1Z0-061 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c SQL Fundamentals

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NEW QUESTION 1
Examine the structure of the sales table:

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

Evaluate the following create table statement:

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

Which two statements are true about the creation of the SALES1 table?

A. The SALES1 table is created with no rows but only a structure.
B. The SALES1 table would have primary key and unique constraints on the specified columns.
C. The SALES1 table would not be created because of the invalid where clause.
D. The SALES1 table would have not null and unique constraints on the specified columns.
E. The SALES1 table would not be created because column-specified names in the select and create table clauses do not match,

Answer: AD

Explanation: A: the WHERE clause 1=2 is false so no rows will be inserted into the new table.
D: The NOT NULL constraints will be included in the new table. There are no UNIQUE constraints.

NEW QUESTION 2
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;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Using the customers table, you need to generate a report that shows 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');
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
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%');
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.
SQL> CREATE TABLE stores (store_id NUMBER(4)CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12, store_address VARCHAR2(20, start_date DATE);
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales (sales_id NUMBER(4)CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4,quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4, CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id)REFERENCES stores(store_id));
You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores
WHERE store_id=900;
The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated
Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 6
You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by
$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.
Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

```
A) SELECT cust_last_name Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
          "New Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

B) SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
              AS New Credit Limit
   FROM customers;

C) SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
              AS "New Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

D) SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
              INITCAP("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
   FROM customers;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation: A column alias:
- Renames a column heading
- Is useful with calculations
- Immediately follows the column name (There can also be the optional AS keyword between the column name and the alias.)
- Requires double quotation marks if it contains spaces or special characters, or if it is case
sensitive.

NEW QUESTION 7
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the costs table.

COSTS

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

```
ORD_NO     ITEM_NO    QTY
------     -------    ------
1          111        10
1          222        20
1          333        30
2          333        30
2          444        40
3          111        40
```

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)
FROM ord_items
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2
GROUP BY item_no;
```

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

A. It gives an error because the having clause should be specified after the group by clause.
B. It gives an error because all the aggregate functions used in the having clause must be specified in the select list.
C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: For the UNION operator the nulls values are not ignored during duplicate checking. Incorrect:
Not A: The UNION operator implicitly sorts the output.
Not D: 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 10
What are distinguishing characteristics of a public synonym rather than a private synonym? (Choose two.)

A. Public synonyms are always visible to all users.
B. Public synonyms can be accessed by name without a schema name qualifier.
C. Public synonyms can be selected from without needing any permissions.
D. Public synonyms can have the same names as tables or views.

Answer: BD

Explanation: Public synonyms are not schema objects and so can only be addressed directly. They can have the same names as schema objects.

NEW QUESTION 10
You want to display 5 percent of the employees with the highest salaries in the EMPLOYEES table.
Which query will generate the required result?

```
A) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

B) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

C) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

D) SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary DESC
   FETCH 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation: FETCH can only be used with FIRST OR NEXT. The syntax is:
FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [integer-literal | ?] {ROW | ROWS} ONLY OFFSET { integer-literal | ? } {ROW | ROWS}

NEW QUESTION 11
View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the employees and departments tables.

EMPLOYEES

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

DEPARTMENTS

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

You want to update 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 iocation_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
-Set the employees' commission in iocation_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

Explanation: Not that employees is used both in the first line (UPDATE employees) and later (FROM employees, departments). This would not cause the correct output. Instead aliases should be use.
The following would be the correct query: UPDATE employees a
SET department_id =
(SELECT department_id FROM departments
WHERE location_id = '2100'), (salary, commission_pct) =

(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission_pct) FROM employees b
WHERE a.department_id = b.department_id)
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2900 OR location_id = 2700);

NEW QUESTION 15
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the promotions table.

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17
View the Exhibit for the structure of the student and faculty tables.

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


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

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

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
View the Exhibit and evaluate the structure and data in the CUST_STATUS table.

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

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

You issue the following SQL statement:
```
SQL> SELECT custno, NVL2(NULLIF(amt_spent, credit_limit), 0, 1000)"BONUS"
      FROM cust_status;
```

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The NULLIF Function
The NULLIF function tests two terms for equality. If they are equal the function returns a null, else it returns the first of the two terms tested.
The NULLIF function takes two mandatory parameters of any data type. The syntax is
NULLIF(ifunequal, comparison_term), where the parameters ifunequal and comparison_term are compared. If they are identical, then NULL is returned. If they differ, the ifunequal parameter is returned.

NEW QUESTION 23
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 24
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
Using the customers table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.
Which query would give the required result?

```
A) SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
       AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

B) SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
       AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

C) SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || '  ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50
       AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;

D) SELECT cust_income_level ||' '|| cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"
   FROM customers;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation: Duplicate Rows
Unless you indicate otherwise, SQL displays the results of a query without eliminating the duplicate rows.
To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword.
You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier. The DISTINCT qualifier affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns.

NEW QUESTION 30
There is a simple view SCOTT.DEPT_VIEW on the table SCOTT.DEPT. This insert fails with an error:
SQL> insert into dept_view values('SUPPORT','OXFORD'); insert into dept_view values('SUPPORT','OXFORD')
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01400: cannot insert NULL into ("SCOTT"."DEPT"."DEPTNO")
What might be the problem?

A. The INSERT violates a constraint on the detail table.
B. The INSERT violates a constraint on the view.
C. The view was created as WITH READ ONLY.
D. The view was created as WITH CHECK OPTION.

Answer: A

Explanation: B is incorrect because constraints are enforced on detail tables, not on views. C and D are incorrect because the error message would be different.

NEW QUESTION 34
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?

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 39
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 two statements are true regarding the creation and storage of data in the above table structure?

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 values.
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 seconds

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 42
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BD

Explanation: B: Any number of rows can include nulls for columns without NOT NULL constraints because nulls are not considered equal to anything.
D: Constraints can be added, dropped, enabled, disabled, or validated. DISABLE allows incoming data, regardless of whether it conforms to the constraint
Incorrect:
Not A: The relational model permits the value of foreign keys either to match the referenced primary or unique key value, or be null.

NEW QUESTION 45
You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

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

Answer: ABF

Explanation: A: If a user issues a DDL (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP) or DCL (GRANT or REVOKE) command, the transaction in progress (if any) will be committed.

B: Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects, such as indexes and constraints. F: The DROP TABLE statement moves a table or object table to the recycle bin.
Incorrect:
Not B: In general sequences used in the table would not by affected when the table is dropped.
Not D: Unless you specify the PURGE clause, the DROP TABLE statement does not result in space being released back to the tablespace for use by other objects, and the space continues to count toward the user's space quota.
Not E: Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects and removes object privileges on the table. If you want to re-create the table, then you must regrant object privileges on the table, re-create the indexes, integrity constraints, and triggers for the table, and respecify its storage parameters.

NEW QUESTION 46
Consider these three statements:
create synonym s1 for employees; create public synonym s1 for departments; select * from s1;
Which of the following statements is correct?

A. The second statement will fail because an object S1 already exists.
B. The third statement will show the contents of EMPLOYEES.
C. The third statement will show the contents of DEPARTMENTS.
D. The third statement will show the contents of the table S1, if such a table exists in the current schema.

Answer: B

Explanation: The order of priority is to search the schema namespace before the public namespace, so it will be the private synonym (to EMPLOYEES) that will be found.

NEW QUESTION 51
The following parameter are set for your Oracle 12c database instance:
OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=FALSE OPTIMIZER_USE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES=TRUE
You want to manage the SQL plan evolution task manually. Examine the following steps:
1. Set the evolve task parameters.
2. Create the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
3. Implement the recommendations in the task by using the DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK function.
4. Execute the evolve task by using the DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK function.
5. Report the task outcome by using the DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK function. Identify the correct sequence of steps:

A. 2, 4, 5
B. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D. 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
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.

```
PROMO_NAME                         PROMO_END_DATE
-----------------------------      --------------------
post promotion #20-343             19-JUN-99
post promotion #20-274             16-JUL-99
TV promotion #12-530               13-APR-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


OUTPUT
-------

PROMO_NAME                   LAST_DAY
-----------------------      -------------------------------
post promotion #20-343       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
```

Which two queries give the correct result?

```
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) SELECT promo_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;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 57
A sequence is created as follows: create sequence seq1 maxvalue 50;
If the current value is already 50, when you attempt to select SEQ1.NEXTVAL what will happen?

A. The sequence will cycle and issue 0.
B. The sequence will cycle and issue 1.
C. The sequence will reissue 50.
D. There will be an error.

Answer: D

Explanation: The default is NOCYCLE, and the sequence cannot advance further.

NEW QUESTION 61
View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the products, sales, and customers tables.

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_MARITIAL_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)

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 need to generate a report that gives details of the customer's last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for a customers in 'Tokyo'.
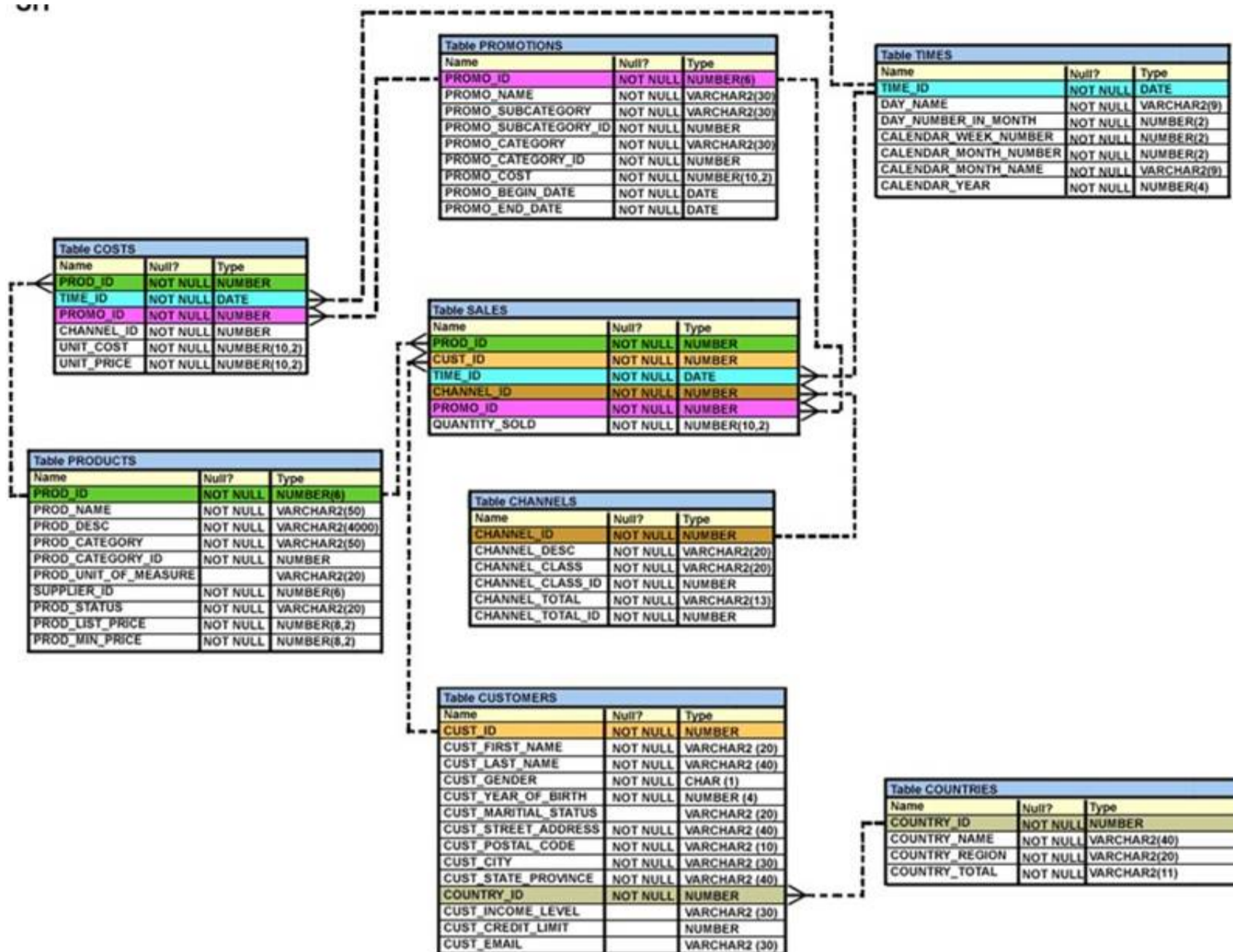Which two queries give the required result?

