

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL



### NEW QUESTION 1

You issue this command which succeeds: SQL> DROP TABLE products;  
 Which three statements are true?

- A. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
- B. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
- C. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
- D. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
- E. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.

**Answer:** BCD

### NEW QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

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

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME and LIST\_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

SELECT product\_name, list\_price FROM product\_information

WHERE (category\_id = 12 AND category\_id = 13) AND supplier\_id = 102088; Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired.

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 3

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. Removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined.
- B. Removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined.
- C. Adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table.
- D. Adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table.

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

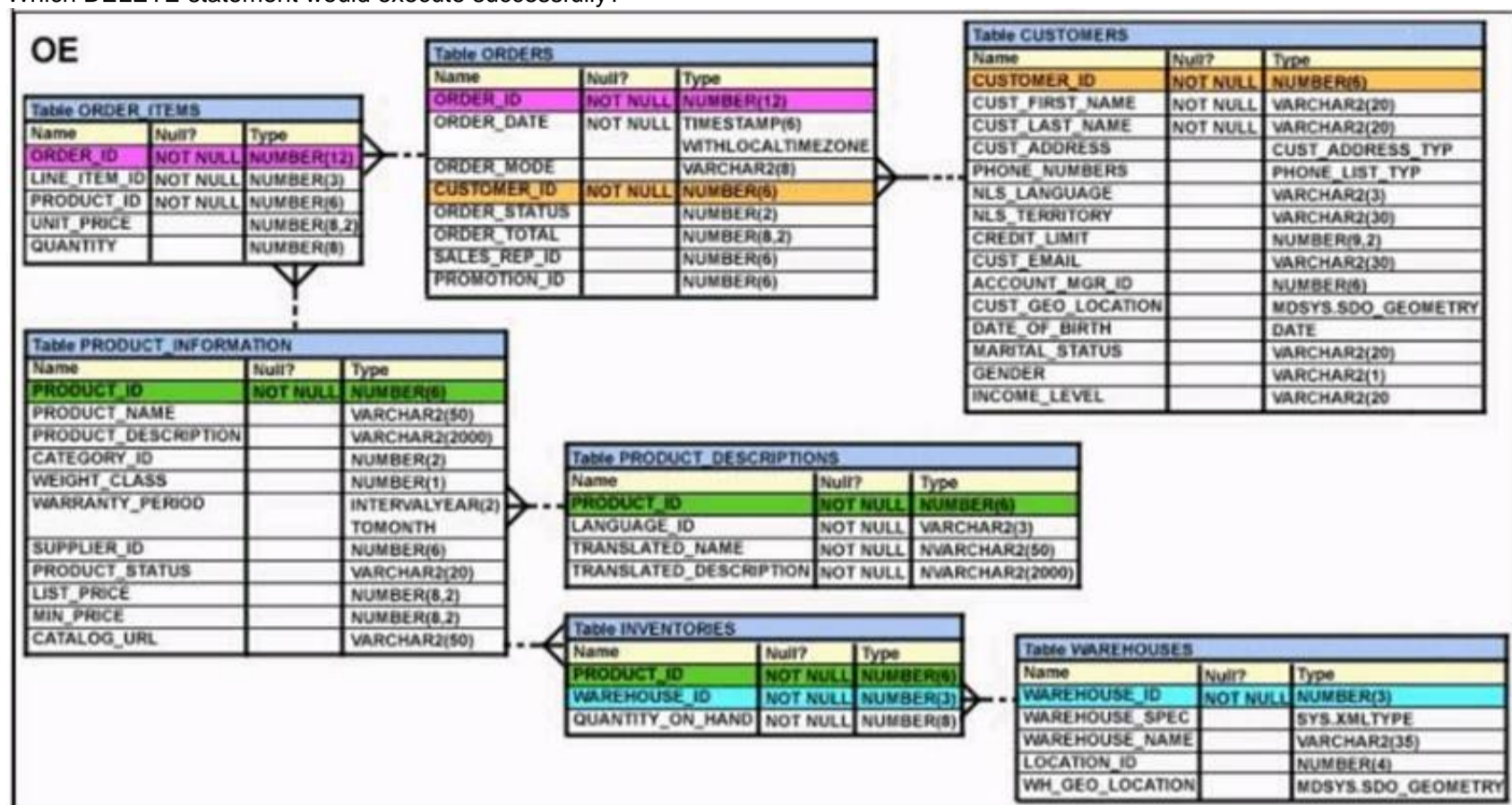
**Answer:** BD

## NEW QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

ORDER\_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER\_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



- A. DELETE orders o, order\_items IWHERE o.order\_id = i.order\_id;
- B. DELETEFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order\_idFROM order\_items);
- C. DELETE ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE order\_idFROM ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION 6

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance. SQL> SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the result?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. All table rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column.
- C. The first three rows in the table are displayed in the order that they are stored.
- D. Only the three rows with the lowest values in the key column are displayed in the order that they are stored.

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION 7

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST\_NAME

-----

Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC". Which query gives the required output?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)LIKE INITCAP ('MC%');
- B. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) ='Mc';
- C. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1))LIKE 'Mc%';
- D. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) =INITCAP 'MC%';

**Answer: C**

## NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

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**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

Name Null? Type

----- STUDENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) STUDENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) FACULTY\_ID VARCHAR2(2)  
 LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(2) FACULTY

Name Null? Type

----- FACULTY\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) FACULTY\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1

SQL> SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id) FROM student JOIN faculty  
 USING (faculty\_id, location\_id) GROUP BY faculty\_name; Statement 2

SQL> SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id)  
 FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty\_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 1 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: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. changing the password for an existing database user
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases
- D. starting up a database instance
- E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

**Answer: AC**

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php>

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii\\_distdb.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdb.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store\_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY, store\_name VARCHAR2(12), store\_address VARCHAR2(20), start\_date DATE);

SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales\_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY, item\_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales\_date DATE, store\_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY(store\_id) REFERENCES stores(store\_id));

You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store\_id=900;

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE\_ID\_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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

- A. Finding the lowest value
- B. Finding the quotient
- C. Raising to a power
- D. Subtraction
- E. Addition

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 19

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?Type

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE\_ID and MANAGER\_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE\_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

- A. SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id) AND e.employee\_id = 123;
- B. SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id) WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;
- C. SELECT e.last\_name, e.manager\_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee\_id = m.employee\_id) WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;
- D. SELECT m.last\_name, e.manager\_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager\_id = m.manager\_id) WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type

----- MEMBER\_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

CITYVARCHAR2 (25)

STATEVARCHAR2 (3)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A\_\*';
- B. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_\*';
- C. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_%';
- D. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Which statement is true about transactions?

