D. Does not meet truncate functions
- E. Does not meet round functions
- F. Does not meet round functions

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Single-Row functions, p. 3-13

NEW QUESTION 369

You need to create a table named ORDERS that contain four columns:

1.
an ORDER_ID column of number data type
2.
a CUSTOMER_ID column of number data type
3.
an ORDER_STATUS column that contains a character data type
4.
a DATE_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed.

When a row is inserted into the table, if no value is provided when the order was placed, today's date should be used instead.

Which statement accomplishes this?

- A. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
- B. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status VARCHAR2 (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
- E. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status NUMBER (10),date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);
- F. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10),customer_id NUMBER (8),order_status NUMBER (10),date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

Answer: B

Explanation: Requirement that Order_Status should be a character data type

Not E: Order_status must be a character data type. There is also a syntax error.

NEW QUESTION 373

Which best describes an inline view?

- A. a schema object
- B. a sub query that can contain an ORDER BY clause
- C. another name for a view that contains group functions
- D. a sub query that is part of the FROM clause of another query

Answer: D

Explanation:

a sub query that is part of the FROM clause of another query

Incorrect Answer:

A is not a schema object

B sub query can contain GROUP BY clause as well.

C does not necessary contains group functions

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-21

NEW QUESTION 375

What is true about updates through a view?

- A. You cannot update a view with group function
- B. When you update a view group functions are automatically compute
- C. When you update a view only the constraints on the underlying table will be in effect
- D. When you update a view the constraints on the views always override the constraints on the underlying table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 380

You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT_ID column. The table is currently empty. Which statement accomplishes this task?

- A. ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY student_id;
- B. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY student_id;
- D. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);
- E. ALTER TABLE students MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id);

Answer: D

Explanation:

ALTER TABLE table_name

ADD [CONSTRAINT constraint] type (column);

Incorrect Answer:

Awrong syntax

Bwrong syntax

Cwrong syntax

Eno such MODIFY keyword

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-17

NEW QUESTION 384

In which four clauses can a sub query be used? (Choose four.)

- A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
- B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
- C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
- D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
- F. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

Answer: ABDE

Explanation:

A: a sub query is valid on the INTO clause of an INSERT Statement

B: a sub query can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement

D: a sub query can be used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement,

E: a sub query can be used in the SET clauses of an UPDATE statement,

Incorrect Answer:

Csub query cannot be used

F: is incorrect.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 6-5

NEW QUESTION 387

Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?

- A. &
- B. ACCEPT
- C. PROMPT
- D. &&

Answer: D

Explanation:

To reuse the variable without prompting the user each time you can use && substitution variable.

Incorrect Answers

A: This substitution variable will prompt the user each time.

B: ACCEPT is command, not substitution variable. It used to define more accurate or specific prompt or when you want more output to display as the values are defined.

C: PROMPT is part of the ACCEPT command, it is not a variable.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 165-173

Chapter 4: Sub queries

NEW QUESTION 391

What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?

- A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL value
- B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL value
- C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL value
- D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL value
- E. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC_NULL

Answer: A

Explanation: group functions on column ignore NULL values

Incorrect Answer: Bgroup functions on column ignore NULL values Cgroup functions on column ignore NULL values DNVL function can be use for column with NULL values Eno such INC_NULLS keyword

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-12

NEW QUESTION 395

Which SQL statement would you use to remove a view called EMP_DEPT_VU from your schema?

- A. DROP emp_dept_vu;
- B. DELETE emp_dept_vu;
- C. REMOVE emp_dept_vu;
- D. DROP VIEW emp_dept_vu;
- E. DELETE VIEW emp_dept_vu;
- F. REMOVE VIEW emp_dept_vu;

Answer: D

Explanation:

DROP VIEW viewname;

Incorrect Answer: ANot a valid drop view statement BNot a valid drop view statement CNot a valid drop view statement ENot a valid drop view statement FNot a valid drop view statement

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-20

NEW QUESTION 399

Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

The management wants to see a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which query would achieve the required result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 400

A data manipulation language statement ____.

- A. completes a transaction on a table
- B. modifies the structure and data in a table
- C. modifies the data but not the structure of a table
- D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Answer: C

Explanation:

modifies the data but not the structure of a table

Incorrect Answer:

ADML does not complete a transaction

BDDL modifies the structure and data in the table

DDML does not modified table structure.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-3

NEW QUESTION 405

What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

- A. You have too many table

- B. Your tables names are too lon
- C. Your tables have difficult name
- D. You want to work on your own table
- E. You want to use another schema's table
- F. You have too many columns in your table

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Create a synonyms when the names of the tables are too long or the table names are difficult.