```
A) SELECT c.cust_last_name,p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM sales s JOIN products p
   USING(prod_id)
   JOIN customers c
   USING(cust_id)
   WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';

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

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

D) SELECT c.cust_id,c.cust_last_name,p.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM products p JOIN sales s
   USING(prod_id)
   JOIN customers c
   USING(cust_id)
   WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 65
View the Exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables.

Table PROMOTIONS

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

Table TIMES

Name	Null?	Type
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
DAY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Table COSTS

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

Table 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 CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

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_MARITIAL_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)

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(11)

You want to delete rows from the sales table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the promotions table has either blowout sale of everyday low prices as values. Which three delete statements are valid?

```
A) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
   AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');

B) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
   OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');

C) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale'
                     OR promo_name = 'everyday low price');

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 68

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

```
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
```

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?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69
View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the 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)

Which two SQL statements would give the same output?

```
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;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: AC

Explanation: INTERSECT and JOIN works on comparable columns.

NEW QUESTION 72
Study this view creation statement:
create view dept30 as select department_id,employee_id,last_name from employees where department_id=30 with check option;
What might make the following statement fail? (Choose the best answer.) update dept30 set department_id=10 where employee_id=114;

A. Unless specified otherwise, views will be created as WITH READ ONLY.
B. The view is too complex to allow DML operations.
C. The WITH CHECK OPTION will reject any statement that changes the DEPARTMENT_ID.
D. The statement will succeed.

Answer: C

Explanation: INCORRECT: A, B, and D are incorrect. A is incorrect because views are, by default, created read-write. B is incorrect because the view is a simple view. D is incorrect because the statement cannot succeed because the CHECK option will reject it.

NEW QUESTION 76
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 81
Examine the structure of the orders table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: The correct code would be:
SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date, 'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'rr');

NEW QUESTION 84
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 85
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the promotions table.

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

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.
You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the post category that were launched before January 1, 2000.
Which SQL statement would you use?

```
A) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_category = 'post' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-00';

B) SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
   FROM promotions
   WHERE promo_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';
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87
You want to create a table employees in which the values of columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

```
A) CREATE TABLE employees(
   employee_id NUMBER,
   login_id NUMBER,
   employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
   hire_date DATE,
   CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));

B) CREATE TABLE employees(
   employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
   login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
   employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
   hire_date DATE);

C) CREATE TABLE employees(
   employee_id NUMBER,
   login_id NUMBER,
   employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
   hire_date DATE,
   CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

D) CREATE TABLE employees(
   employee_id NUMBER,
   login_id NUMBER,
   employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
   hire_date DATE,
   CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id),
   CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));

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

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 88
You create a sequence as follows: create sequence seq1 start with 1;
After selecting from it a few times, you want to reinitialize it to reissue the numbers already generated.
How can you do this?

A. You must drop and re-create the sequence.
B. You can'
C. Under no circumstances can numbers from a sequence be reissued once they have been used.
D. Use the command ALTER SEQUENCE SEQ1 START WITH 1; to reset the next value to 1.
E. Use the command ALTER SEQUENCE SEQ1 CYCLE; to reset the sequence to its starting value.

Answer: A

Explanation: It is not possible to change the next value of a sequence, so you must re-create it.

NEW QUESTION 90
This statement will fail:

create unique bitmap index on employees(department_id,hire_date); Why?

A. Bitmap indexes cannot be unique.
B. The two columns are of different data types.
C. A bitmap index can be on only one column.
D. There is already a B*Tree index on DEPARTMENT_ID.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 93
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries?

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

Answer: 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 94
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
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 99
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	**Null?**	**Type**
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_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 have been asked to produce a report on the customers table showing the customers details sorted in descending order of the city and in the descending order of their income level in each city.
Which query would accomplish this task?

```
A) SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_city desc, cust_income_level DESC;

B) SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_income_level desc, cust_city DESC;

C) SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY (cust_city, cust_income_level) DESC;

D) SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_city, cust_income_level DESC;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101
Study the following exhibit:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus / as sysdba          _ □ ×

SQL> insert into dept(deptno,dname) values (seq1.nextval,'Support');

1 row created.

SQL> select seq1.currval from dual;

    CURRVAL
----------
          3

SQL> rollback;

Rollback complete.

SQL> insert into dept(deptno,dname) values (seq1.nextval,'Support');

1 row created.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

SQL> select seq1.currval from dual;_
```

Assuming that the sequence SEQ1 was created with the option ORDER and INCREMENT BY set to 1, what value will be returned by the final SELECT statement?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. It will depend on whether any other sessions are selecting from the sequence while the statements in the exhibit are being run.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the products table.

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

You need to display product names from the products table that belong to the 'software/other' category with minimum prices as either S2000 or S4000 and no unit of measure.
You issue the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the prod category column is not valid.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 107
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table.

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Restricting Group Results with the HAVING Clause
You use the HAVING clause to specify the groups that are to be displayed, thus further restricting the groups on the basis of aggregate information.
In the syntax, group_condition restricts the groups of rows returned to those groups for which the specified condition is true.
The Oracle server performs the following steps when you use the HAVING clause:
1. Rows are grouped.
2. The group function is applied to the group.
3. The groups that match the criteria in the HAVING clause are displayed.
The HAVING clause can precede the GROUP BY clause, but it is recommended that you place the GROUP BY clause first because it is more logical. Groups are formed and group functions are calculated before the HAVING clause is applied to the groups in the SELECT list.
Note: The WHERE clause restricts rows, whereas the HAVING clause restricts groups.

NEW QUESTION 109
You have created an index with this statement:
create index ename_i on employees(last_name,first_name);
How can you adjust the index to include the employees' birthdays, which is a date type column called DOB?

A. Use ALTER INDEX ENAME_I ADD COLUMN DOB;.
B. You can't do this because of the data type mismatch.
C. You must drop the index and re-create it.
D. This can only be done if the column DOB is NULL in all existing rows.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113
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)

All products have a list price.
You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of $100 have to be applied to all the products.

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

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

A. It produces a syntax error.
B. The result remains unchanged.
C. The total price value would be lower than the correct value.
D. The total price value would be higher than the correct value.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the order by clause?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Character Strings and Dates
Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive. The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

NEW QUESTION 121
You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.
Which query will provide the required result?

```
A) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

B) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;

C) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

D) SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation: The FETCH statement must include WITH TIES.
Incorrect:

Not B: You cannot use ROWS WITH in a FETCH statement.

NEW QUESTION 124
Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: According to the Second Normal Form (2NF) there must be no partial dependencies on a concatenated key.

NEW QUESTION 125
A UNIQUE constraint on a column requires an index.
Which of the following scenarios is correct? (Choose one or more correct answers.)

A. If a UNIQUE index already exists on the column, it will be used.
B. If a NONUNIQUE index already exists it will be used.
C. If a NONUNIQUE index already exists on the column, a UNIQUE index will be created implicitly.
D. If any index exists on the column, there will be an error as Oracle attempts to create another index implicitly.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 126
Examine the structure of the employees table:

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.
You want to display the name, joining date, and manager for all the employees. Newly hired employees are yet to be assigned a department or a manager. For them, 'No Manager' should be displayed in the manager column.
Which SQL query gets the required output?

```
A) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

B) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

C) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

D) SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
   FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m
   ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation: We should use LEFT OUTER JOIN as we want to display employees which have no (have NULL values for) managers.

NEW QUESTION 129

You execute the following commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131
You need to display the date ll-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'.
Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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

B) SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')
   FROM DUAL;

C) SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')
   FROM DUAL;

D) SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth ''of'' Month, Year'))
   FROM DUAL;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation: The '11-oct-2007' is a string not a date. We need to user the TO_DATE function and convert it to a date.

NEW QUESTION 134
You want to create a sales table with the following column specifications and data types:
SALESID: Number STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified
Which statement would create the table?

```
A) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     Itemid NUMBER(4),
     qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

B) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     itemid NUMBER(4),
     QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

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

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation: To specify the default value of payment field you must use DEFAULT 'CASH'. References:

NEW QUESTION 135
You need to display the first names of all customers from the customers table that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.
Which query would give the required output?

```
A) SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
            SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

B) SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>'' AND
            SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

C) SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL  AND
            SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1,-2)='a';

D) SELECT cust_first_name
   FROM customers
   WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
            SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name),-2)='a';
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation: The SUBSTR(string, start position, number of characters) function accepts three parameters and returns a string consisting of the number of characters extracted from the source string, beginning at the specified start position:
substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain

The position at which the first character of the returned string begins. When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1.
When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.
When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string. substring_length
The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters.
SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.
SUBSTR2 uses UCS2 code points. SUBSTR4 uses UCS4 code points. When you do not specify a value for this argument, then the function
The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string,
beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search item begins: instr('http://www.domain.com', '.', 1, 2) = 18

NEW QUESTION 137
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customers table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_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)

NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST_ID, CUST_NAME and CUST_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding
columns in the customers table.
Evaluate the following insert statement:

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Copying Rows from Another Table
Write your INSERT statement with a subquery: Do not use the VALUES clause.
Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery. Inserts all the rows returned by the subquery in the table, sales_reps.

NEW QUESTION 138
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the product, component, and PDT_COMP tables.
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?

```
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)
COMPNO                NOT NULL  NUMBER(3)
```

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 139
Examine the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

```
CUST_TRANS
 Name          Null?            Type
 --------      ---------        -----------
 CUSTNO        NOT NULL         CHAR(2)
 TRANSDATE                      DATE
 TRANSAMT                       NUMBER(6,2)


CUSTNO TRANSDATE        TRANSAMT
------ ------------     ----------
11     01-JAN-07        1000
22     01-FEB-07        2000
33     01-MAR-07        3000
```

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 141
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)

Evaluate the following query:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145
Which statement adds a column called salary to the employees table having 100 rows, which cannot contain null?