- A. A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.
- B. Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.
- C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.
- D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 52

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTION 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

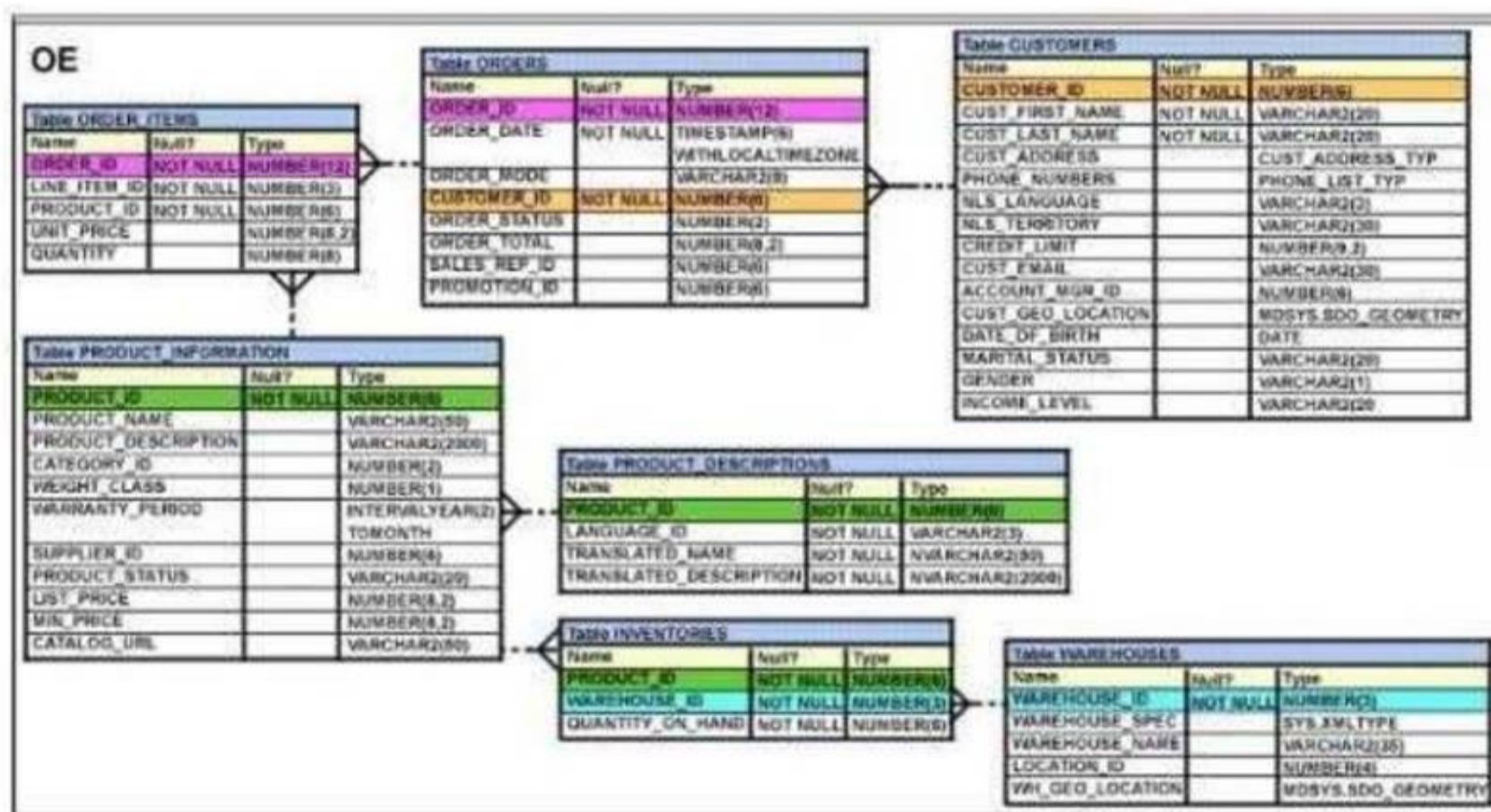
You have to generate a report that displays the promo named start data for all promos that started after that last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

- A. Select promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET')
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (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 MAX (promo\_begin\_date) FROM promotions ) AND promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotion WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 53

