

QUESTION: 1

See the Exhibit:

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 2

See the 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 promotions

SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100

WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'yyyy')>'2000';

B. SELECT promo_begin_date

FROM promotions

WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'mon dd yy')='jul 01 98';

C. UPDATE promotions

SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100

WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE(SUBSTR('01-JAN-200',8));

D. SELECT

TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'dd/month')

FROM promotions

WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98',TO_DATE('JUL 01 98')));

Answer: A,B**QUESTION: 3**

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

A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table

B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database

C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated

D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement

E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 4

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 5

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

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

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION: 6

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

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

Which is the correct output of the above query?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 7

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

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

Answer: A,B,F

QUESTION: 8

See the Exhibit:

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

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 9

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

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 10

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 11

See the Exhibit:

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

D. It shows products that have a cost recorded irrespective of sales

Answer: C

QUESTION: 12

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

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

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 13

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 14

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

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

Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION: 15

See the Exhibit:

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

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

Answer: B**QUESTION: 16**

See the Exhibit:

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

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 SQL 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

QUESTION: 17

See the Exhibit:

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

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)

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 18

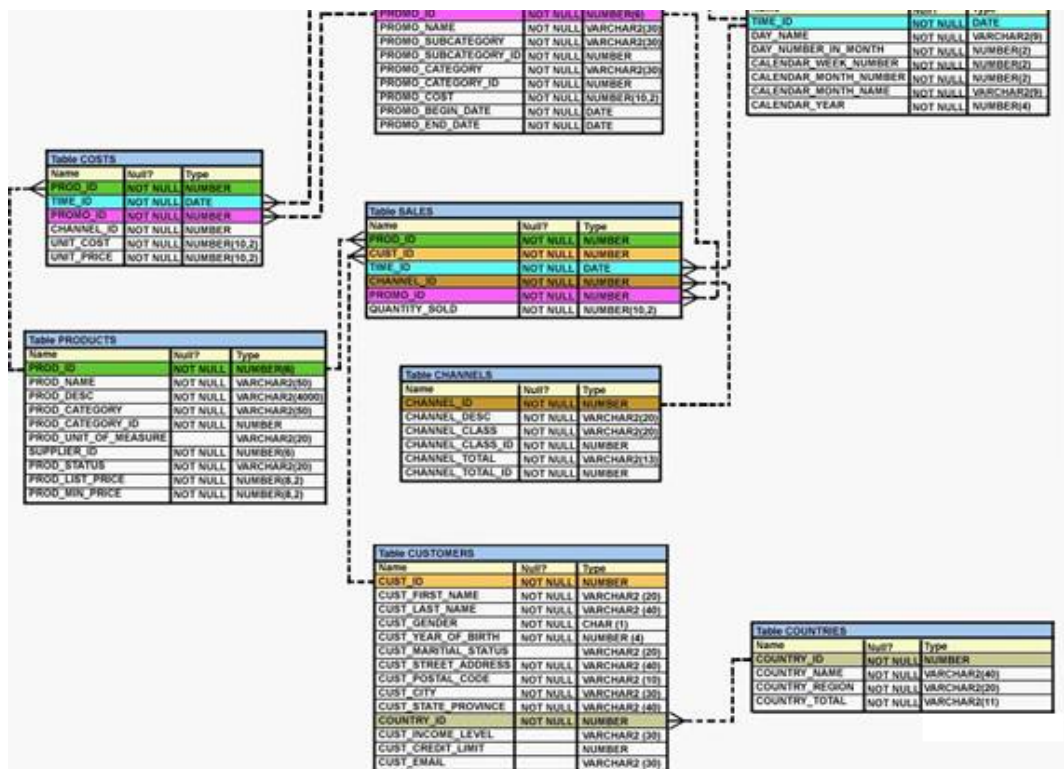
You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Which two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

- 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;

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 19

See the Exhibit:



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

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


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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 20

See the Exhibit:

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

QUESTION: 21

See the Exhibit:

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(8,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

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

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


```
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600),order_total)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','direct',&customer_id,1000);
```

Answer: A

QUESTION: 22

Evaluate the following SQL query;

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND( 158.00 , 1) , 1 )
      FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 23