NEW QUESTION 406

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: The NUMBER datatype stores fixed and floating-point numbers. Numbers of virtually any magnitude can be stored and are guaranteed portable among different systems operating Oracle, up to 38 digits of precision.

The following numbers can be stored in a NUMBER column:

Positive numbers in the range 1×10^{-130} to $9.99...9 \times 10^{125}$ with up to 38 significant digits Negative numbers from -1×10^{-130} to $9.99...99 \times 10^{125}$ with up to 38 significant digits Zero Positive and negative infinity (generated only by importing from an Oracle Version 5 database)

D: The VARCHAR2 datatype stores variable-length character strings. When you create a table with a VARCHAR2 column, you specify a maximum string length (in bytes or characters) between 1 and 4000 bytes for the VARCHAR2 column. An interval literal specifies a period of time, and Oracle supports two types of interval literals: YEAR_TO_MONTH and DAY TO SECOND. For DAY TO SECOND, you can specify these differences in terms in terms of days, hours, minutes, and seconds. DAY TO SECOND contains a leading field and may contain an optional trailing field. If trailing field is specified it must be less significant than the leading field. For example, INTERVAL MINUTE TO DAY is not valid.

A DAY TO MINUTE interval considers an interval of days to the nearest minute. Reference: Oracle Database Concepts 10g, Native Datatypes

NEW QUESTION 410

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

- A. A table name can be of any lengt
- B. A table can have any number of column
- C. A column that has a DEFAULT value cannot store null value
- D. A table and a view can have the same name in the same schem
- E. A table and a synonym can have the same name in the same schem
- F. The same table name can be used in different schemas in the same databas

Answer: EF

Explanation:

Synonyms Synonyms are database objects that enable you to call a table by another name. You can create synonyms to give an alternative name to a table.

NEW QUESTION 415

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

Explanation:

Datetime Data Types You can use several datetime data types: INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH Stored as an interval of years and months INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND Stored as an interval of days, hours, minutes, and seconds

NEW QUESTION 418

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

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

SUBQUERIES can be used in the SELECT list and in the FROM, WHERE, and HAVING clauses of a query.

A subquery can have any of the usual clauses for selection and projection. The following are required clauses:

A SELECT list

A FROM clause

The following are optional clauses: WHERE GROUP BY HAVING

The subquery (or subqueries) within a statement must be executed before the parent query that calls it, in order that the results of the subquery can be passed to the parent.

NEW QUESTION 423

Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view:

Column Name	Type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

- A. SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu;
- B. SELECT department_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id;
- C. SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
- D. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu WHERE department_id IN (10,20) GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
- E. None of the statements produce an error; all are valid

Answer: E

Explanation: Explanation: None of the statements produce an error. Incorrect Answer: A Statement will not cause error B Statement will not cause error C Statement will not cause error D Statement will not cause error

NEW QUESTION 424

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

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

Each promotion has a duration of at least seven days.

Your manager has asked you to generate a report, which provides the weekly cost for each promotion done to I date.

Which query would achieve the required result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 429

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

- A. finding the remainder of a division
- B. adding a number to a date for a resultant date value
- C. comparing two expressions to check whether they are equal
- D. checking whether a specified character exists in a given string
- E. removing trailing, leading, and embedded characters from a character string

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 434

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMP_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) DEPT_ID NUMBER(2)

Which statement produces the number of different departments that have employees with last name Smith?

- A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- B. SELECT COUNT (dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- C. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept_id)) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
- E. SELECT UNIQUE(dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 437

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

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

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

- A. Display the minimum list price for each product statu
- B. Display all suppliers whose list price is less than 1000.
- C. Display the number of products whose list price is more than the average list pric
- D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have product status as 'obsolete'.
- E. Display all products whose minimum list price is more than the average list price of products and have the status 'orderable'.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 439

You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT_GRADES table.

Which set of statements accomplishes this?

- A. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
- B. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
- C. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3
- D. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
- E. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;

Answer: D

Explanation:

this is the correct solution for the answer. GRANT role_name to users;

Incorrect Answer: Athere is no such MODIFY keyword Binvalid CREATE command, there is no such NEW keyword Cinvalid GRANT command, there is no such ROLE keyword Einvalid GRANT command, there is no such CHANGE keyword

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-10

NEW QUESTION 443

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

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

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

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

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

Which query would give the required result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 446

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMO_NAME and PROMO_END_DATE columns of the PROMOTIONS table, and the required output format.