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



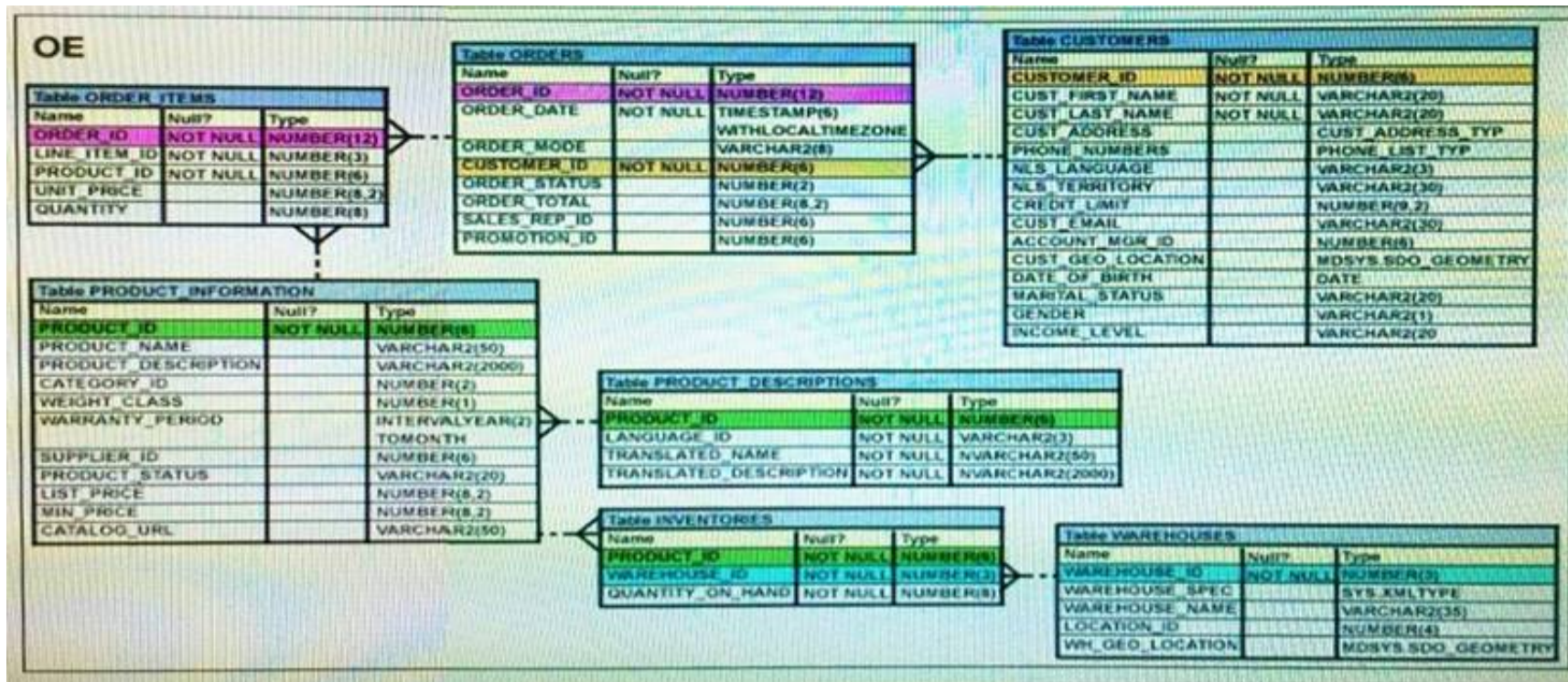
PRODUCT\_ID column is the primary key. You create an index using this command: SQL > CREATE INDEX upper\_name\_idx ON product\_information(UPPER(product\_name));  
 No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?

- A. SELECT product\_id, UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information WHERE UPPER(product\_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list\_price > 1000;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information WHERE product\_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product\_id FROM product\_information WHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 57

View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.



You need to create a view that displays the ORDER\_ID, ORDER\_DATE, and the total number of items in each order. Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu (order\_id, order\_date) AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) || "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date WITH CHECK OPTION;

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction (trn\_id char(2) primary key,

Start\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE, End\_date date NOT NULL);

The value 'A1' does not exist for trn\_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START\_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO\_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO\_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn\_id, end\_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn\_id, start\_date, end\_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 61

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

#### PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 156MB-40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation	Software/Other	4000	

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either \$2000 or \$4000 and with no unit of measure.

You issue this 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?

- A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
- B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
- C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD\_UNIT\_OF\_MEASURE is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD\_CATEGORY column is not valid.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 64

You execute the following commands: SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'  
 SQL > SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, salary FROM employees  
 WHERE hire\_date > '&hiredate' AND manager\_id > &mgr\_id;  
 For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. none, because no input required
- B. both the substitution variables "hiredate" and 'mgr\_id'.
- C. only hiredate'
- D. only 'mgr\_id'

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 69

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

- A. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: DE**

#### NEW QUESTION 72

You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens  
 (citizen\_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY, last\_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL, first\_name VARCHAR2 (50),  
 address VARCHAR2 (100),  
 city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL,  
 CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first\_name<>last\_name) ); What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN\_ID.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 76

n the customers table, the CUST\_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME 'Abigail'.  
 Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
                UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. Abigail PA
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS
- D. An error message

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 81

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement: SQL> SELECT prod\_id FROM costs  
WHERE promo\_id IN (SELECT promo\_id FROM promotions WHERE promo\_cost < ALL  
(SELECT MAX(promo\_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo\_end\_date- promo\_begin\_date)));  
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

**Answer: CDF**

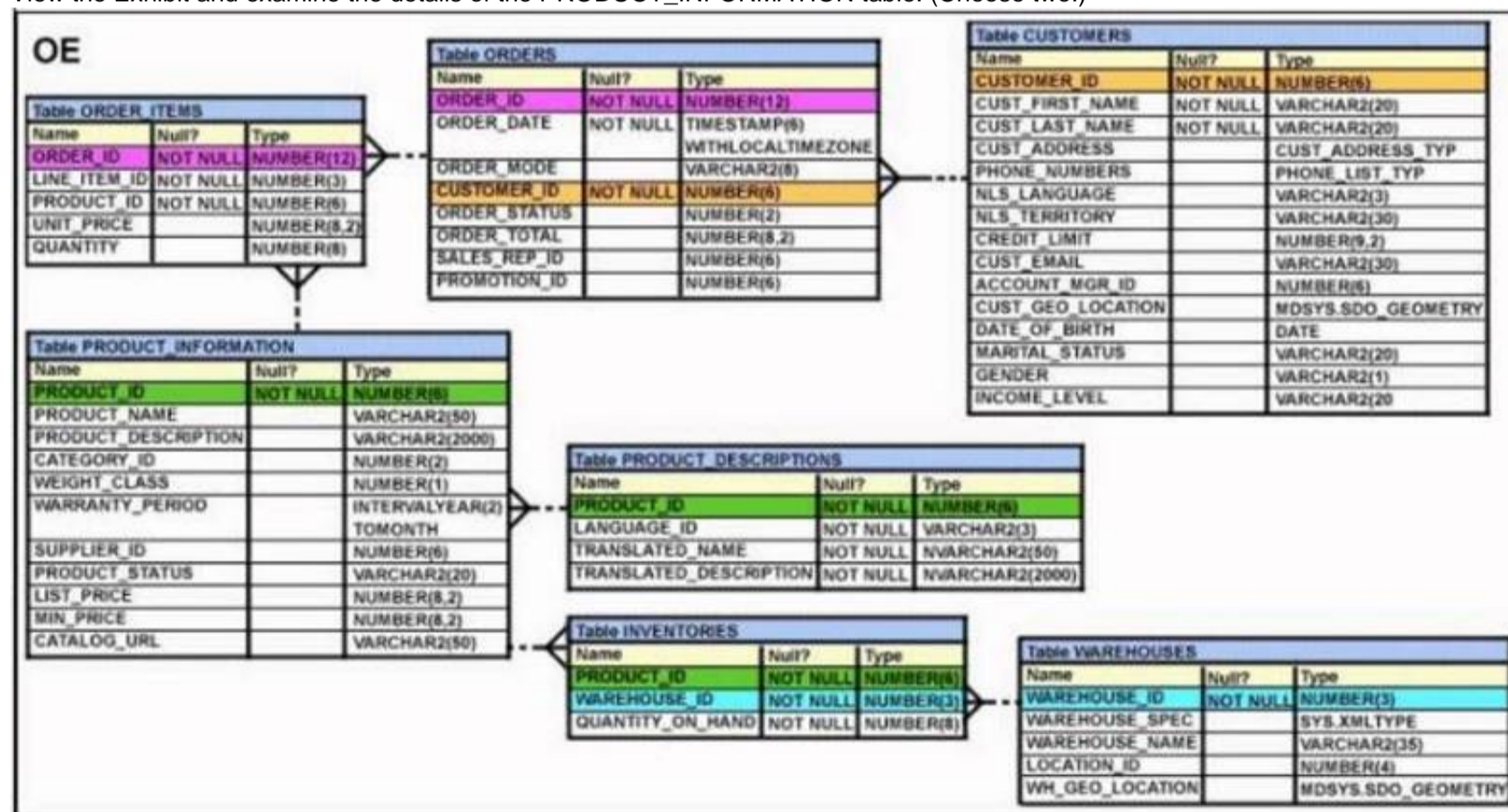
#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501\\_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 87