See the 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

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date

FROM promotions
 WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_begin_date)
 FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';
 B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions
 WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions)
 WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';
 C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions
 WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';
 D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
 FROM promotions
 WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';

Answer: C

QUESTION: 24

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 25

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

QUESTION: 26

See the Exhibit:

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 27

See the Exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 28

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

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 29

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 30

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 31

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

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

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION: 32

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 33

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

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

Answer: D,E

QUESTION: 34

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

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

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION: 35

See the Exhibit:

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

QUESTION: 36

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

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

Answer: A,D,E

QUESTION: 37

See the Exhibit:

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

Examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table: Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 38

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

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 39

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 40

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

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

Answer: D,E

QUESTION: 41

See the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

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

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

- A. SELECT NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE,1),SYSDATE)
FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE,SYSDATE))
FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),'Ongoing')
FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date)),'Ongoing')
FROM programs;

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 42

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

QUESTION: 43

See the exhibit:

CUSTOMERS

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

Evaluate the following query:

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

The above query produces an error on execution. What is the reason for the error?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 44

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 45

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 46

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

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

Answer: A,B,F

QUESTION: 47

The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure:

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

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

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

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 48

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

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	A10	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B10	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 49

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

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

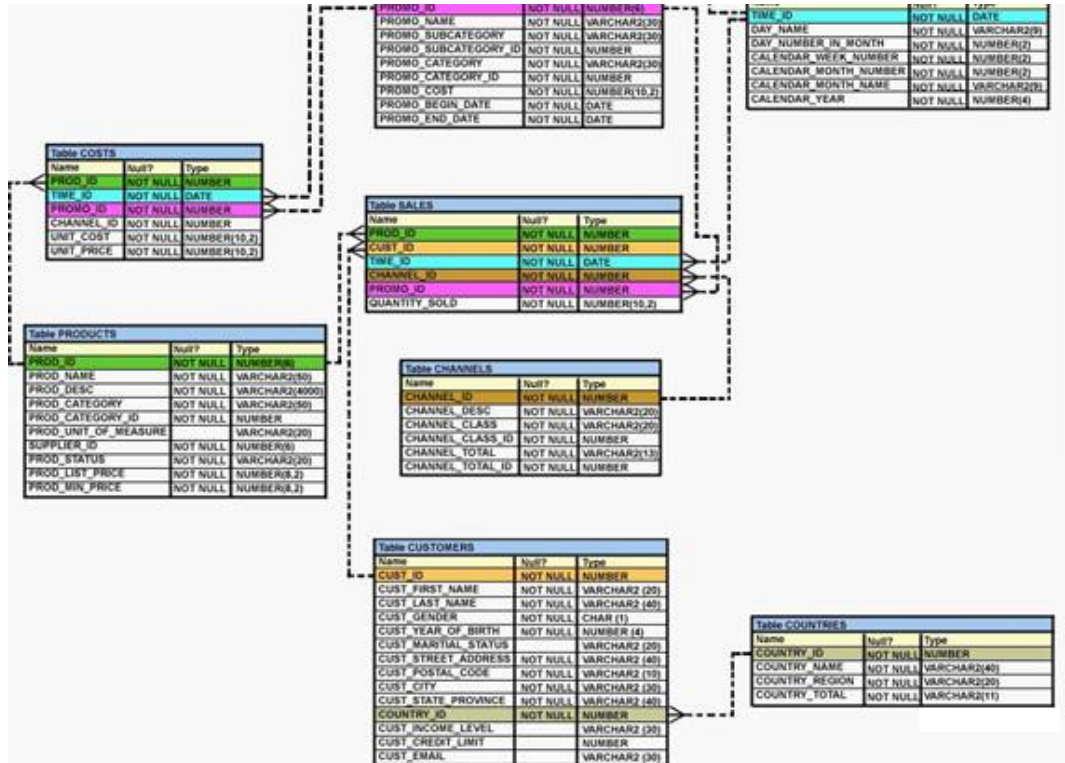
PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table. What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 50

See the Exhibit:



and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS AND SALES tables:

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 51

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

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

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

You issue the following SQL statements:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 52

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 = 3000 OR
      cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 53

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

QUESTION: 54

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
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.