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

B) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;

C) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

D) ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
   ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146
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 'active1 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);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

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 147
Consider these three statements:
create view v1 as select department_id,department_name,last_name from departments join employees using (department_id);
select department_name,last_name from v1 where department_id=20; select d.department_name,e.last_name from departments d, employees ewhere
d.department_id=e.department_id and d.department_id=20; The first query will be quicker than the second because:

A. The view has already done the work of joining the tables.
B. The view uses ISO standard join syntax, which is faster than the Oracle join syntax used in the second query.
C. The view is precompiled, so the first query requires less dynamic compilation than the second query.
D. There is no reason for the first query to be quicker.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150
Evaluate the following query:

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

FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

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

Answer: C

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 multi byte, 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 154
You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the customers table.
Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Which two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

```
A) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;

B) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;

C) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

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 159
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the customers table.

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

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

```
A) SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

B) SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

C) SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

D) SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation: NVL Function
Converts a null value to an actual value:
Data types that can be used are date, character, and number. Data types must match:
– NVL(commission_pct, 0)
– NVL(hire_date, '01-JAN-97')
– NVL(job_id, 'No Job Yet')

NEW QUESTION 163
Evaluate the following SQL commands:

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

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

The command to create a table fails. Identify the two reasons for the SQL statement failure?

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

Answer: AC

Explanation: CHECK Constraint
The CHECK constraint defines a condition that each row must satisfy. The condition can use the same constructs as the query conditions, with the following exceptions: References to the CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns
Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV functions Queries that refer to other values in other rows
A single column can have multiple CHECK constraints that refer to the column in its definition.
There is no limit to the number of CHECK constraints that you can define on a column. CHECK constraints can be defined at the column level or table level.
CREATE TABLE employees (...
Salary NUMBER(8, 2) CONSTRAINT emp_salary_min CHECK (salary > 0),
Topic 2, Practice Questions Set 1

NEW QUESTION 165
Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.
The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

NEW QUESTION 169
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 172
Evaluate the following two queries:

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

A. Performance would improve in query 2 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 176
The ORDERS TABLE belongs to the user OE. OE has granted the SELECT privilege on the ORDERS table to the user HR.
Which statement would create a synonym ORD so that HR can execute the following query successfully?
SELECT * FROM ord;

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Creating a Synonym for an Object
To refer to a table that is owned by another user, you need to prefix the table name with the name of the user who created it, followed by a period. Creating a synonym eliminates the need to qualify the object name with the schema and provides you with an alternative name for a table, view, sequence, procedure, or other objects.
This method can be especially useful with lengthy object names, such as views. In the syntax:
PUBLIC Creates a synonym that is accessible to all users synonym Is the name of the synonym to be created object Identifies the object for which the synonym is created Guidelines
The object cannot be contained in a package.
A private synonym name must be distinct from all other objects that are owned by the same user.
If you try to execute the following command (alternative B, issued by OE):

NEW QUESTION 180
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 results.
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 182
See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and ITEMS tables:

SH
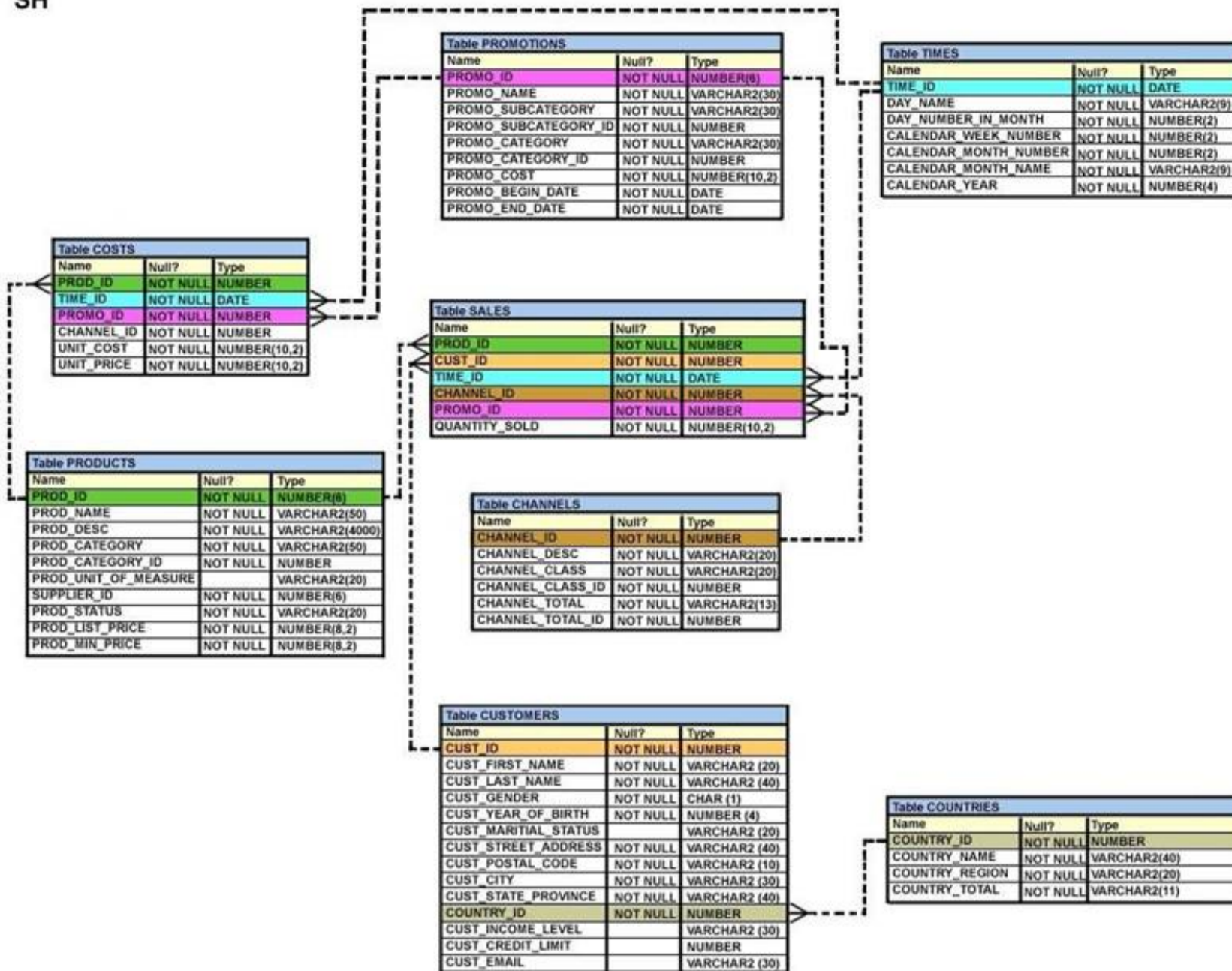
The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.
Evaluate the following the CREATE TABLE command: Exhibit:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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 184
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation: Gaps in the Sequence

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

Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes.

Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables.

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

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

To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement: DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;

NEW QUESTION 189

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 190

Which two statements about sub queries are true? (Choose two.)

A. A sub query should retrieve only one row.
B. A sub query can retrieve zero or more rows.
C. A sub query can be used only in SQL query statements.
D. Sub queries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels.
E. A sub query CANNOT be used in an SQL query statement that uses group functions.
F. When a sub query is used with an inequality comparison operator in the outer SQL statement, the column list in the SELECT clause of the sub query should contain only one column.

Answer: BF

Explanation: sub query can retrieve zero or more rows, sub query is used with an inequality comparison operator in the outer SQL statement, and the column list in the SELECT clause of the sub query should contain only one column.

Incorrect:

A. sub query can retrieve zero or more rows
C. sub query is not SQL query statement
D. sub query can be nested
E. group function can be use with sub query

NEW QUESTION 195

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which INSERT statement is valid?

A. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date)VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith', '01/01/01');
B. INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date)VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith', '01 January 01');
C. INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, Hire_date)VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith', To_date('01/01/01'));
D. INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date)VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith', 01-Jan-01);

Answer: D

Explanation: It is the only statement that has a valid date; all other will result in an error. Answer A is incorrect, syntax error, invalid date format

NEW QUESTION 200

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Enterprise Manager Database Express is available only when the database is open so Enterprise Manager Database Express cannot be used to

start up the database. Other operations that require that the database change state, such as enable or disable ARCHIVELOG mode, are also not available in Enterprise Manager Database Express.

NEW QUESTION 201
Which are /SQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Describe is a valid iSQL*Plus/ SQL*Plus command.
INSERT, UPDATE & DELETE are SQL DML Statements. A SELECT is an ANSI Standard SQL Statement not an iSQL*Plus Statement.
RENAME is a DDL Statement.

NEW QUESTION 205
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 206
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and GRADES tables:

```
CUSTOMERS
 Name                Null?         Type
 ------------------------------------------------
 CUSTNO             NOT NULL      NUMBER(2)
 CUSTNAME                         VARCHAR2(10)
 CUSTADDRESS                      VARCHAR2(20)
 CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                NUMBER(5)


GRADES
 Name                Null?         Type
 ------------------------------------------------
 GRADE              NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(1)
 STARTVAL                         NUMBER(5)
 ENDVAL                           NUMBER(5)
```

You need to display names and grades of customers who have the highest credit limit. Which two SQL statements would accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;
B. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endvalAND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
C. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE cust_credit_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers)AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
D. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers , gradesWHERE cust_credit_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers)AND MAX(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval;

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 207
Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

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:
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 210
Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table: Exhibit:

```
CUST_TRANS
Name          Null?          Type
--------      -------        ---------
CUSTNO        NOT NULL       CHAR(2)
TRANSDATE     DATE
TRANSAMT                     NUMBER(6,2)

CUSTNO    TRANSDATE      TRANSAMT
--------- -------------- --------------
11        01-JAN-07      1000
22        01-FEB-07      2000
33        01-MAR-07      3000
```

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 212
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 work.
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 users.
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 users.
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 role.
E. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the REGISTRAR role to the STUDENT_GRADES object.
F. It creates a role called STUDENT_GRADES, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the UPDATE role to the registrar.

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:
A- the statement does not contain error
B- there is no MODIFY privilege
D- statement does not create 3 users with the role
E- privilege is grant to role then grant to user
F- privilege is grant to role then grant to user

NEW QUESTION 217
You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 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 - TO_DATE ('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
B. SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE ('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 218
You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully. 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

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.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 222
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 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 225
Examine the statement:
Create synonym emp for hr.employees;
What happens when you issue the statement?