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT TO\_CHAR(list\_price, '\$9,999') From product\_information;  
Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 92

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

**NEW QUESTION 93**

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

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

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

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations I)WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 97**

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_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 must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.

Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL (TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15, 'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROMcustomers
- C. SELECT NVL (cust\_credit\_limit\*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- D. SELECT NVL (cust\_credit\_limit, 'Not Available')\*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 101**

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table

- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 105

You must create a table for a banking application. (Choose the best answer.) One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short term loan
- 2: The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.
- 3: The maximum loan period is 30 days.
- 4: Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid. Which data type would you use?

- A. Date
- B. Number
- C. Timestamp
- D. Interval day to second
- E. Interval year to month

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 108

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

- A. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically attempts to create a unique index.
- B. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.
- C. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- D. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

**Answer:** ACD

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

#### NEW QUESTION 113

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

- The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
  - The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
  - This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
  - Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
- Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 117

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

- 1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
- 2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
- 3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
- 4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

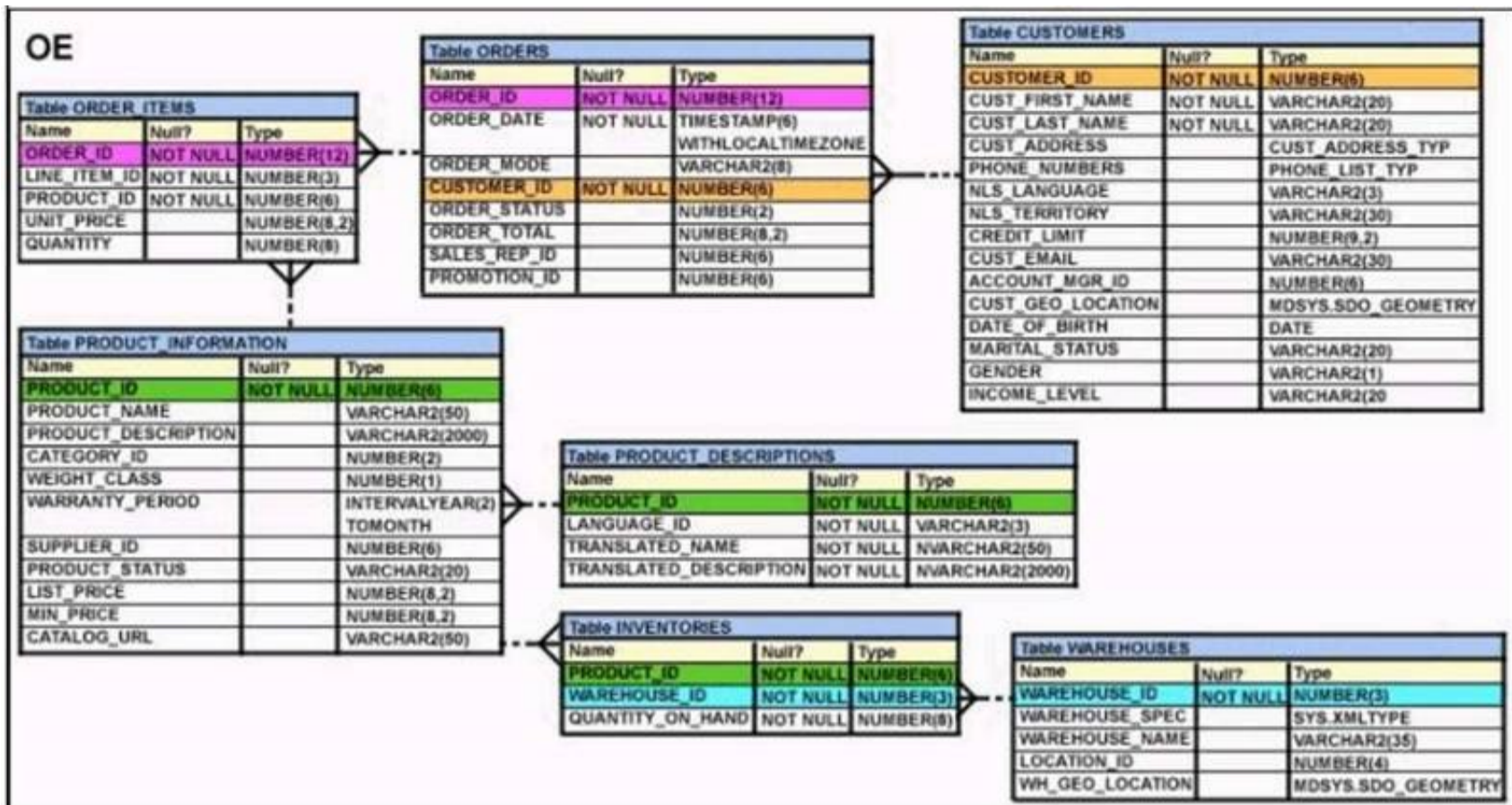
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 121

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT\_ID, SUPPLIER\_ID, and QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND is less than five.