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

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 55

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 56

See the Exhibit:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 57

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 58

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

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

Answer: A,B,C

QUESTION: 59

See the exhibit:

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)

Exhibit 3:

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

Examine the structures of the PRODUCTS, SALES AND CUSTOMERS table.

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

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

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 60

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 61

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table:

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

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

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

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 62

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 63

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 64

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 SYNONY ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator

Answer: D

QUESTION: 65

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

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

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION: 66

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 all products in the table
- C. It shown the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table
- D. It shown the names of all products whose list price is less than the maximum list price

Answer: C

QUESTION: 67

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
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.

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

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 68

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

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 69

The PRODUCTS table has the following structure:

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

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 70

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

The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date The order amount should not be less than 50 The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card or cash on delivery (COD) Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD_DETAIL table?

A. CREATE TABLE ord_details

```
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_nn NOT NULL, ord_date DATE
DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord_amount NUMBER(5,2) CONSTRAINT
ord_amount_min CHECK (ord_amount > 50), ord_status VARCHAR2(15)
CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shopped','Not Shipped'))
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk CHECK (ord_pay_mode
IN ('Cheque','Credit Card','Cash On Delivery')));
```

B. CREATE TABLE ord_details

```
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_uk UNIQUE NOT NULL, ord_date DATE
DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord_amount NUMBER(5,2) CONSTRAINT
ord_amount_min CHECK (ord_amount > 50), ord_status VARCHAR2(15)
CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shopped','Not Shipped'))
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk CHECK (ord_pay_mode
IN ('Cheque','Credit Card','Cash On Delivery')));
```

C. CREATE TABLE ord_details

```
(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, ord_date DATE
DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord_amount NUMBER(5,2) CONSTRAINT
ord_amount_min CHECK (ord_amount > 50), ord_status VARCHAR2(15)
CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shopped','Not Shipped'))
ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk CHECK (ord_pay_mode
IN ('Cheque','Credit Card','Cash On Delivery')));
```

D. CREATE TABLE ord_details

```
(ord_id NUMBER(2) ,
ord_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE, ord_amount NUMBER(5,2)
CONSTRAINT ord_amount_min CHECK (ord_amount > 50), ord_status
VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chk CHECK (ord_status IN ('Shopped','Not
Shipped')) ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chk CHECK
(ord_pay_mode IN ('Cheque','Credit Card','Cash On Delivery')));
```

Answer: C

QUESTION: 71

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

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

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 72

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 to be the same

Answer: B

QUESTION: 73

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

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 74

You created an ORDERS table with the following description:

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

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

- A. You cannot have two constraints on one column
- B. You cannot add a primary key constraint if data exists in the column

- C. The primary key constraint can be created only at the time of table creation
 D. You can add the primary key constraint even if data exists, provided that there are no duplicate values

Answer: D

QUESTION: 75

You need to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns in the table has the following requirements: You want a column in the table to store the duration of the credit period. The data in the column should be stored in a format such that it can be easily added and subtracted with DATE data type without using conversion. The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days; the interest has to be calculated for the number of days an individual has taken a credit for. Which data type would you use for such a column in the table?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 76

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

Exhibit1:

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)

Exhibit 3:

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

You issue the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 77

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 to be the same

Answer: B

QUESTION: 78

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

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

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

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 79

See the Exhibit:

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

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

A. UPDATE customers

```
SET cust_income_level = (SELECT cust_income_level
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id = 2560),
cust_credit_limit = (SELECT cust_credit_limit
FROM customers WHERE cust_id = 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;
```

B. UPDATE customers

```
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id = 2560 OR cust_id = 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;
```

C. UPDATE customers

```
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id IN (2560, 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;
```

D. UPDATE customers

```
SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT
cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id = 2560 AND cust_id = 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;
```

Answer: A

QUESTION: 80

You created an ORDERS table with the following description:

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

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

Which statement is true in this scenario?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 81

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD table:

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

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

```

CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;

SELECT ord_seq.nextval
FROM dual;

INSERT INTO ord
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007',101);

UPDATE ord
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
WHERE cust_id =101;

```

What would be the outcome of the above statements?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 82

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

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

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

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 83

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 84

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 85

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

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

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 86

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

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

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 87

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 88

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

Exhibit1:

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)

Exhibit 3:

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

You issue the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 89

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

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

Using the PROMOTIONS table you need to find out the 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_cost
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category IN ('TV','internet') AND promo_end_date BETWEEN '15-MAR-00' AND '15-OCT-00';
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost
FROM promotions

WHERE promo_category = 'TV' OR promo_category ='internet'AND promo_end_date >= '15-MAR-00' OR promo_end_date <='15-OCT-00';

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost

FROM promotions WHERE (promo_category BETWEEN 'TV' AND'internet') AND (promo_end_date IN ('15-MAR-00' AND '15-OCT-00'));

D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost

FROM promotions WHERE (promo_category = 'TV' OR promo_category ='internet') AND

(promo_end_date >= '15-MAR-00' AND promo_end_date <='15-OCT-00');

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 90

See the 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 promotions

SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100

WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'yyyy') > '2000';

B. SELECT promo_begin_date

FROM promotions

WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'mon dd yy')='jul 01 98';

C. UPDATE promotions

SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100

WHERE promo_end_date, > TO_DATE(SUBSTR('01-JAN-2000',8));

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'dd/month')

FROM promotions

WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98'), TO_DATE('JUL 01 98'));

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 91

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

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

Evaluate the following the CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition
- 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 column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match
- 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

QUESTION: 92

See the Exhibit:

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 93

See the Exhibit:

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

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

[illegible]

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 94

Here is 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

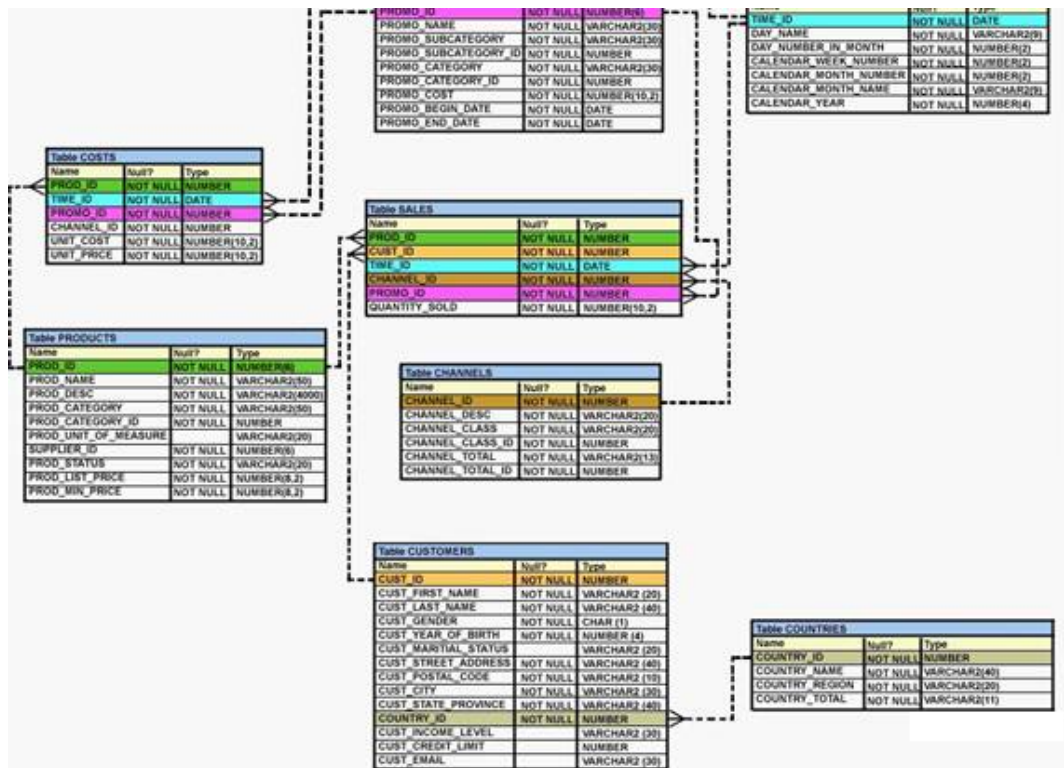
Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mm-rr in the CUST_TRANS table.
Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- 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 transmit > 2000;