A. An error is generated.
B. You will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names.
C. You create a table called employees in the HR schema based on you EMP table.
D. You create an alternative name for the employees table in the HR schema in your own schema.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 230

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 233

Exhibit contains the structure of 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)

Evaluate the following query:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234

Which three statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 239
Examine the structure of the MARKS table: Exhibit:

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

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

A. SELECT student_name, subject1FROM marksWHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
B. SELECT student_name, SUM(subject1)FROM marksWHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';
C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)FROM marksWHERE student_name IS NULL;
D. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1, 0)), MAX(subject1)FROM marksWHEREsubject1 > subject2;

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 240
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

A. USER_CONSTRAINTS
B. USER_OBJECTS
C. ALL_CONSTRAINTS
D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS
E. USER_COLUMNS

Answer: D

Explanation: view the columns associated with the constraint names in the USER_CONS_COLUMNS view.
Incorrect:
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 241
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.

```
PROMOTIONS

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

You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory.
Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsMINUSSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';
B. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsINTERSECTSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';
C. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsMINUSSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount';
D. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsINTERSECTSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount';

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 246
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 250
You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago.
You issue the following command: Exhibit:
PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table.

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

What is the outcome?

A. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.
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 253
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 257
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 employeesSET first_name = 'John'SET last_name = 'Smith'WHERE employee_id = 180;
B. UPDATE employeesSET first_name = 'John',SET last_name = 'Smoth'WHERE employee_id = 180;
C. UPDATE employeeSET first_name = 'John'AND last_name = 'Smith'WHERE employee_id = 180;
D. UPDATE employeeSET first_name = 'John', last_name = 'Smith'WHERE employee_id= 180;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 261
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_MARITIAL_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 262
A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions: 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: 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 :
A- should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
C- answer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
D- answer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
E- answer should have SELECTION, PROJECTION and JOIN.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-6

NEW QUESTION 267
Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

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

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

A. An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause
B. 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 269
You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully. Exhibit:
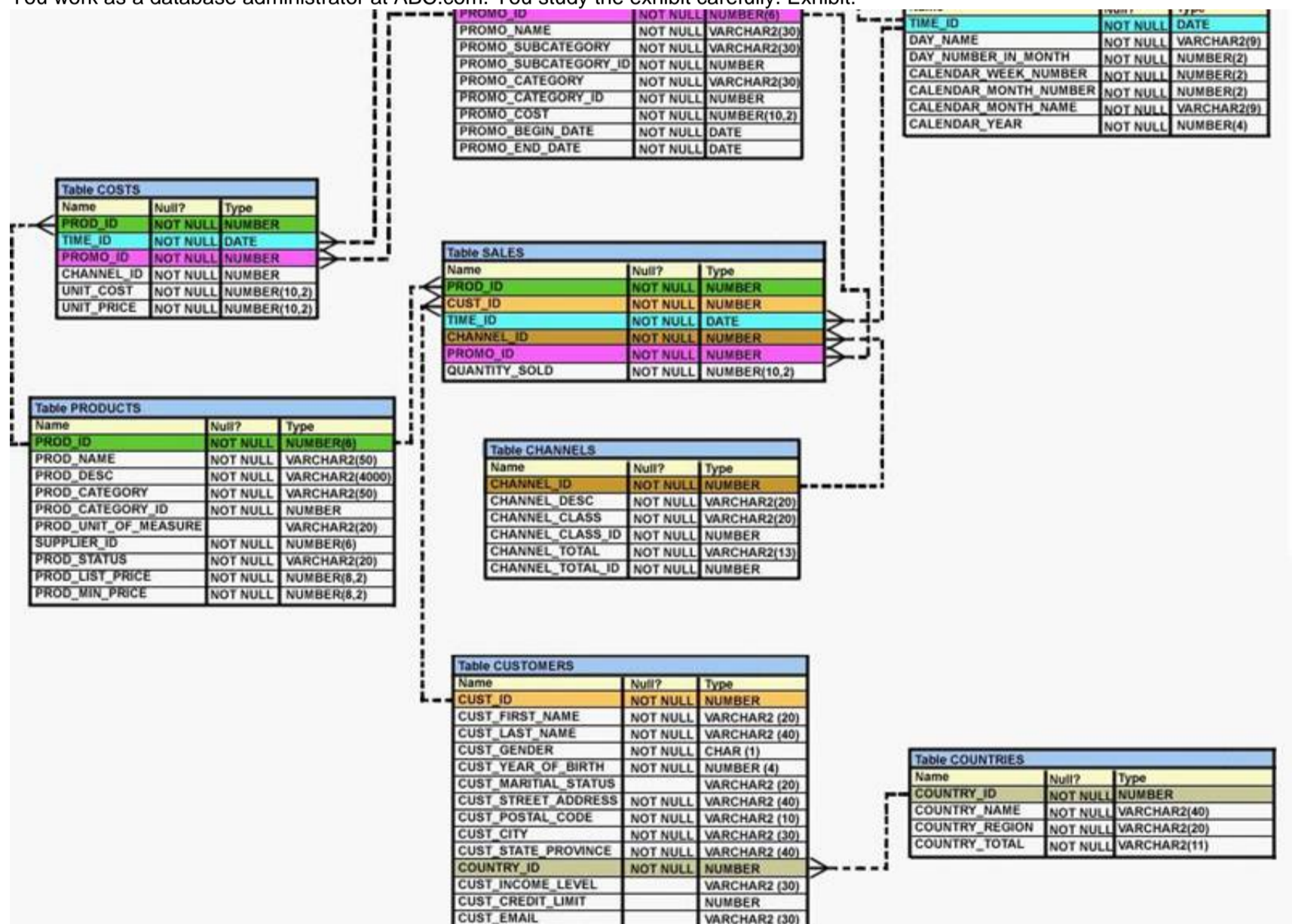
and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables: Evaluate the following SQL statement:
Exhibit:

```
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 270
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
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 271
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 275
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

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

NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
NAME VARCHAR2(60)

Which MERGE statement is valid?

A. MERGE INTO new_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET name = e.first_name ||', '|| e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT value S(e.employee_id, e.first_name||', '||e.last_name);
B. MERGE new_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET name = e.first_name ||', '||

e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
C. MERGE INTO new_employees cUSING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET
D. name = e.first_name ||', '|| e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT value S(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
E. MERGE new_employees c FROM employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET name = e.first_name ||', '||
e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTO new_employees valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);

Answer: A

Explanation: this is the correct MERGE statement syntax
Incorrect
B- it should MERGE INTO table_name
C- it should be WHEN MATCHED THEN
D- it should MERGE INTO table_name
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-29

NEW QUESTION 279
You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully. 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 two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 281
Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the select clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.
C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.
D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameter to an aggregate function.
E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.
F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 285
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 286
You need to display the date 11-Oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'.
Which SQL statement would give the required result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Using the TO_CHAR Function with Dates
TO_CHAR converts a datetime data type to a value of VARCHAR2 data type in the format specified by the format_model. A format model is a character literal that describes the format of datetime stored in a character string. For example, the datetime format model for
the string '11-Nov-1999' is 'DD-Mon-YYYY'. You can use the
TO_CHAR function to convert a date from its default format to the one that you specify. Guidelines
• The format model must be enclosed with single quotation marks and is case-sensitive.
• The format model can include any valid date format element. But be sure to separate the date value from the format model with a comma.
• The names of days and months in the output are automatically padded with blanks.
• To remove padded blanks or to suppress leading zeros, use the fill mode fm element.
Elements of the Date Format Model

DY Three-letter abbreviation of the day of the week DAY Full name of the day of the week
DD Numeric day of the month
MM Two-digit value for the month
MON Three-letter abbreviation of the month MONTH Full name of the month
YYYY Full year in numbers
YEAR Year spelled out (in English)

NEW QUESTION 288
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, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01- JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'OR gpa > 3.;
B. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01- JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'AND gpa gt 3.0;
C. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01- JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'AND gpa > 3.0;
D. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN '01- JAN-2001' AND '31-DEC-2001'OR gpa > 3.0;
E. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end > '01-JAN-2001' OR semester_end < '31-DEC-2001'AND gpa >= 3.0;
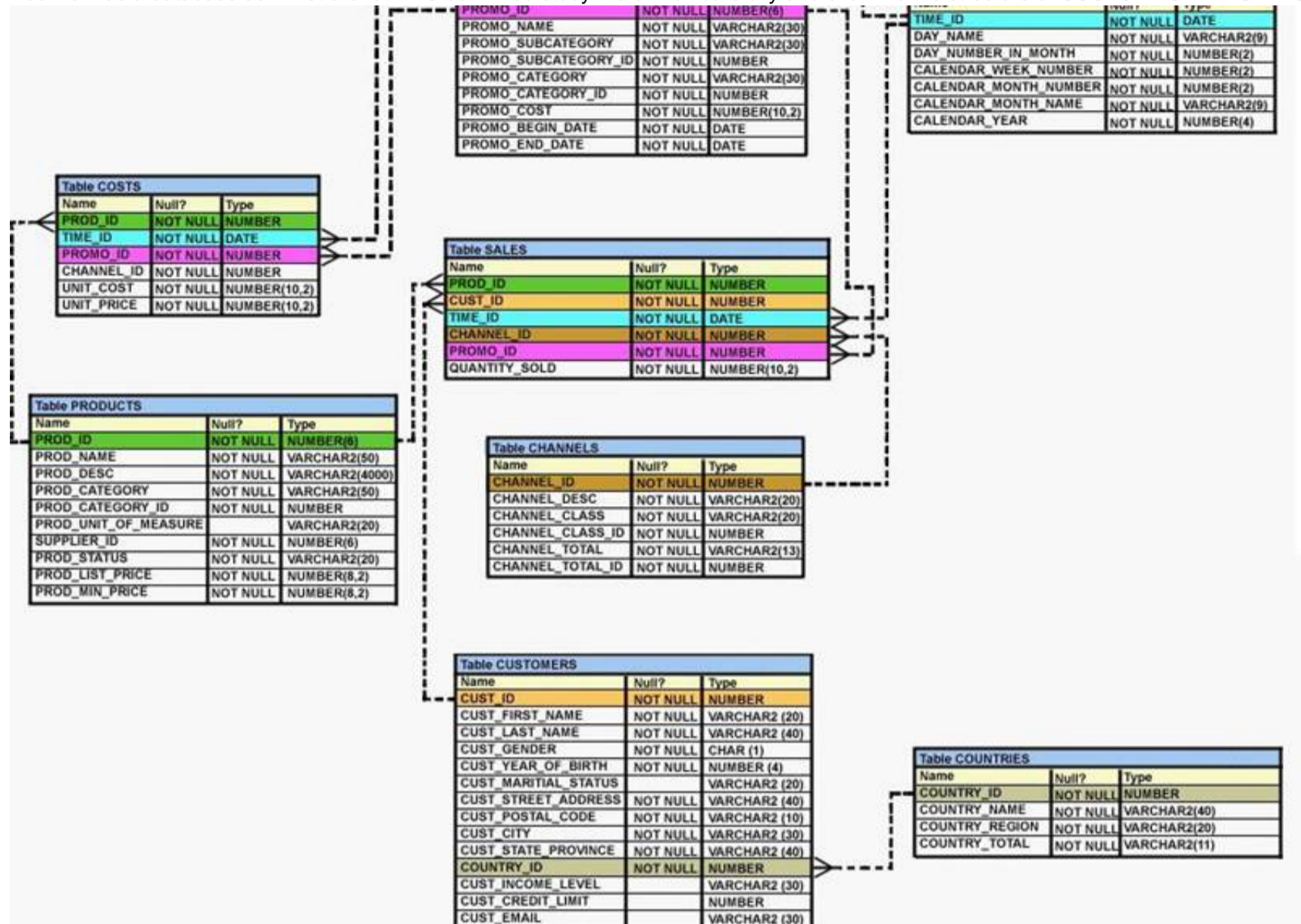
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 290

Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 293
You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables.