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

- A. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) WHERE quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- B. SELECT product\_id, quantity\_on\_hand, supplier\_id FROM product\_information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- C. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- D. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) USING (product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

- A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
- B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
- C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
- D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
- E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 134

Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:

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

CONSTRAINT\_NAME  
 CON SEARCH\_CONDITION R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME DELETE\_RULE  
 STATUS ORDER\_DATE\_NN C  
 "ORDER\_DATE" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER\_CUSTOMER\_ID\_NN C  
 "CUSTOMER\_ID" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER\_MODE\_LOV C  
 order\_mode in ('direct', 'online') ENABLED  
 ORDER TOTAL MIN C  
 order total >= 0 ENABLED ORDER PK  
 P ENABLED  
 ORDERS CUSTOMER ID R  
 CUSTOMERS ID SET NULL ENABLED  
 ORDERS SALES REP R  
 EMP EMP ID SET NULL ENABLED

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

- A. The R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.

- B. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.
- C. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- D. The column DELETE\_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 140

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table. STORES table

NameNull?Type

----- STORE\_IDNUMBER NAMEVARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200) CITYVARCHAR2(100) COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100) START\_DATEDATE END\_DATEDATE PROPERTY\_PRICE

NUMBER  
You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START\_DATE, PROPERTY\_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START\_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- A. SELECT name, concat (address|| ','|| |city| |', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, '01-JAN-2000')<=36;
- B. SELECT name, concat (address|| ','|| |city| |', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE TO\_NUMBER(start\_date-TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
- C. SELECT name, address||','|||city||','||country AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
- D. SELECT name, concat (address||','|| |city| |', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 145

Examine the following query:

SQL> SELECT prod\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales

ORDER BY amount\_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

What is the output of this query?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1>

#### NEW QUESTION 148

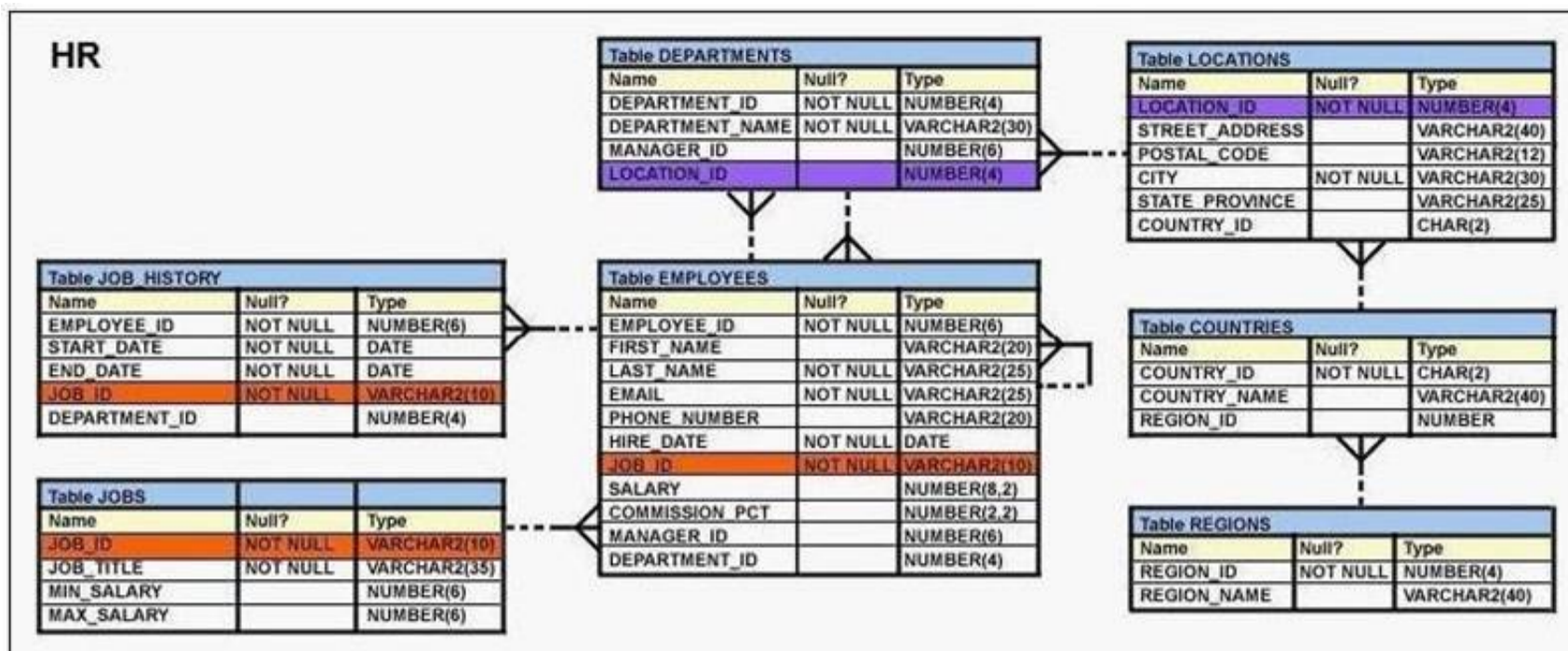
Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

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

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 151

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



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+(salary\*NVL2 (commission\_pct, salary,salary+commission\_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+salary\*commission\_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT first\_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission\_pct, 0)\*salary)\*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT first\_name, salary\*12 + NVL(salary,0)\*commission\_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 155