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION: 95

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables:



You want to delete rows from the SALES table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the PROMOTIONS table has either blowout sale or everyday low price as values. Which DELETE statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

- 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'));

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION: 96

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

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

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION: 97

See the Exhibit:

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

Examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table:

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 98

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 99

Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 100

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

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

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 101

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

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

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

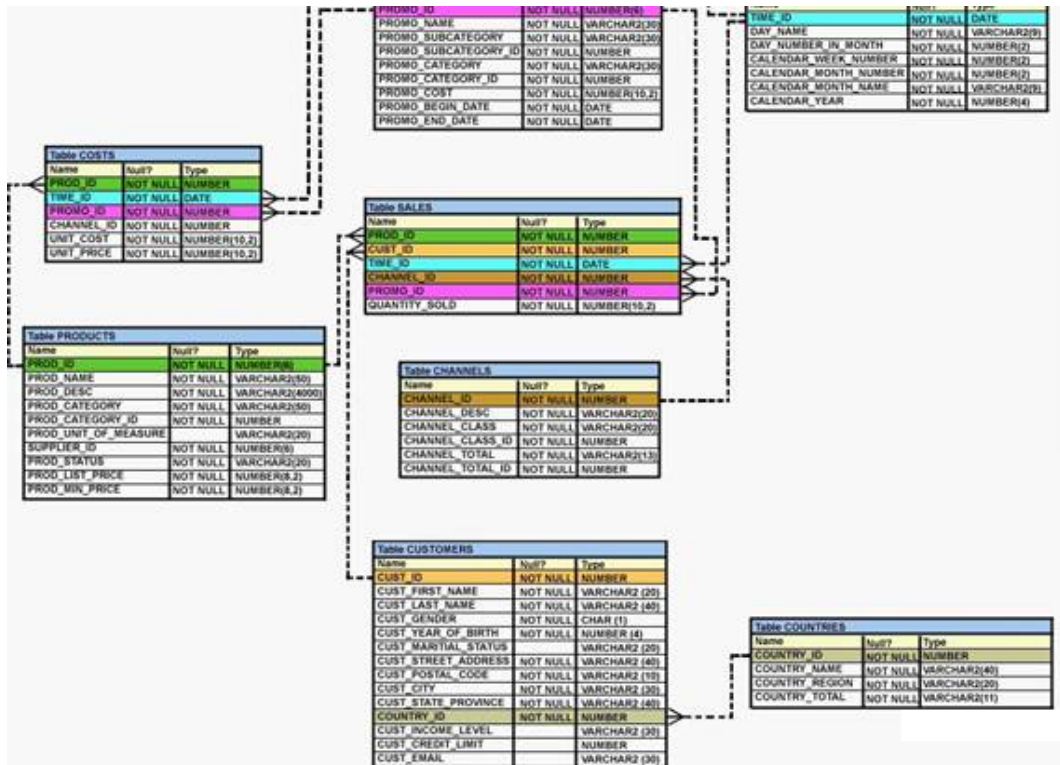
Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 102

See the Exhibit:



and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS AND SALES tables:
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 103

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

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

Answer: A,D,E

QUESTION: 104

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,F

QUESTION: 105

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 SYNONY ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator

Answer: D

QUESTION: 106

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 107

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

SQL>DROP TABLE products;

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

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

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION: 108

See the Exhibit:

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)

Examine the structure of PRODUCTS table.