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

TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
DAY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Table COSTS

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

Table 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 CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

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_MARITIAL_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)

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(11)

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 execute and restrict modifications to only the column specified in the SELECT statement
B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE 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 the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 297
You created an ORDERS table with the following description: Exhibit:

Name	Null	Type
ORD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
ORD_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORD_AMOUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)

You inserted some rows in the table. After some time, you want to alter the table by creating the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ORD_ID column.
Which statement is true in this scenario?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 300
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 oralias) 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 305
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: SQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.
Incorrect
A- SQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.
C- SQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.
D- SQL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.
F- QL have character, numeric, date, conversion function.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 3-3

NEW QUESTION 306
Which one is a system privilege?

A. SELECT
B. DELETE
C. EXECUTE
D. ALTER TABLE
E. CREATE TABLE

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 308
Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name FROM employees e
JOIN departments d USING (department_id)
WHERE d.department_id NOT IN (10, 40) ORDER BY dept_name;
The statement fails when executed. Which change fixes the error?

A. remove the ORDER BY clause
B. remove the table alias prefix from the WHERE clause
C. remove the table alias from the SELECT clause
D. prefix the column in the USING clause with the table alias
E. prefix the column in the ORDER BY clause with the table alias
F. replace the condition"d.department_id NOT IN (10, 40)"in the WHERE clause with"d.department_id <> 10 AND d.department_id <> 40"

Answer: CE

Explanation: Prefix the column in the ORDER BY Clause would cause the statement to succeed, assuming that the statement failed because the dept_name existed in employee & department tables.
Not C: Removing the alias from the columns in the SELECT clause would cause the Statement to fail if the columns existing in both tables.

Topic 3, Practice Questions Set 2

NEW QUESTION 311
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) HIRE_DATE DATE
NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key NAME VARCHAR2(60)
Which MERGE statement is valid?

A. MERGE INTO new_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
B. MERGE new_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name ||', '|| e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
C. MERGE INTO new_employees c USING employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN EXISTS THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name ||', '|| e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);
D. MERGE new_employees c FROM employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name ||', '|| e.last_name WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT INTO new_employees VALUES (e.employee_id, e.first_name ||', '||e.last_name);

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct statement for MERGE is MERGE INTO table_name
Incorrect
B- Wrong statement with the keyword EXISTS
C- Wrong statement with the keyword EXISTS
D- Wrong statement on the MERGE new_employees
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-29

NEW QUESTION 312
What is true regarding sub queries?

A. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query
B. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query
C. The outer query must return a value to the outer query
D. The inner query returns a value to the outer query
E. The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error

Answer: D

Explanation: The inner query returns a value to the outer query. If the inner query does not return a
value, the outer query does not return a result

NEW QUESTION 317
Which is the valid CREATE [TABLE statement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Schema Object Naming Rules
Every database object has a name. In a SQL statement, you represent the name of an object with a quoted identifier or a nonquoted identifier.
A quoted identifier begins and ends with double quotation marks ("). If you name a schema object using a quoted identifier, then you must use the double quotation

marks whenever you refer to that object.

A nonquoted identifier is not surrounded by any punctuation.

The following list of rules applies to both quoted and nonquoted identifiers unless otherwise indicated:

Names must be from 1 to 30 bytes long with these exceptions: Names of databases are limited to 8 bytes.

Names of database links can be as long as 128 bytes.

If an identifier includes multiple parts separated by periods, then each attribute can be up to 30 bytes long.

Each period separator, as well as any surrounding double quotation marks, counts as one byte. For example, suppose you identify a column like this:

"schema"."table"."column"

Nonquoted identifiers cannot be Oracle Database reserved words (ANSWER D). Quoted

identifiers can be reserved words, although this is not recommended.

Depending on the Oracle product you plan to use to access a database object, names might be further restricted by other product-specific reserved words.

The Oracle SQL language contains other words that have special meanings. These words include datatypes, schema names, function names, the dummy system table DUAL, and keywords (the uppercase words in SQL statements, such as DIMENSION, SEGMENT, ALLOCATE, DISABLE, and so forth). These words are not reserved. However, Oracle uses them internally in specific ways. Therefore, if you use these words as names for objects and object parts, then your SQL statements may be more difficult to read and may lead to unpredictable results.

In particular, do not use words beginning with SYS_ as schema object names, and do not use the names of SQL built-in functions for the names of schema objects or user-defined functions.

You should use ASCII characters in database names, global database names, and database link names, because ASCII characters provide optimal compatibility across different platforms and operating systems.

Nonquoted identifiers must begin with an alphabetic character (ANSWER B - begins with 9) from your database character set. Quoted identifiers can begin with any character. Nonquoted identifiers can contain only alphanumeric characters from your database character set and the underscore (_), dollar sign ($), and pound sign (#). Database links can also contain periods (.) and "at" signs (@). Oracle strongly discourages you from using

$ and # in nonquoted identifiers.

Quoted identifiers can contain any characters and punctuations marks as well as spaces. However, neither quoted nor nonquoted identifiers can contain double quotation marks or the null character (\0).

Within a namespace, no two objects can have the same name.

Nonquoted identifiers are not case sensitive. Oracle interprets them as uppercase. Quoted identifiers are case sensitive. By enclosing names in double quotation marks, you can give the following names to different objects in the same namespace:

employees "employees" "Employees" "EMPLOYEES"

Note that Oracle interprets the following names the same, so they cannot be used for different objects in the same namespace:

employees EMPLOYEES "EMPLOYEES"

Columns in the same table or view cannot have the same name. However, columns in different tables or views can have the same name.

Procedures or functions contained in the same package can have the same name, if their arguments are not of the same number and datatypes. Creating multiple procedures or functions with the same name in the same package with different arguments is called overloading the procedure or function.

NEW QUESTION 321
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 326
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?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 330
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
A- Not a valid drop view statement
B- Not a valid drop view statement
C- Not a valid drop view statement
E- Not a valid drop view statement
F- Not a valid drop view statement
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-20

NEW QUESTION 335
You want to create an ORD_DETAIL table to store details for an order placed having the following business requirement:
1) The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values.
2) The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date.
3) The order amount should not be less than 50.
4) The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped.
5) The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card, or cash on delivery (COD). Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD_DETAIL table?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 340
Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 344
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

Evaluate the query statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C' AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN
1000 AND 3000;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 345
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.)

A. CREATE INDEX ord_idx1ON ord(ord_no);
B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx2ON ord_items(ord_no);
C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx3ON ord_items(item_no);
D. CREATE INDEX ord_idx4ON 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 347
Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table holds a value?

A. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
B. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name IS NOT NULL;
C. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
D. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer_name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn IS NOT NULL;
E. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn NOT NULL;
F. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust_name_nn CHECK customer_name NOT NULL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 352
What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

A. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
B. It is required syntax for object privileges.
C. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
D. It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
E. It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.

Answer: E

Explanation: The GRANT command with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.
Incorrect Answers
A:. The WITH GRANT OPTION does not allow a grantee DBA privileges.
B:. It is not required syntax for object privileges. It is optional clause of GRANT command. C:. GRANT command does not allows privileges on columns of tables.
D:. It is not used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365 Chapter 8: User Access in Oracle

NEW QUESTION 355
View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES table. Which views can have all DML operations performed on it? (Choose all that apply.)

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

A. CREATE VIEW v3AS SELECT * FROM SALESWHERE cust_id = 2034WITH CHECK OPTION;
B. CREATE VIEW v1AS SELECT * FROM SALESWHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365WITH CHECK OPTION;
C. CREATE VIEW v2AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM SALESWHERE time_id<= SYSDATE - 2*365WITH CHECK OPTION;
D. CREATE VIEW v4AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) FROM SALESWHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365GROUP BY prod_id, cust_idWITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: AB

Explanation: Creating a View
You can create a view by embedding a subquery in the CREATE VIEW statement. In the syntax:
CREATE [OR REPLACE] [FORCE|NOFORCE] VIEW view
[(alias[, alias]...)]
AS subquery
[WITH CHECK OPTION [CONSTRAINT constraint]] [WITH READ ONLY [CONSTRAINT constraint]];
OR REPLACE Re-creates the view if it already exists
FORCE Creates the view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist NOFORCE Creates the view only if the base tables exist (This is the default.)
View Is the name of the view alias Specifies names for the expressions selected by the view's query (The number of aliases must match the number of expressions selected by the view.)
subquery Is a complete SELECT statement (You can use aliases for the columns in the SELECT list.)
WITH CHECK OPTION Specifies that only those rows that are accessible to the view can be inserted or updated ANSWER D constraint Is the name assigned to the CHECK OPTION constraint
WITH READ ONLY Ensures that no DML operations can be performed on this view Rules for Performing DML Operations on a View
You cannot add data through a view if the view includes: Group functions
A GROUP BY clause The DISTINCT keyword
The pseudocolumn ROWNUM keyword Columns defined by expressions
NOT NULL columns in the base tables that are not selected by the view – ANSWER C

NEW QUESTION 359
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.'S99.999.99')* .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 364
Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

A. DELETE employees;
B. DESCRIBE employees;
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;
D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;
E. ALTER TABLE employeesSET UNUSED COLUMN sal;
F. Select MAX(sal)FROM employeesWHERE department_id = 20;

Answer: DE

Explanation: D: GRANT is a DML operation which will cause an implicit commit
E: It is important to understand that an implicit COMMIT occurs on the database when a
user exits SQL*Plus or issues a data-definition language (DDL) command such as a CREATE TABLE statement, used to create a database object, or an ALTER

TABLE statement, used to alter a database object.
Incorrect Answers
A:. The DELETE command is data-manipulation language (DML) command and it does not complete a transaction.
B:. The DESCRIBE command is internal SQL*Plus command and it has nothing to do with completion a transaction.
C: ROLLBACK is not used to commit or complete a transaction, it is used to undo a transaction
F:. SELECT command is used to retrieve data. It does not complete a transaction.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 281-282 Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle

NEW QUESTION 365
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
B- Non alphanumeric character such as "*" is discourage 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 367
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.)

A. . SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begiii_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 2 DESC;
B. . SELECT promo_nam
C. promo_begiii_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY promo_name DESC:
D. . SELECT promo_nam
E. promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 1DESC:
F. . SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date "START DATE" FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 371
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. There is only one customer with the cus_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?

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


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

A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (l.'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'. (SELECT customeridFROMcustomersWHERE cust_last_iiame='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600). 1000);
B. . INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mod
C. (SELECT customer idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_iiame='Roberts' ANDredit_limit=600).order_total)VALUES(L'10-mar-2007'. 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000):
D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_i
E. o.order_date.o.order_modex.customer_i
F. o.ordertotalFROM orders
G. customers cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customeridAND c.cust_la$t_name-RoberTs' ANDc.credit_liinit=600)VALUES (L'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'.(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_iiame='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600). 1000);
H. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode.(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_iiame='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600).order_total)VALUES(l.'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'. &customer_i
I. 1000):

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 376
User Mary has a view called EMP_DEPT_LOC_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She has the privilege to create a public synonym, and would like to create a synonym for this view that can be used by all users of the database.
Which SQL statement can Mary use to accomplish that task?

A. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_V
B. ON emp_dept_loc_vu;
C. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL:V
D. FOR mary (emp_dept_loc_vu);
E. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_V
F. FOR emp_dept_loc_vu;
G. CREATE SYNONYM EDL_V
H. ON emp_dept_loc_v
I. FOR EACH USER;
J. CREATE SYNONYM EDL_V
K. FOR EACH USE
L. ON emp_dept_loc_vu;
M. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM EDL_V
N. ON emp_dept_loc_v
O. FOR ALL USERS;

Answer: C

Explanation: The general syntax to create a synonym is:
CREATE [PUBLIC] SYNONYM synonym FOR object;

NEW QUESTION 377
You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) HIRE_DATE DATE
What happens when you execute this DELETE statement? DELETE employees;

A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.
B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can remove existing rows from a table by using the DELETE statement.
DELETE [FROM] table

[WHERE. condition];
Incorrect
A- Statement will not cause error
B- Delete statement will not delete the table structure
D- Statement will not cause error
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-19

NEW QUESTION 382
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 ordersVALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_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_totalFROM orders o, customers cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_idAND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDc.credit_limit=600)VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);
D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), order_total)VALUES(1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 383
Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

A. Binary data up to 4 gigabytes.
B. Character data up to 4 gigabytes.
C. Raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes.
D. Binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes.
E. A hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table.

Answer: E

Explanation: The ROWID datatype stores information related to the disk location of table rows. They also uniquely identify the rows in your table. The ROWID
datatype is stored as a hexadecimal string.
Incorrect Answers
A:. It is not a binary data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string. B:. It is not a character data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
C:. It is not a raw binary data. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
D:. It is not binary data stored in an external file. The ROWID datatype is a hexadecimal string.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 216 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NEW QUESTION 385
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.)

A. SELECT promo_name, promo_costFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category IN ('TV', 'internet') ANDpromo_end_date BETWEEN '15-MAR-00' AND '15-OCT-00';
B. SELECT promo_name, promo_costFROM promotionsWHERE 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_costFROM promotionsWHERE (promo_category BETWEEN 'TV' AND 'internet') AND(promo_end_date IN ('15-MAR-00', '15-OCT-00'));
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_costFROM promotionsWHERE (promo_category = 'TV' OR promo_category ='internet') AND (promo_end_date >='15-MAR-00' ANDpromo_end_date <='15-OCT-00');

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 386
Which statement is true regarding sub queries?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 391
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 394
Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?

A. SELECTTO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DAT
B. FROM dual;

C. SELECTTO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATEFROM dual;
D. SELECTTO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
E. SELECTTO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYfmtHH:HI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 396
Evaluate the following SQL statements: Exhibit:

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

Which is the correct output of the above query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 399
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Which SQL statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

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

A. SELECT promo_i
B. DECODE(NVL(promo_cost.O).promo_cost * 0.25. 100) "Discount"FROM promotions;
C. SELECT promo i
D. DECODE(promo_cos
E. 10000.DECODE(promo_categor
F. 'Gl\ promo_cost * 25. NULL). NULL) "Catcost" FROM promotions;
G. SELECT promo_i
H. DECODE(NULLIF(promo_cos
I. 10000). NUL
J. promo_cost*.25,*N/A') "Catcost"FROM promotions;
K. SELECT promo_i
L. DECODE(promo_cos
M. >10000. 'High'. <10000. 'Low') "Range"FROM promotions;

Answer: AB

Explanation: Note: there are some syntax issues in this question.

NEW QUESTION 404
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: AC

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 406
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 410
Which statement is true regarding the COALESCE function?

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

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 412
The SQL statements executed in a user session as follows:

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

Which two statements describe the 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 417
You need to extract details of those products in the SALES table where the PROD_ID column contains the string '_D123'. Which WHERE clause could be used in the
SELECT statement to get the required output?

A. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'
B. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '\'
C. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '%_'
D. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

Answer: B

Explanation: A naturally occurring underscore character may be escaped (or treated as a regular nonspecial symbol) using the ESCAPE identifier in conjunction with an ESCAPE character. The second example in Figure 3-12 shows the SQL statement that retrieves the JOBS
table records with JOB_ID values equal to SA_MAN and SA_REP and which conforms to the original requirement:
select job_id from jobs
where job_id like 'SA_%' escape '\';

NEW QUESTION 421
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 defined only at the column level. It enforces that a value must be defined for this column such that the column may not be NULL for any row.
Incorrect Answers
A:. The UNIQUE constraint enforces uniqueness on values in the constrained column. It can be defined not only at the column level.
C:. The CHECK constraint enforces that values added to the constrained column must be present in a static list of values permitted for the column.
D:. The PRIMARY KEY constraint stipulates that values in the constrained column(s) must be unique and not NULL. If the primary key applies to multiple columns, then the combination of values in the columns must be unique and not NULL.
E:. The FOREIGN KEY constraint enforces that only values in the primary key of a parent table may be included as values in the constrained column(s) of the child table.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 227-232 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

NEW QUESTION 423
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 426
Which two statements are true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

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

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 429
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 430
The DBA issues this SQL command:
CREATE USER Scott
IDENTIFIED by tiger;
What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

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

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 435
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 437
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 441
EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS data: EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	IT_ADMIN	5000
106	Smith	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Admin
20	Education
30	IT
40	Human Resources

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID.
On the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT_ID is the primary key. Evaluate this UPDATE statement.
UPDATE employees SET mgr_id =
. (SELECT mgr_id
. FROM. employees
. WHERE dept_id=
. (SELECT department_id
. FROM departments
. WHERE department_name = 'Administration')),
. Salary = (SELECT salary
. . FROM employees
. . WHERE emp_name = 'Smith') WHERE job_id = 'IT_ADMIN';
What happens when the statement is executed?

A. The statement executes successfully, leaves the manager ID as the existing value, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.
B. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.
C. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.
D. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the employee name Smith.
E. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT_ADMIN job ID in the EMPLOYEES table.
F. The statement fails because there is no 'Administration' department in the DEPARTMENTS table.

Answer: D

Explanation: '=' is use in the statement and sub query will return more than one row. Employees table has 2 row matching the employee name Smith.
The update statement will fail.
Incorrect Answers :
A- The Update statement will fail no update was done.
B- The update statement will fail no update was done.
C- The update statement will fail no update was done.
E- The update statement will fail but not due to job_it='IT_ADMIN'
F- The update statement will fail but not due to department_id='Administration'
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Sub queries, p. 6-12

NEW QUESTION 444
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 446
The following data exists in the PRODUCTS table:
PROD_ID PROD_LIST_PRICE
-- 123456 152525.99
You issue the following query:
SQL> SELECT RPAD((ROUND(prod_list_price)), 10, '*') FROM products
WHERE prod_id = 123456; What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The LPAD(string, length after padding, padding string) and RPAD(string, length after padding, padding string) functions add a padding string of characters to the left or right of a string until it reaches the specified length after padding.

NEW QUESTION 447
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.
You need to generate a report of all promos from the PROMOTIONS table based on the following conditions:
1. The promo name should not begin with 'T' or 'N'.
2. The promo should cost more than $20000.
3. The promo should have ended after 1st January 2001. Which WHERE clause would give the required result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 449
The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:
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 453
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory. Incorrect:
Not A:Compare Period ADDM
Use this report to perform a high-level comparison of one workload replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture. Only workload replays that contain at least 5 minutes of database time can be compared using this report.

NEW QUESTION 455
View 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 two SQL statements are valid? (Choose two.)

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]).

Topic 4, Practice Questions Set 3

NEW QUESTION 459
The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) JOB_ID VARCHAR2(10)
You want to search for strings that contain 'SA_' in the JOB_ID column. Which SQL statement do you use?

A. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_' ESCAPE '\';
B. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_';
C. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%SA_' ESCAPE "\";
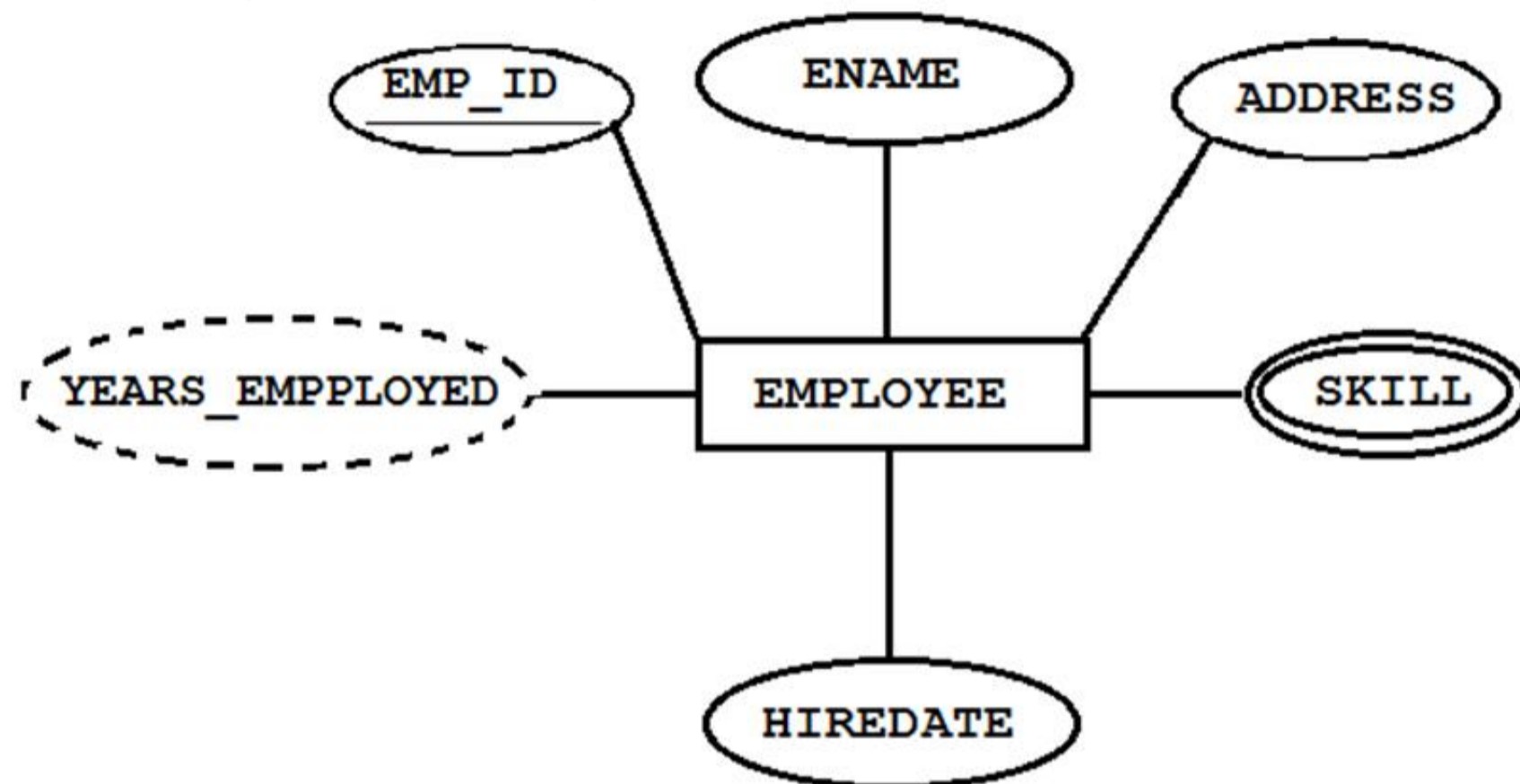D. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = '%SA_';

Answer: A

Explanation: ESCAPE identifier to search for the _ symbol
Incorrect

B- ESCAPE identifier must be use
C- wrong syntax
D- wrong syntax
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-13

NEW QUESTION 463
Examine the following Entity Relationship Model diagram:

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. SKILL is a multi-valued attribute.
B. YEARS_EMPLOYED is a derived attribute.
C. YEARS_EMPLOYED is a key attribute.
D. SKILL is a composite attribute.
E. EMP_ID is a key attribute.
F. EMPLOYEE is a weak entity.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 467
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 format.
B. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
C. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
D. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4, 000 characters.

