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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

QUESTION 2

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

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

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Answer: AC

Explanation:

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast,

COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

QUESTION 3

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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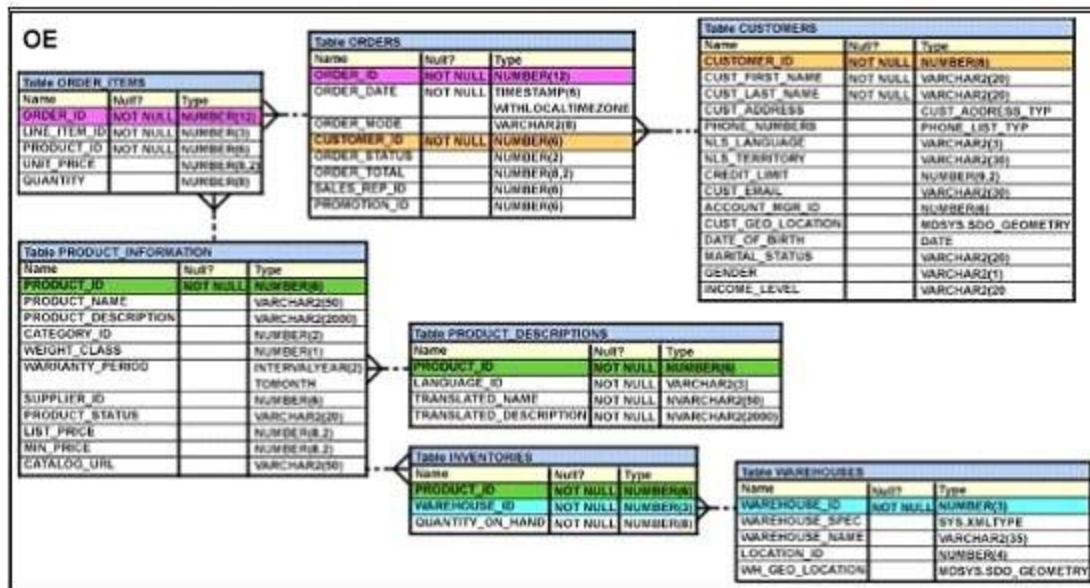
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCD

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: CDE

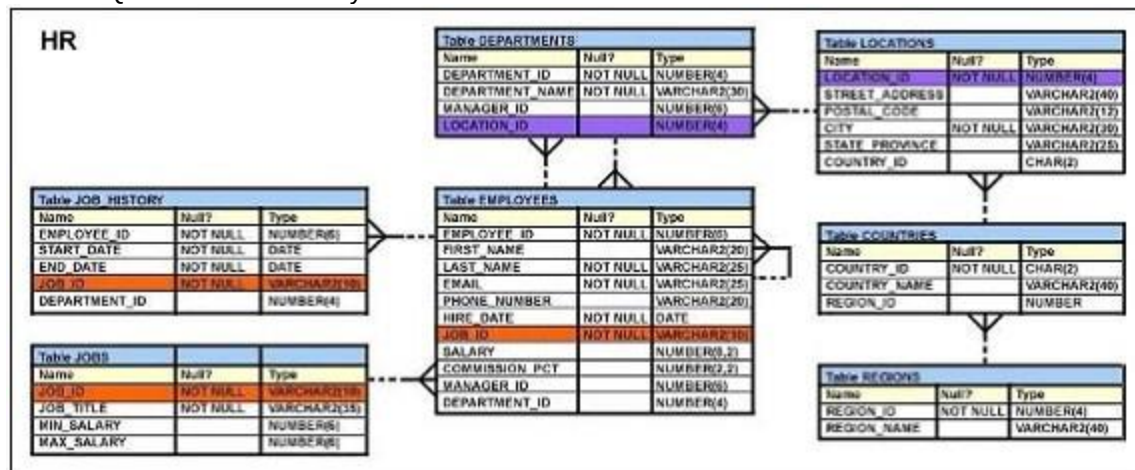
QUESTION 7

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

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QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 9

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: B

QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 11

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 in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain

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

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
- B. A subquery can have more than one main query
- C. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 13

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT_ID - must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row

EXECUTION_DATETIME - contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

- A. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- B. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
- C. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- D. The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.
- E. The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 14

View the Exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID.

Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

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

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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

STORES table		
Name	Null	Type
STORE_ID		NUMBER
NAME		VARCHAR2 (100)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (200)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (100)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2 (100)
START_DATE		DATE
END_DATE		DATE
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 the 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*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <=36;
- B. SELECT name, concat (address||', '||city||', ', country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE 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*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

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D. `SELECT name, concat (address||', '||city||', ', country) AS
full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR'))
<=36;`

Answer: D

QUESTION 16

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. `GRANT EXECUTE
ON prod
TO PUBLIC;`
- B. `GRANT CREATE VIEW
ON table1 TO
used;`
- C. `GRANT CREATE TABLE
TO used ,user2;`
- D. `GRANT CREATE SESSION
TO ALL;`

Answer: C

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