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

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price,
           prod_list_price - (prod_list_price * .25) "DISCOUNTED_PRICE"
FROM products
WHERE discounted_price < 10;
```

The query generates an error.
What is the reason of generating error?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 109

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

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 110

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

Exhibit1:

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)

Exhibit 3:

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

You issue the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

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

Answer: C

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

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

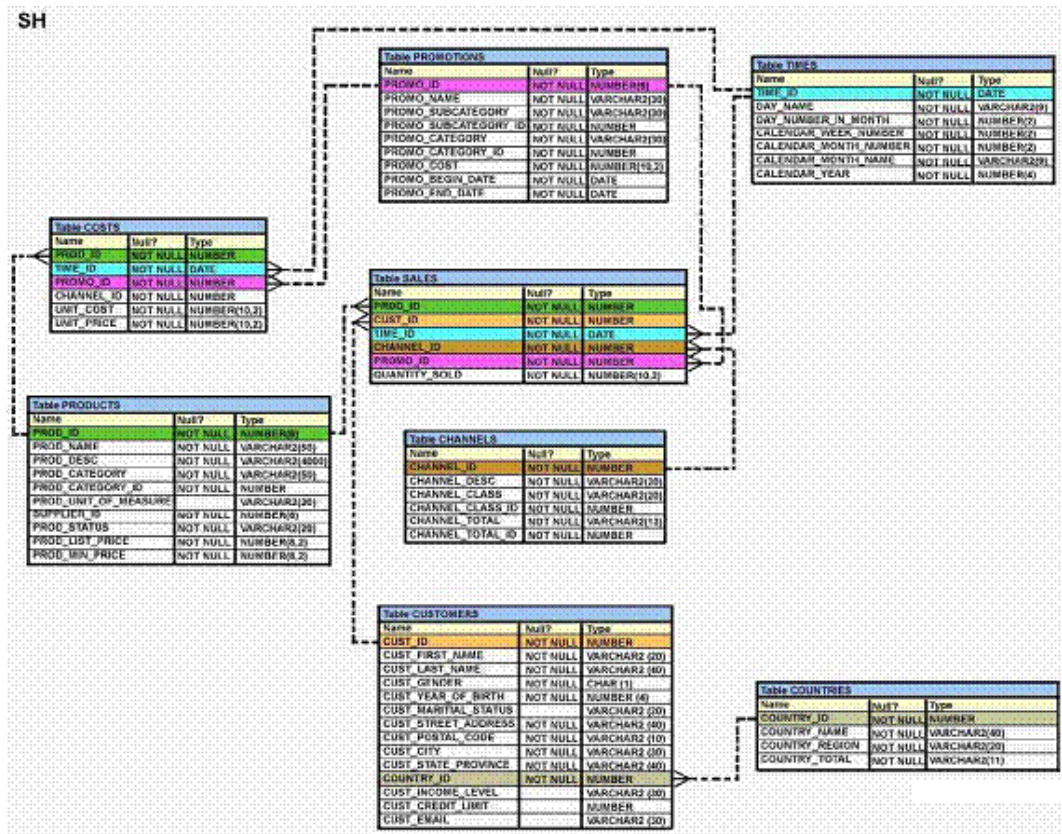
Which ORDER BY clauses are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION: 112

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



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

Answer: C

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 custfirstname
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)=a;
- B. SELECT custfirstname FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')>0 AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)=a;
- C. SELECT custfirstname FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)=a';
- D. SELECT custfirstname FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')>0 AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name)-2)=a';

Answer: A

QUESTION: 114

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

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 115

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;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 116

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_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, 'GI\promo_cost' * 25, NULL), NULL) "Catcost" FROM promotions;
- C. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(NULLIF(promo_cost, 10000), NULL, promo_cost*.25, *N/A) "Catcost" FROM promotions;
- D. SELECT promo_id, DECODE(promo_cost, >10000, 'High', <10000, 'Low') "Range" FROM promotions;

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 117

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 118

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. You need to generate a report in the following format:

CATEGORIES

5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo

Y Box's category is Electronics

Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware

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

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

A. SELECT prod_name || q's category is' || prod_category CATEGORIES FROM products:

B. SELECT prodname | q['s]category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES FROM products:

C. SELECT prod_name || qVsV ||' category is' || prod_category CATEGORIES FROM products:

D. SELECT prod_name || q'<*s >' || 'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES FROM products:

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 119

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

PART CODE A%_WQ123 A%BWQ123 AB_WQ123 E*aluate the following query:

SQL> SELECT part_code FROM spares

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

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 A96BWQ123 and AB_WQ123.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 120

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

QUESTION: 121

Which statement is true regarding subqueries?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 122