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 x 10-130 to 9.99...9 x 10125 with up to 38 significant digits Negative numbers from -1 x 10-130 to 9.99...99 x 10125 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. References:

NEW QUESTION 472
What is true about updates through a view?

A. You cannot update a view with group functions.
B. When you update a view group functions are automatically computed.
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 tables.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 474
Examine the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE products (
prod_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT p_ck CHECK (prod_id > 0),
prod_name CHAR(30),
prod_qty NUMBER(6),
CONSTRAINT p_name NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT prod_pk PRIMARY KEY (prod_id));

SQL>CREATE TABLE warehouse (
warehouse_id NUMBER(4),
roomno NUMBER(10) CONSTRAINT r_id CHECK(roomno BETWEEN 101 AND 200),
location VARCHAR2(25),
prod_id NUMBER(3),
CONSTRAINT wr_pr_pk PRIMARY KEY (warehouse_id,prod_id),
CONSTRAINT prod_fk FOREIGN KEY (prod_id) REFERENCES products(prod_id));
```

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

A. Both commands execute successfully.
B. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the NULL constraint is not valid.
C. The second CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the CHECK constraint is not valid.
D. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because CHECK and PRIMARY KEY constraints cannot be used for the same column.
E. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the column PROD_ID cannot be used in the PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Answer: B

Explanation: Defining Constraints
The slide gives the syntax for defining constraints when creating a table. You can create constraints at either the column level or table level. Constraints defined at the column level are included when the column is defined. Table-level constraints are defined at the end of
the table definition and must refer to the column or columns on which the constraint pertains in a set of parentheses. It is mainly the syntax that differentiates the two; otherwise, functionally, a columnlevel constraint is the same as a table-level constraint. NOT NULL constraints must be defined at the column level.
Constraints that apply to more than one column must be defined at the table level.

NEW QUESTION 478
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
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 480
Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE seq1 START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 10
MAXVALUE 200 CYCLE NOCACHE;
The SEQ1 sequence has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:
SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;
What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: But why the answer is not "C" ?
Because you didn't specify the MINVALUE for the sequence. If you check the sequence definition that you created it will have the default value of 1, which it reverts to when cycling.
If you wanted to keep the minimum value you would need to specify it in the sequence creation.
sequence Is the name of the sequence generator
INCREMENT BY n Specifies the interval between sequence numbers, where n is an integer (If this clause is omitted, the sequence increments by 1.)
START WITH n Specifies the first sequence number to be generated (If this clause is omitted, the sequence starts with 1.)
MAXVALUE n Specifies the maximum value the sequence can generate
NOMAXVALUE Specifies a maximum value of 10^{27} for an ascending sequence and -1 for a descending sequence (This is the default option.)
MINVALUE n Specifies the minimum sequence value
NOMINVALUE Specifies a minimum value of 1 for an ascending sequence and $-(10^{26})$ for a descending sequence (This is the default option.)
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 485
Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

A. The table is accessible to all users.
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
A- grant the table privilege to PUBLIC
B- login as sysoper
D- login as DBA or sysdba
E- no such option is allow.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-9

NEW QUESTION 490
The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

Column	Type
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
A- invalid use of symbol ""
C- invalid use of IS keyword
D- invalid use of % in condition
E- invalid use of condition

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-12

NEW QUESTION 493
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 tables.
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 497
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
A- invalid statement
C- inner query return more than one line
D- column maxsal does not exists.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-7

NEW QUESTION 499
The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:
STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12) SEMESTER_END DATE
GPA NUMBER(4, 3)
The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA) sorted from highest grade point average to lowest.
Which statement produces a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?

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

Answer: F

Explanation: Sorted by highest to lowest is DESCENDING order
Incorrect
A- result in ascending order
B- wrong syntax with SORT keyword
C- wrong syntax with SORT keyword
D- default value for ORDER by is in ascending order
E- wrong syntax with SORT keyword
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-22

NEW QUESTION 503
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(*)FRO
B. customersWHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco');
C. SELECT city_address, COUNT (*)FRO
D. customersWHERE city address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco')GROUP BY city_address;
E. SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id)FRO
F. customersWHERE city_address IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Fransisco')GROUP B
G. city_address, customer_id;
H. SELECT city_address, COUNT (customer_id)FROM . customersGROUP 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 504
Which statement is true regarding transactions? (Choose all that apply.)

A. A transaction can consist only of a set of DML and DDL statements.
B. A part or an entire transaction can be undone by using ROLLBACK command.
C. A transaction consists of a set of DML or DCL statements.
D. A part or an entire transaction can be made permanent with a COMMIT.
E. A transaction can consist of only a set of queries or DML or DDL statements.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 505
Examine the structure of the PROMOS table:

Name	Null	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You want to display the list of promo names with the message 'Same Day' for promos that started and ended on the same day.
Which query gives the correct output?

A. SELECT promo_name, NVL(NULLIF(promo_start_date, promo_end_date), 'Same Day') FROM promos;
B. SELECT promo_name, NVL(TRUNC(promo_end_date - promo_start_date), 'Same Day') FROM promos;
C. SELECT promo_name, NVL2(TO_CHAR(TRUNC(promo_end_date-promo_start_date)), NULL, 'Same Day')FROM promos;
D. SELECT promo_name, DECODE((NULLIF(promo_start_date, promo_end_date)), NULL, 'Same day') FROM promos;

Answer: D

Explanation: The NULLIF Function
The NULLIF function tests two terms for equality. If they are equal the function returns a
null, else it returns the first of the two terms tested.
The NULLIF function takes two mandatory parameters of any data type. The syntax is NULLIF(ifunequal,
comparison_term), where the parameters ifunequal and comparison_term are compared. If they are identical, then NULL is returned. If they differ, the ifunequal
parameter is returned ANSWER A - date and String incompatibl;a datatypes for NVL function

The Date TRUNC Function
The date TRUNC function performs a truncation operation on a date value based on a specified date precision format.
The date TRUNC function takes one mandatory and one optional parameter.
Its syntax is TRUNC(source date, [date precision format]). The source date parameter represents any value that can be implicitly converted into a date item. The date precision format parameter specifies the degree of truncation and is optional. If it is absent, the default degree of truncation is day. This means that any time component

NEW QUESTION 506
Which two statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose two.)

A. They can be created on tables and clusters.
B. They can be created on tables and simple views.
C. You can create only one index by using the same columns.
D. You can create more than one index by using the same columns if you specify distinctly different combinations of the columns.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 509
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 513
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: 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 514
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25) LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
B. INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name) VALUES('John', 'Smith');
C. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (1000, 'John', NULL);
D. INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, employee_id) VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith');
E. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id) VALUES (1000);
F. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (1000, 'John', ' ');

Answer: CEF

Explanation: EMPLOYEE_ID is a primary key.
Incorrect
A- EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
B- EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
D= mismatch of field_name with datatype
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-11

NEW QUESTION 518
What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

A. You have too many tables.
B. Your tables names are too long.
C. Your tables have difficult names.

D. You want to work on your own tables.
E. You want to use another schema's tables.
F. You have too many columns in your tables.

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 521
What is the primary difference between the relational database (RDB) and object-oriented database (OODB) models?

A. OODB supports multiple objects in the same database, whereas RDB supports only tables.
B. RDB supports E.
C. Codd's rules, whereas OODB does not support them.
D. OODB incorporates methods with data structure definition, whereas RDB does not allow this.
E. RDB allows the definition of relationships between different tables, whereas OODB does not allow this.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 522
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

You want to generate a report that contains the department IDs and last names of employees ordered by hire date in their respective departments. Employees from one department must appear in a single row.
Which query will provide the required output?

A. SELECT department_id "Dept.",LISTAGG (last_name, ';') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY hire_date)" Employees"FROM employeesGROUP BY department_idORDER BY department_id;
B. SELECT department_id "Dept.",LISTAGG (last_name, ';') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY hire_date)" Employees"FROM employeesGROUP BY department_idORDER BY hire_date;
C. SELECT department_id "Dept.",LISTAGG (last_name, ';') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY hire_date)" Employees")FROM employeesGROUP BY department_idORDER BY hire_date;
D. SELECT department_id "Dept.",LISTAGG (last_name, ';') WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date)" Employees")FROM employeesGROUP BY department_idORDER BY department_id;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 526
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 l 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 527
Which statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 528
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 532
Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (4)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2 (20)

You execute the following command: SQL> ALTER TABLE departments
SET UNUSED (country);
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Synonyms existing om the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created.
B. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed.
C. Views created on the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.
D. Indexes created on the COUNTRY column exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed.
E. A new column, COUNTRY, can be added to the DEPARTMENTS table after executing the command.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 534
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 538
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_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)

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

NEW QUESTION 541
Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE …. DROP COLUMN …. command?

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

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 546
Examine the structure of the PROMOS table:

Name	Null	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE		DATE

You want to generate a report showing promo names and their duration (number of days).
If the PROMO_END_DATE has not been entered, the message 'ONGOING' should be displayed. Which queries give the correct output? (Choose all that apply.)

A. SELECT promo_name, TO_CHAR(NVL(promo_end_date -promo_start_date, 'ONGOING')) FROM promos;
B. SELECT promo_name, COALESCE(TO_CHAR(promo_end_date - promo_start_date), 'ONGOING') FROM promos;
C. SELECT promo_name, NVL(TO_CHAR(promo_end_date -promo_start_date), 'ONGOING') FROM promos;
D. SELECT promo_name, DECODE(promo_end_date-promo_start_date, NULL, 'ONGOING', promo_end_date - promo_start_date) FROM promos;
E. SELECT promo_name, ecode(coalesce(promo_end_date, promo_start_date), null, 'ONGOING', promo_end_date - promo_start_date)FROM promos;

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 551
View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the products and sales tables. Exhibit 1:

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

Exhibit 2:

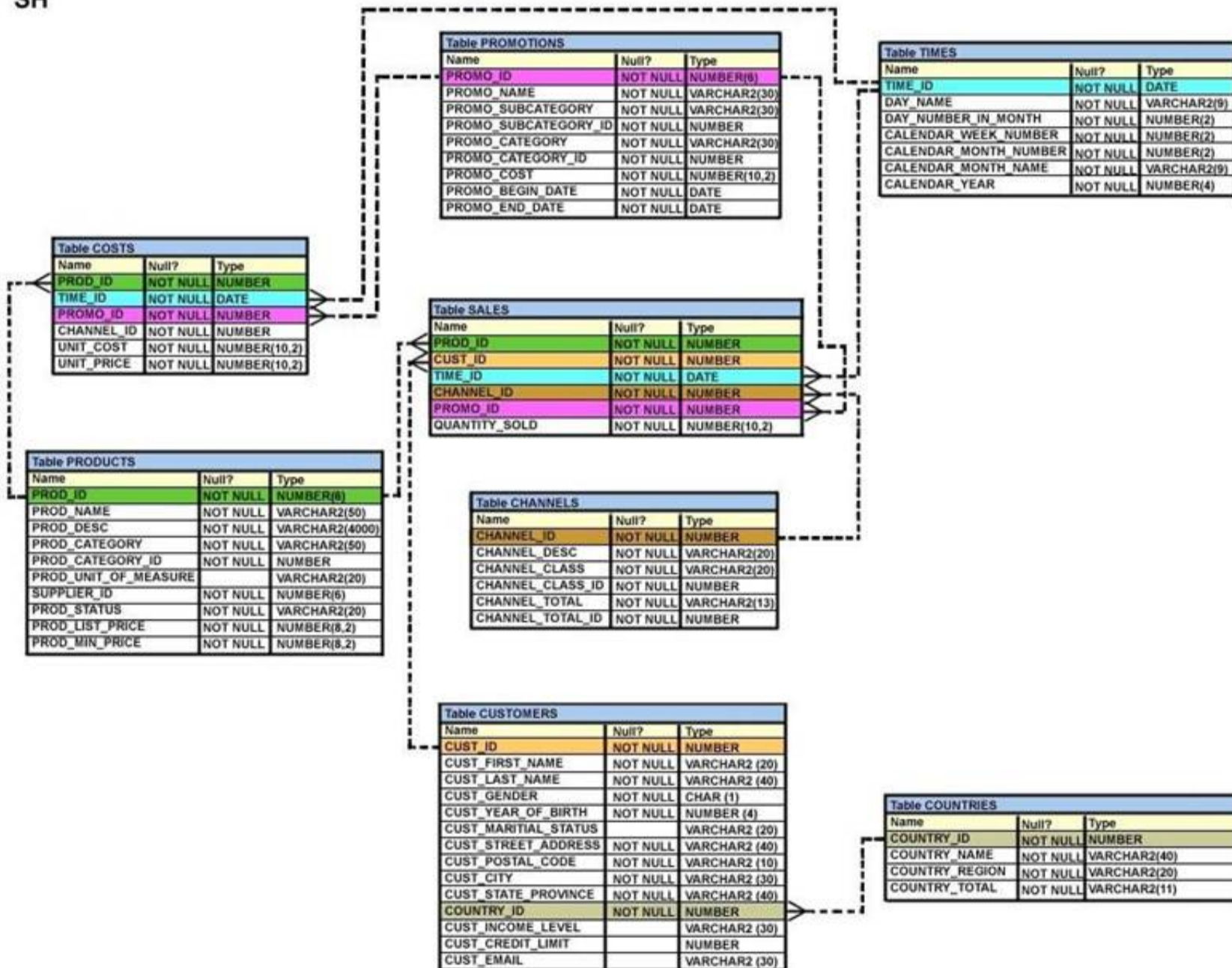| Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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

A. SELECT prod_id FROM productsINTERSECTSELECT prod_id FROM sales;
B. SELECT prod_id FROM productsMINUSSELECT prod_id FROM sales;
C. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;
D. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id <> s.prod_id;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 553
View the exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables.

You issued the following SQL statement to insert a row in the SALES table:
INSERT INTO sales VALUES
(23, 2300, SYSDATE, (SELECT channel_id
FROM channels
WHERE channel_desc='Direct Sales'), 12, 1, 500);
Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above statement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 557
Which two statements are true regarding the DELETE and TRUNCATE commands? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE can be used to remove only rows from only one table at a time.
B. DELETE can be used to remove only rows from multiple tables at a time.
C. DELETE can be used only on a table that is a parent of a referential integrity constraint.
D. DELETE can be used to remove data from specific columns as well as complete rows.
E. DELETE and TRUNCATE can be used on a table that is a parent of a referential integrity constraint having ON DELETE rule.

Answer: AE

Explanation: Transactions, consisting of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE (or even MERGE) commands can be made permanent (with a COMMIT) or reversed (with a ROLLBACK). A TRUNCATE command, like any other DDL command, is immediately permanent: it can never be reversed.
The Transaction Control Statements
A transaction begins implicitly with the first DML statement. There is no command to explicitly start a transaction. The transaction continues through all subsequent DML statements issued by the session. These statements can be against any number of tables: a transaction is not restricted to one table. It terminates (barring any of the events listed in the previous section) when the session issues a COMMIT or ROLLBACK command. The SAVEPOINT command can be used to set markers that will stage the action of a ROLLBACK, but the same transaction remains in progress irrespective of the use of SAVEPOINT
Explicit Transaction Control Statements
You can control the logic of transactions by using the COMMIT, SAVEPOINT, and ROLLBACK statements.
Note: You cannot COMMIT to a SAVEPOINT. SAVEPOINT is not ANSI-standard SQL.

Statement	Description
COMMIT	COMMIT ends the current transaction by making all pending data changes permanent.
SAVEPOINT name	SAVEPOINT name marks a savepoint within the current transaction.
ROLLBACK	ROLLBACK ends the current transaction by discarding all pending data changes.
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT name	ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT rolls back the current transaction to the specified savepoint, thereby discarding any changes and/or savepoints that were created after the savepoint to which you are rolling back. If you omit the TO SAVEPOINT clause, the ROLLBACK statement rolls back the entire transaction. Because savepoints are logical, there is no way to list the savepoints that you have created.

NEW QUESTION 561
The DBA issues this SQL command: CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED by tiger;
What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

A. no privileges
B. only the SELECT privilege
C. only the CONNECT privilege
D. all the privileges of a default user

Answer: A

Explanation: when a user is created, by default no privilege is granted
Incorrect
B- SELECT is not grant
C- CONNECT is not grant
D- default profile is grant by default not privilege.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-6

NEW QUESTION 566
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
A- UNIQUE can be define at table level
C- CHECK can be define at table level
D- PRIMARY KEY can be define at table level
E- FOREIGN KEY can be define at table level

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

NEW QUESTION 567
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
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 572
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
A- no such dear customer column
B- invalid syntax
C- invalid syntax
E- invalid syntax
F- invalid syntax
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-18

NEW QUESTION 574
Examine the statement:
GRANT select, insert, update ON student_grades
TO manager
WITH GRANT OPTION;
Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. MANAGER must be a role.
B. It allows the MANAGER to pass the specified privileges on to other users.
C. It allows the MANAGER to create tables that refer to the STUDENT_GRADES table.
D. It allows the MANAGER to apply all DML statements on the STUDENT_GRADES table.
E. It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, insert into, and update the STUDENT_GRADES table.
F. It allows the MANAGER the ability to select from, delete from, and update the STUDENT_GRADES table.

Answer: BE

Explanation: GRANT ROLE to ROLE/USER
Incorrect
A- Role can be grant to user
C- Create table privilege is not granted
D- Execute privilege is not granted
F- Delete privilege is not granted
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-15

NEW QUESTION 578
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
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 583
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
A- there is no such MODIFY keyword
B-invalid CREATE command, there is no such NEW keyword
C- invalid GRANT command, there is no such ROLE keyword
E- invalid GRANT command, there is no such CHANGE keyword
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-10

NEW QUESTION 584
Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 589
Examine the following query:

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

What is the output of this query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 592
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