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table NameNullType

----- SALES\_IDNUMBER STORE\_IDNUMBER ITEMS\_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES\_DATEDATE

SALES2 table NameNullType

----- SALES\_IDNUMBER STORE\_IDNUMBER

ITEMS\_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES\_DATEDATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 156

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_ TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID		
TRANSACTION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		VARCHAR2 (3)
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		DATE
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
		VARCHAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date<SYSDATE AND transaction_type='RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN ('A101','A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE or MEMBER\_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for only members A101and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE.
- D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 161

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 165

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

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

**Answer: BC**

#### NEW QUESTION 169

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id) REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE; What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?
```

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK\_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK\_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK\_ID column.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 172

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: (Choose all that apply.) SQL > DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

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

**Answer: ABD**

#### NEW QUESTION 174

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND (156.00, -1),-1) FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm) [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/olap.111/b28126/dml\\_functions\\_2127.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 177

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

```
PRODUCT_NAME CATEGORY_ID SUPPLIER_ID
```

```
Inkjet C/8/HQ 12
```

```
102094
```

```
Inkjet C/4 12
```

```
102090
```

```
LaserPro 600/6/BW 12
```

```
102087
```

```
LaserPro 1200/8/BW 12
```

```
102099
```

```
Inkjet B/6 12
```

```
102096
```

Industrial 700/ID 12  
102086  
Industrial 600/DQ 12  
102088  
Compact 400/LQ 12  
102087  
Compact 400/DQ 12  
102088  
HD 12GB /R 13  
102090  
HD 10GB /I 13  
102071  
HD 12GB @7200 /SE 13  
102057  
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E 13  
102078  
HD 18.2GB @10000 /I 13  
102050  
HD 18GB /SE 13  
102083  
HD 6GB /I 13  
102072  
HD 8.2GB@5400 13  
102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name FROM product_information
```

```
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 180

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL
```

```
ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqljgrant.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 184

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