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS SALES and CUSTOMERS tables. You need to generate a report that gives details of the customer's last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for all customers in Tokyo'. Which two queries give the required result? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

C. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prodname, 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 cxust_id.c.cust_last_name.p.prod_id. p.prod_name. s.quantity_sold FROM products p JOIN sales s USEs'G(prod_id) JOIN customers c USEs'G(cust_id) WHERE cxust_city=Tokyo';

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 123

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

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

A. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, cusr_credit_liiiiit:

B. SELECT cust_city, cust_iincome_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level;

C. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cusr_city:

D. SELECT cust_ciry, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX (cust_credir_limit):

Answer: B

QUESTION: 124

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 CUSTNO
- C. ORDER BY 2,cust_id
- D. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
- E. ORDER BY "Last Name"

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION: 125

Which is the valid CREATE [TABLE] statement?

- A. CREATE TABLE emp9S# (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

QUESTION: 126

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 MEW v3

AS SELECT * FROM SALES "WHERE cust_id = 2034 WITH CHECK OPTION:

B. CREATE MEW v1

AS SELECT * FROM SALES WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365 WITH CHECK OPTION:

C. CREATE MEW v2

AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM SALES WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365 WITH CHECK OPTION:

D. CREATE MEWv4

AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) FROM SALES WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365 GROUP BY prod_id, cust_id WITH CHECK OPTION:

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 127

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(10)

- A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (l.'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'. (SELECT customerid FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600). 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode. (SELECT customer id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600).order_total) VALUES(L'10-mar-2007'. 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000):
- C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id. o.order_date.o.order_mode.customer_id. o.order_total FROM orders o. customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customerid AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600) VALUES (L'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'.(SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600). 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode. (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600).order_total) VALUES(l.'10-mar-2007\ 'direct'. &customer_id. 1000):

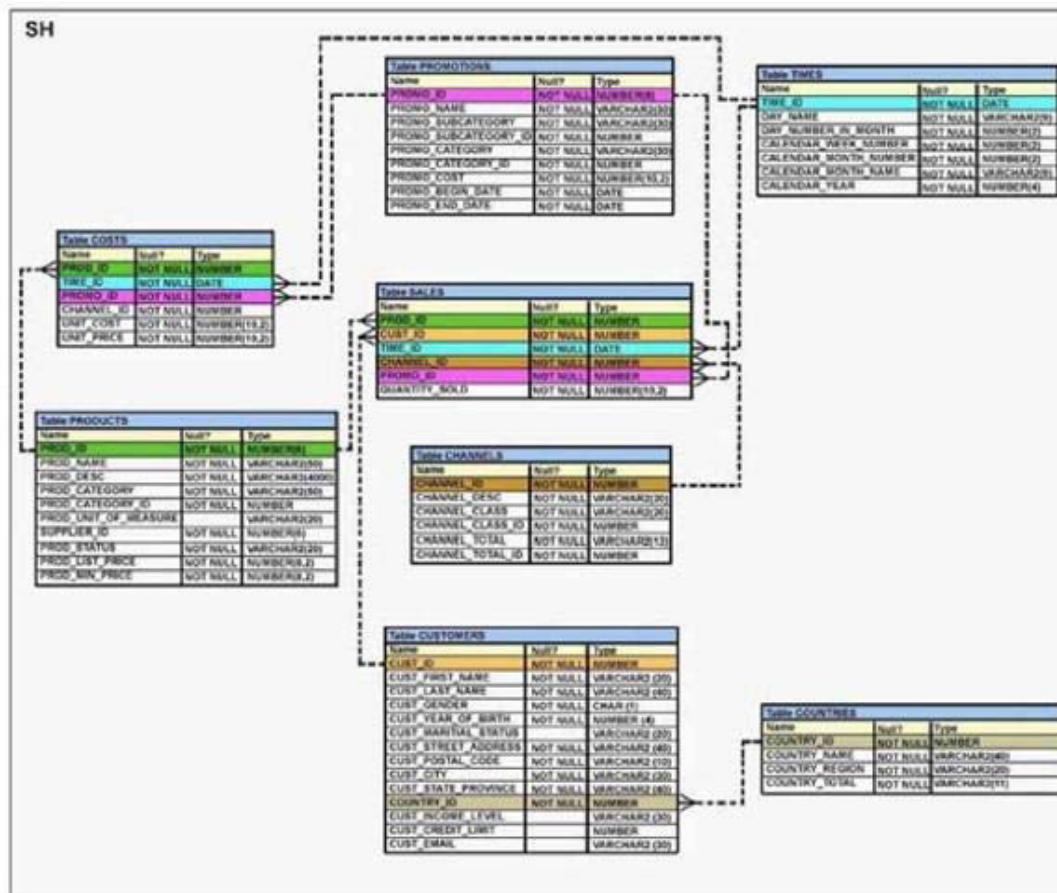
Answer: A

QUESTION: 128

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS, and TIMES tables. The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly, the CUST ID and TIME ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively. Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above command?



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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 129

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 130

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,'*1) FROM products
WHERE prod_id = 123456: What would be the outcome?
```