```
ORDERS
 Name          Null?     Type
 ---------     --------  ----------------
 ORDER_ID     NOT NULL  NUMBER(12)
 ORDER_DATE             DATE
 CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL  NUMBER(6)
 ORDER_TOTAL           NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS
 Name          Null?     Type
 ------------  --------  --------------
 CUSTOMER_ID  NOT NULL  NUMBER(6)
 CUST_NAME    NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(20)
 CUST_ADDRESS           VARCHAR2(50)
 CREDIT_LIMIT           NUMBER(9,2)
```

Evaluate the following SQL command:
SQL> SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, o.order_total, c.credit_limit FROM orders o JOIN customers c
USING (customer_id)
WHERE o.order_total > c.credit_limit FOR UPDATE
ORDER BY o.order_id;
Which two statements are true regarding the outcome of the above query? (Choose two.)

A. It locks all the rows that satisfy the condition in the statement.
B. It locks only the columns that satisfy the condition in both the tables.
C. The locks are released only when a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued.
D. The locks are released after a DML statement is executed on the locked rows.

Answer: AC

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
SELECTstatement
SELECT employee_id, salary, commission_pct, job_id FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP' FOR UPDATE
ORDER BY employee_id;

NEW QUESTION 593
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 597
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

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

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date.
You issue the following query:

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

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: 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.)

NEW QUESTION 600
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

```
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID        NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID      NUMBER
MANAGER_ID         NUMBER
LAST_NAME          VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENTS
DEPARTMENT_ID      NUMBER
MANAGER_ID         NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME    VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID        NUMBER
```

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
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 603
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 ISERT 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
C- sub query cannot be used F: is incorrect.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 6-5

NEW QUESTION 607
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 results.
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
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 609
Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:
Name . Null . Type

PROD_ID . NOT NULL . NUMBER(3)
PROD_PRICE . VARCHAR2(10) PROD_ID PROD_PRICE
---------------------- 100 $234.55
101 $6, 509.75
102 $1, 234
You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.
Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25, '$99, 999.99')FROM PRICE_LIST;
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25, '$99, 999.00')FROM PRICE_LIST;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '$99, 999.99')* .25, '$99, 999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '$99, 999.99')* .25, '$99, 999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;

Answer: B

Explanation: Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting'$99, 999.00') to convert the number back to char.
Incorrect:
Not C: Use the formatting'$99, 999.00' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.
Note:
* Using the TO_CHAR Function
The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, several formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows: TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]),
The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single
* Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion
Functions
TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1 TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1 TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1 TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

NEW QUESTION 612
View the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

```
INVOICE

Name                Null?          Type
---------------     -----------    -------------
INV_NO              NOT NULL       NUMBER
INV_DATE                           DATE
CUST_NAME           NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CAT                           CHAR(1)
INV_AMT                            NUMBER(8, 2)


INV_NO   INV_DATE     CUST_NAME   CUST_CAT   INV_AMT
------   --------     ---------   --------   ---------
101      15-FEB-08    JAMES       1          255982.55
102      18-MAR-08    SMITH       2          100000.00
```

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

A. inv_amt ='0255982': requires explicit conversion
B. inv_date > '01-02-2008': uses implicit conversion
C. CONCAT (inv_amt, inv_date): requires explicit conversion
D. inv_date = '15-february-2008': uses implicit conversion
E. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110': uses implicit conversion

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 613
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 618
......

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