```
ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3) ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)
```

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER\_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 186

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

- A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
- B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An UPDATE.....SET..... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and\\_or.php](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

#### NEW QUESTION 191

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41084/statements\\_2012.htm#SQLRF00817](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870\\_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 195

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 197

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Exhibit 1

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER (6)</b>
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
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 198

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

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

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

- A. inv\_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv\_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv\_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv\_amt, inv\_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv\_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

**Answer: AE**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- B. SELECT promo\_category, DISTINCT promo\_cost FROM promotions
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost, promo\_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost, DISTINCT promo\_category FROM promotions;

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 203

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

### PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS

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

The PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED\_ON column indicates dependencies between

tasks.  
 Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.  
 You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.  
 Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- C. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- D. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 208

Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10, 2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)

Examine this statement:  
 SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod\_id, cust\_id, quantity\_sold, price) AS  
 SELECT product\_id, customer\_id, quantity\_sold, price FROM sales  
 WHERE 1 = 2;  
 Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

- A. It will not be created because the column-specified names in the SELECT and CREATE TABLE clauses do not match.
- B. It will have NOT NULL constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- C. It will not be created because of the invalid WHERE clause.
- D. It is created with no rows.
- E. It has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

**Answer: BD**

#### NEW QUESTION 211

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER\_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

You must select the ORDER\_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER\_ITEMS table.  
 Which query would produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_idFROM order\_itemsGROUP BY order\_idHAVING SUM(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity))FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id);

- B. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price \* quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price \* quantity) FROM order\_items) GROUP BY order\_id);  
 C. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price \* quantity) = MAX(unit\_price \* quantity) GROUP BY order\_id;  
 D. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price \* quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price \* quantity) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 212

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

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

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 217

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. It would execute successfully and only ORD\_ITM\_IDX index would be created.  
 B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.  
 C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD\_ITM\_IDX and ORD\_ITM\_ID PK would be created.  
 D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 221

Which statement is true regarding the default behaviour of the ORDER by clause?