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 131

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1

SQL>SELECT promo_category.SUM(promo_cost) FROM promotions
WHERE promo_end_date-promo_begin_date > 30

GROUP BY promo_category: Statement 2

SQL>SELECT promo_category.SUM(promo_cost) FROM promotions
GROUP BY promo_category

HA\TNGMTN(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)>30:

Which statement is true regarding the above two SQL statements?

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

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 132

Examine the structure and data of the CUSTJTRANS table:

CUSTJTRANS

Name Null? Type

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

CUSTNO TRANSDATE TRANSAMT

11 01-JAN-07 1000

22 01-FEB-07 2000

33 01-MAR-07 3000

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

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

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION: 133

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

- A. It executes and produces the required result.

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

Answer: A

QUESTION: 134

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

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 135

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. You need to display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/Other' category with minimum prices as either \$2000 or \$4000 and no unit of measure. You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price
```

```
FROM products
```

```
WHERE prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR
```

```
prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure = '';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

- A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
- B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.

- C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 136

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(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL:
- E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, *DD/MONTH/YYYY) - '01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL:

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 137

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:

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 138

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table: Name Null?

Type	PRODJD	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 PRICELIST;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25,'\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,'\$99.999.99')* .25,'\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,'\$99.999.99')* .25/'\$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 139

View the Exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables .You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location. Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 140

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

QUESTION: 141

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORDITEMS 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 ORDITEMS table. Which two CREATE INDEX statements are valid? (Choose two.)

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

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

- A. CREATE INDEX ord_idx1 ON ord(ord_no);
- B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx2 ON ord_items(ord_no);
- C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx3 ON ord_items(item no);
- D. CREATE INDEX ord_idx4 ON ord.ord_items(ord_DD, ord_date.qry);

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 142

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 'TV1 and 'internet' that ended in the time interval 15th March '00 to 15th October '00. Which two queries would give the required result? (Choose two.)

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

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 143

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 144

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. All products have a list price. You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of \$100 have to be applied to all the products. SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price - (prod_list_price*(25/100)^ AS "TOTAL PRICE" FROM products:

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

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 145

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

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

- A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*, 15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*, 15."Not Available") "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*, 15."Not Available")) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*, 15)."Not Available") "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

Answer: D

QUESTION: 146

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name || q{'s start date was }' || promo_begin_date
```

AS "Promotion Launches" FROM promotions; What would be the outcome of the above query?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 147

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

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

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

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 148

Evaluate the following SQL commands: SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq INCREMENT BY 10
START WITH 120
MAXVALUE 9999
NOCYCLE;
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord_no NUMBER(4)DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL.
item_no NUMBER(3). qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200).
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE).

CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no).

CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));

The command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 149

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

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

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION: 150

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?

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 151

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table. The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 times. SQL>

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

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 152

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

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

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 153

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

QUESTION: 154

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

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

Answer: A,B,E

QUESTION: 155

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

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

Answer: B,E

QUESTION: 156

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: B,D

QUESTION: 157

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. You have been asked to produce a report on the CUSTOMERS table showing the customers details sorted in descending order of the city and in the descending order of their income level in each city. Which query would accomplish this task?

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

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

FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_city, cust_income_level DESC;

Answer: A

QUESTION: 158

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables. You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007. You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name, cust_name
FROM promotions p JOIN sales s
ON (time_id BETWEEN promo_begin_date AND promo_end_date) JOIN customer c
ON (s.cust_id = c.cust_id) AND time_id < '30-oct-2007';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

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

CUSTOMER		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(30)

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

Answer: B