Question	Exhibit																																
	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>PROMO_NAME</th><th>PROMO_END_DATE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>post promotion #20-243</td><td>19-JUN-99</td></tr> <tr><td>post promotion #20-274</td><td>16-JUL-99</td></tr> <tr><td>TV promotion #12-530</td><td>13-AUG-99</td></tr> <tr><td>post promotion #17-157</td><td>29-JUN-99</td></tr> <tr><td>TV promotion #12-481</td><td>05-JAN-00</td></tr> <tr><td>newspaper promotion #19-4</td><td>16-AUG-98</td></tr> <tr><td>everyday low price</td><td>01-JAN-99</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>PROMO_NAME</th><th>LAST_DAY</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>post promotion #20-243</td><td>Saturday, June 19, 1999</td></tr> <tr><td>post promotion #20-274</td><td>Friday, July 16, 1999</td></tr> <tr><td>TV promotion #12-530</td><td>Tuesday, April 13, 1999</td></tr> <tr><td>post promotion #17-157</td><td>Tuesday, June 29, 1999</td></tr> <tr><td>TV promotion #12-481</td><td>Wednesday, January 05, 2000</td></tr> <tr><td>newspaper promotion #19-4</td><td>Sunday, August 16, 1998</td></tr> <tr><td>everyday low price</td><td>Friday, January 01, 1999</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PROMO_NAME	PROMO_END_DATE	post promotion #20-243	19-JUN-99	post promotion #20-274	16-JUL-99	TV promotion #12-530	13-AUG-99	post promotion #17-157	29-JUN-99	TV promotion #12-481	05-JAN-00	newspaper promotion #19-4	16-AUG-98	everyday low price	01-JAN-99	PROMO_NAME	LAST_DAY	post promotion #20-243	Saturday, June 19, 1999	post promotion #20-274	Friday, July 16, 1999	TV promotion #12-530	Tuesday, April 13, 1999	post promotion #17-157	Tuesday, June 29, 1999	TV promotion #12-481	Wednesday, January 05, 2000	newspaper promotion #19-4	Sunday, August 16, 1998	everyday low price	Friday, January 01, 1999
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Which two queries give the correct result? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT promo_name, TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'Day') ' ', ' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'Month') ' ' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'DD, YYYY') AS last_day FROM promotions;
 B. SELECT promo_name,TO_CHAR (promo_end_date,'fxDay') ' ', ' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'fxMonth') ' ' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'fxDD, YYYY') AS last_day FROM promotions;
 C. SELECT promo_name, TRIM(TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'Day')) ' ', ' TRIM(TO_CHAR (promo_end_date,'Month')) ' ' TRIM(TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'DD, YYYY')) AS last_day FROM promotions;
 D. SELECTpromo_name,TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'fmDay'),' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'fmMonth') ' ' TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'fmDD, YYYY') AS last_day FROM promotions;

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 447

Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS	VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY in the table. You want to find out if any customers' details have been entered more than once using different CUSTNO, by listing all the duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. self-join
 B. subquery
 C. full outer-join with self-join
 D. left outer-join with self-join
 E. right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 452

Which are iSQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. INSERT
 B. UPDATE
 C. SELECT
 D. DESCRIBE
 E. DELETE
 F. RENAME

Answer: D

Explanation:

The only SQL*Plus command in this list : DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL command. This command returns a description of tablename, including all columns in that table, the datatype for each column and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL values.

Incorrect Answer: A INSERT is not a SQL*PLUS command B UPDATE is not a SQL*PLUS command C SELECT is not a SQL*PLUS command E DELETE is not a SQL*PLUS command F RENAME is not a SQL*PLUS command

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 7

NEW QUESTION 455

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT, COMPONENT, and PDT_COMP tables.

PRODUCT		
Name	Null?	Type

PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PDTNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)
COMPONENT		
Name	Null?	Type

COMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
COMPNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)
PDT_COMP		
Name	Null?	Type

PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)

In PRODUCT table, PDTNO is the primary key.
In COMPONENT table, COMPNO is the primary key.
In PDT_COMP table, (PDTNO,COMPNO) is the primary key, PDTNO is the foreign key referencing PDTNO in PRODUCT table and COMPNO is the foreign key referencing the COMPNO in COMPONENT table.
You want to generate a report listing the product names and their corresponding component names, if the component names and product names exist.
Evaluate the following query:
SQL>SELECT pdtno,pdtname, compno,compname FROM product _____ pdt_comp USING (pdtno) _____ component USING(compno)
WHERE compname IS NOT NULL;
Which combination of joins used in the blanks in the above query gives the correct output?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 456

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