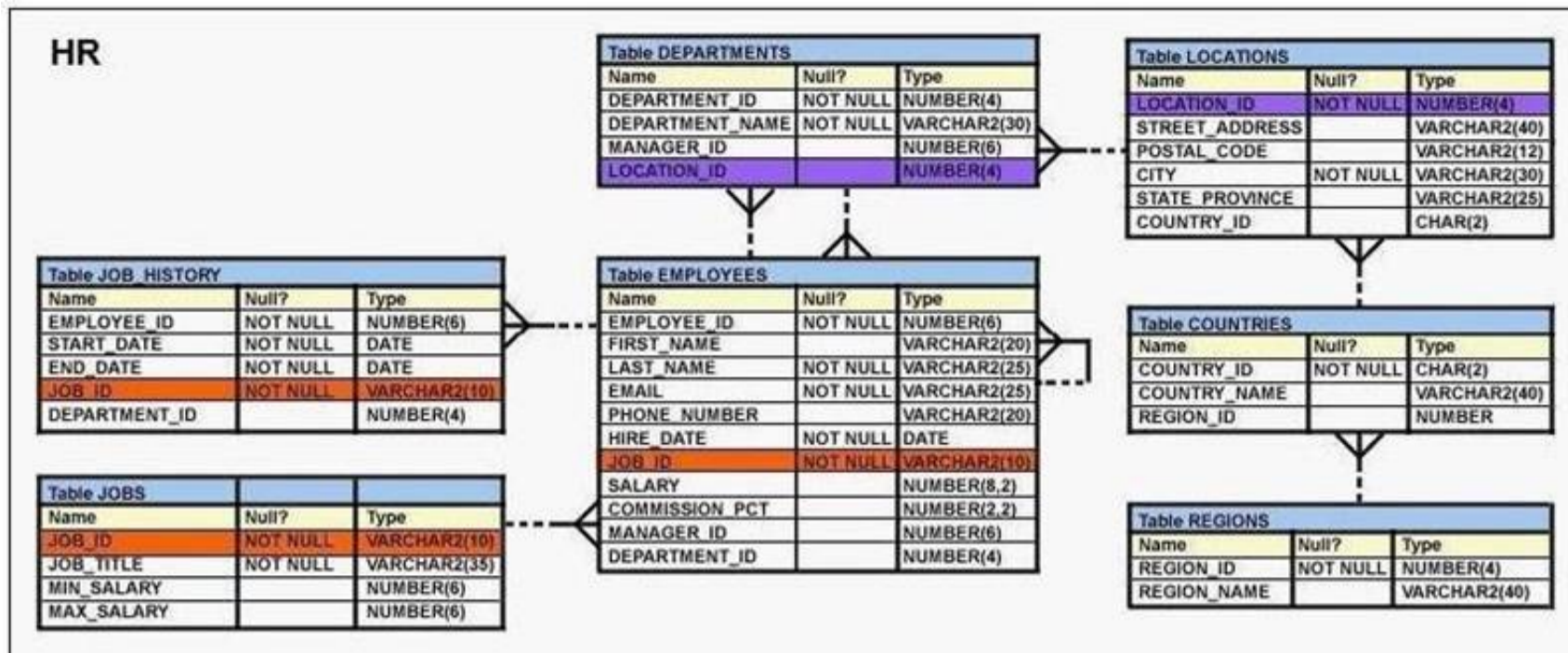
- A. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.  
 B. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER by clause.  
 C. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.  
 D. NULLs are not including in the sort operation

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 223

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

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER\_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST\_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST\_NAME of the employees.



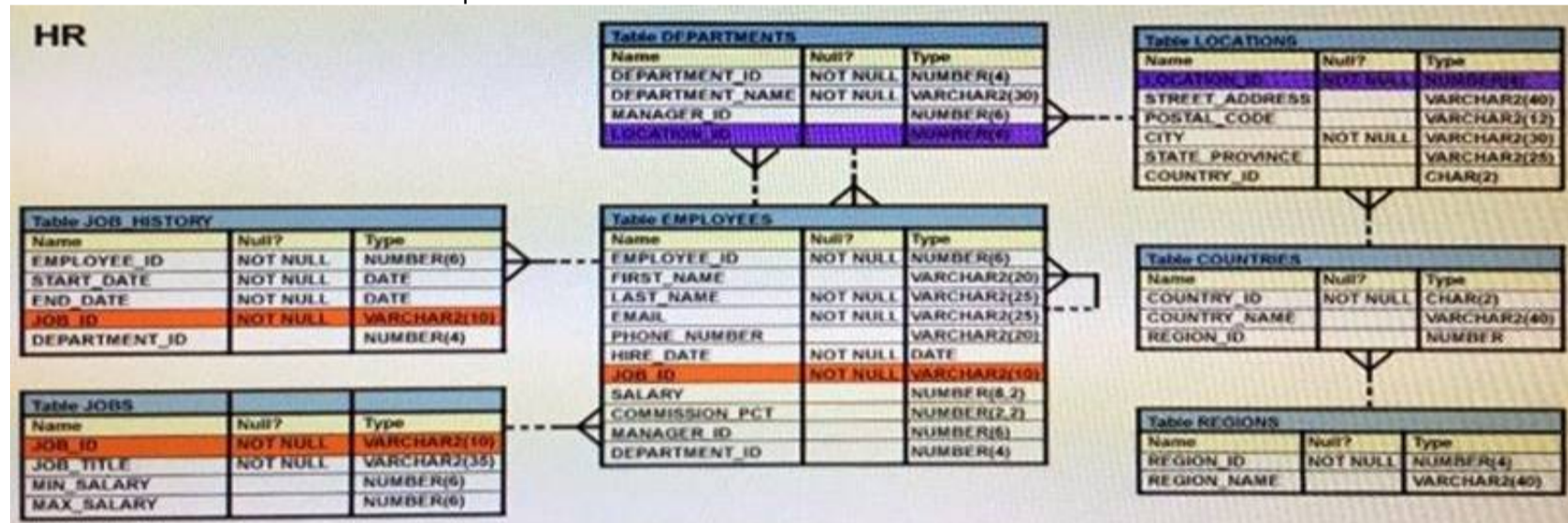
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id WHERE m.manager\_id=100;
- B. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id WHERE e.manager\_id=100;
- C. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id WHERE m.manager\_id=100;
- D. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e WHERE m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id AND e.manager\_id=100;

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 227

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



The retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:  
 SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, department\_name FROM employees  
 NATURAL JOIN departments;

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

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

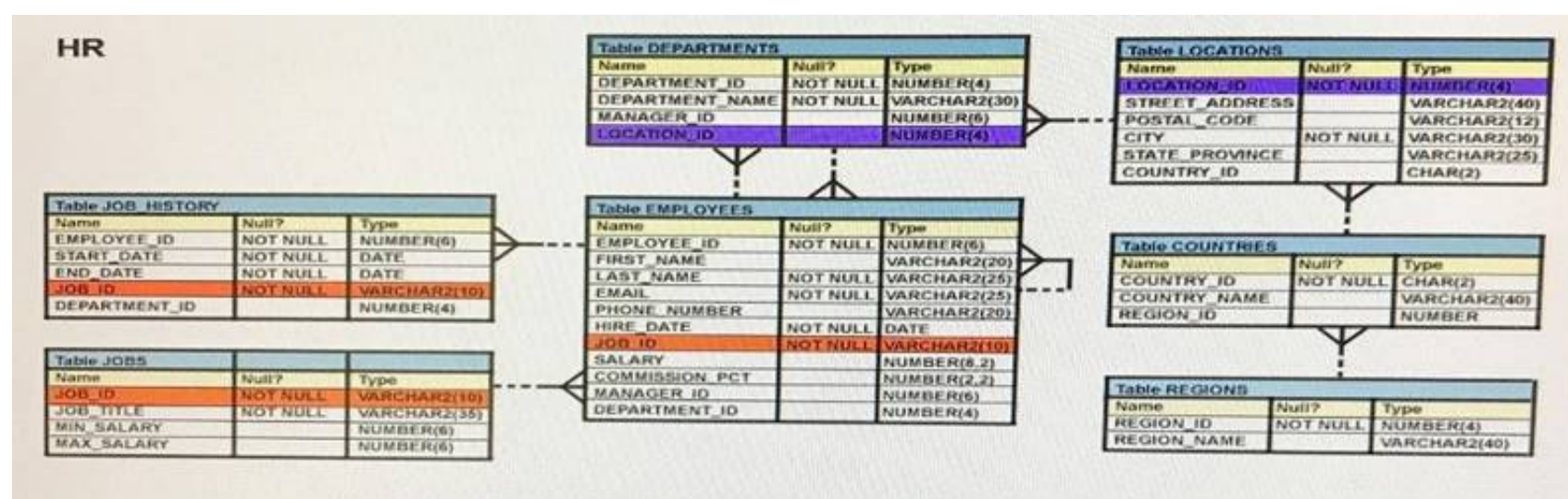
**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department\_ID and Manager\_ID)

#### NEW QUESTION 231

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id= 50 ORDER BY department\_id UNION SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id=90 UNION SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id=10; What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 234

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:  
CASE expr WHEN comparison\_expr1 THEN return\_expr1 [WHEN comparison\_expr2 THEN return\_expr2  
WHEN comparison\_exprn THEN return\_exprn ELSE else\_expr]  
END

#### NEW QUESTION 235

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. SQL>SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
- C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
- D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 236

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

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

**Answer: BDE**

#### NEW QUESTION 241

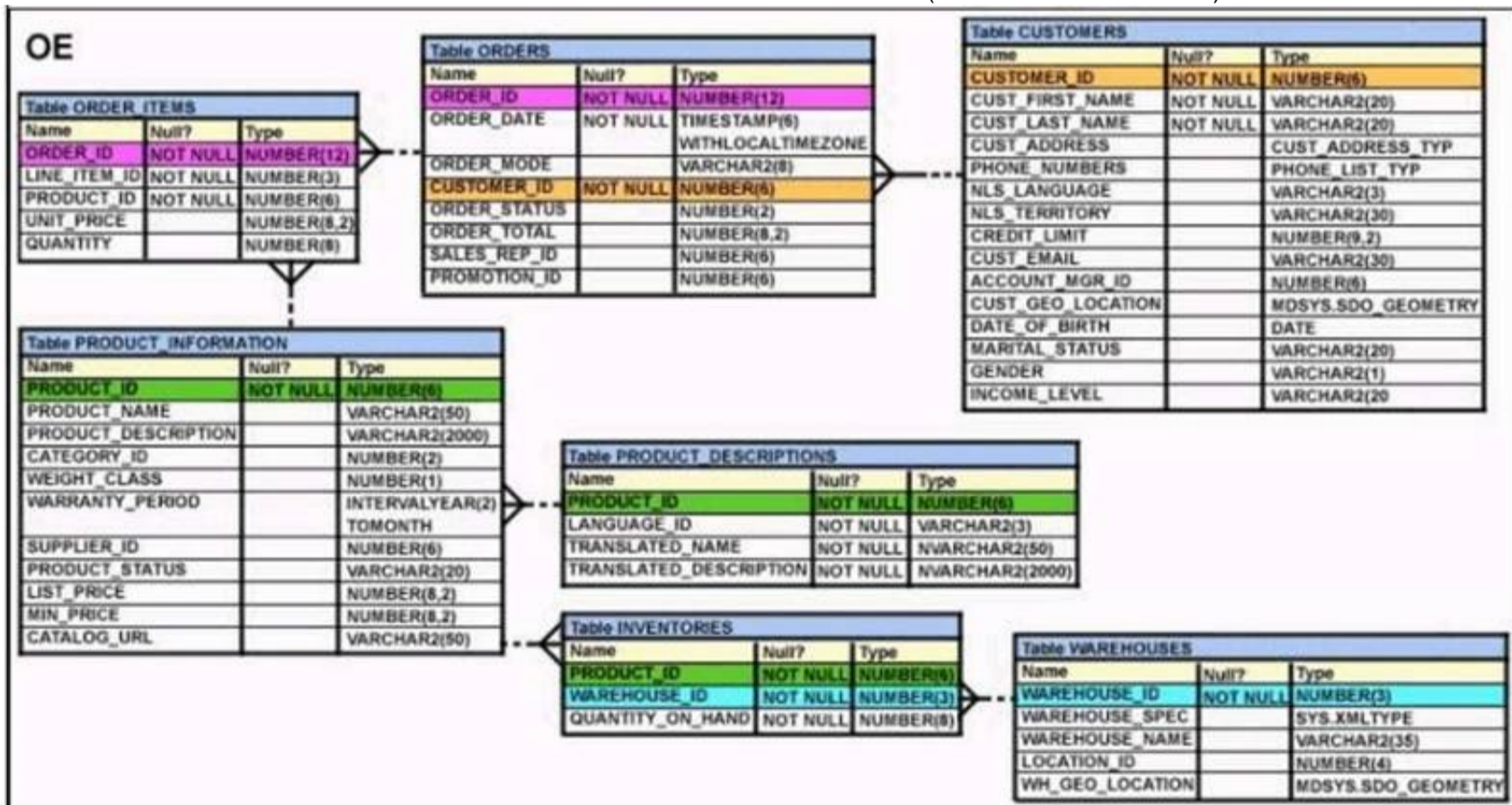
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command: SQL>SELECT TO\_CHAR(NEXT\_DAY(LAST\_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;  
What is the outcome?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 243

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. (Choose the best answer.)



You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE  
(SELECT order\_date, order\_total, customer\_id FROM orders) Set order\_date = '22-mar-2007'  
WHERE customer\_id IN  
(SELECT customer\_id FROM customers  
WHERE cust\_last\_name = 'Roberts' AND credit\_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 246

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type

----- MEMBER\_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

You execute the SQL statement:

SQL > SELECT member\_id, ' ', first\_name, ' ', last\_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- 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') FROMprograms

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 253

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28)

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

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

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

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 260

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member\_id AS MEMBER\_ID, due\_date AS DUE\_DATE, \$2 AS LATE\_FEE FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- B. SELECT member\_id 'MEMBER ID', due\_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- C. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262

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

- A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division.
- B. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values.
- C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values.
- D. SYSDATE : returns the database server current date and time.
- E. INSTR : can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string.
- F. TRIM : can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 264

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 268

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