Question 1

Examine the data in the ORDERS table:

```
ORDER_ID   ORDER_DATE
--------   -----------
       1   <null>
       2   <null>
       3   01-JAN-2019
       4   01-FEB-2019
       5   01-MAR-2019
```

Examine the data in the INVOICE table:

```
INVOICE_ID   ORDER_ID   ORDER_DATE
----------   --------   -----------
         1          1   <null>
         2          2   01-JAN-2019
         3          3   <null>
         4          4   01-FEB-2019
         5          5   <null>
```

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
 MINUS
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices;
```

Which three rows will it return?

Options:

A- 3 <null>

B- 3 01-JAN-2019

C- 5 01-MAR-2019

D- 1 <null>

E- 4 01-FEB-2019

F- 5 <null>

G- 2 <null>

Answer:

B, C, G

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept (
   deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
   dname    VARCHAR2(10),
   mgr      NUMBER,
   CONSTRAINT dept_fkey FOREIGN KEY (mgr) REFERENCES emp(empno));

CREATE TABLE emp (
   empno    NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
   ename    VARCHAR2(10),
   deptno NUMBER,
   CONSTRAINT emp_fkey FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno) DISABLE);

ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp_fkey ENABLE;
```

Which two are true?

Options:

A- Both foreign key constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.

B- The MGR column In the DEPT table will not be able to contain null values.

C- The DEPTNO column in the EMP table will be able to contain null values.

D- The DEPT_FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement. and the added with an D. ALTER statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.

E- The create TABLE EMP statement must precede the create table DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.

F- All three statements execute successfully in the order shown.

Question 3

Examine the description of the EMPLOYYES table:

```
Name                          Null?        Type
---------------------------   --------     -----------------
EMPLOYEE_ID                   NOT NULL     NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME                                 VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME                     NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY                                     NUMBER(6,2)
```

Which two statements will run successfully?

Options:

A- SELECT 'The first-name is ' ' ' || first_name || ' ' ' ' FROM employees;

B- SELECT 'The first-name is ' || first_name || ' ' FROM employees;

C- SELECT 'The first-name is ''' || first_name || '''' FROM employees;

D- SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || '' FROM employees;

E- SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || '\'' FROM employees;

Answer:

B, C

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:


```
Name                      Null?          Type
----------------------    ---------      ----------------
CUSTOMER_ID               NOT NULL       NUMBER(38)
CUSTOMER_NAME             NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(100)
INSERT_DATE               NOT NULL       DATE
```

Which two statements will do an implicit conversion?

Options:

A- SELECT FROM + customers WHERE TO-CHAR (customer_id) = '0001';

B- SELECT FROM + customers WHERE (customer_id) = 0001;

C- SELECT FROM + customers WHERE (customer_id) = '0001';

D- SELECT FROM + customers WHERE insert_date = DATE '2019-01-01';

E- SELECT FROM + customers WHERE insert_date = '01-JAN-19';

Answer:

B, E

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the data in the NEW_EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	20	120	SA_REP	14000
102	Sam	10	105	CLERK	12500
103	Andrew	20	120	FIN_ADMIN	14200
104	Adrian	30	108	MAR_CLERK	12500
105	Maria	30	108	FIN_ADMIN	15000
106	Tracy	40	110	AD_ASST	13000
108	Kate	30	110	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Anne	40	120	EX_DIR	18000
120	Fran	20	110	SQ_DIR	16500

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	CLERK	14000
102	Sam	SA_REP	11500
104	Adrian	MAR_CLERK	12500
108	Kate	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Annie	EX_DIR	18000

Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table.

2. Add new employee details from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this?

A)

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
    ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
    WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
    WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id,
ne.salary);
```

B)

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
    WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
    WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id,
ne.salary);
```

C)

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
    ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
    WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
    WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id,
ne.salary);
```

D)

```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
    WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
    WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id,
ne.salary);
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two are true about transactions In the Oracle Database?

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which three statements are true about external tables?

Options:

A- They can be used In queries containing sorts.

B- They can be used in queries containing Joins.

C- They can be indexed.

D- DML statements can modify them.

E- They can be temporary tables.

F- Their metadata Is stored In the database.

Answer:

A, B, F

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this statement:

SELECT cust_id, cust^last_ndma "Last Name"

FROM customers

WHERE country_id --- 10 UNION

SELECT cust_ID_CUST_NO, cust_last_name

PROM customers

WHERE country__id = 30

Identify three order by clauses, any one of which will complete the query successfully.

Options:

A- ORDER BY 2. cust _id

B- ORDER BY 2,

C- ORDER BY 'CUST^NO

D- ORDER BY 'Last Name

E- ORDER BY CUST_NO

Answer:

A, B, D

Question 9

Which two statements are true about dropping views?

Options:

A- Read only views cannot be dropped.

B- The creator of a view to be dropped must have the drop ANY_ VIEW privilege.

C- Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from Its underlying tables when the view is dropped.

D- Views referencing a dropped view become Invalid.

E- CASCADE constraints must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys In the view to be dropped.

Answer:

D, E

Question 10

In your session , the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is DD_MM_YYYY.

There are 86400 seconds in a day.

Examine this result:

```
DATE
-----------
02-JAN-2020
```

Which statement returns this?

Options:

A- SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY) AS "DATE"

B- SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY) AS "DATE"

C- SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY) AS "DATE"

D- SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY) AS "DATE"

E- SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY) AS "DATE"

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

Which three statements execute successfully?

Options:

A- SELECT ORDER_ID INVOICE_ID ORDER-DATE FROM ORDERS

MINUS

SELECT INVOICE_ID INVOICE_DATA FROM INVOICE ORDER BY INVOICE_ID;

B- SELECT * FROM ORDERS ORDER BY ORDER_ID

UNION

SELECT * FROM INVOICES;

C- SELECT ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE FROM ORDERS

UION ALL

SELECT INVOICE_ID, INVOICE_DATE FROM INVOICE ORDER BY ORDER_ID;

D- SELECT * FROM ORDERS ORDER BY ORDER_ID

INTERSECT

SELECT * FROM INVOICE ORDER BY INVOICE_ID;

E.

(SELECT * FROM ORDERS

Answer:

A, C

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager:

```
SELECT  e.last_name AS emp, m.last_name AS mgr
  FROM employees e
  JOIN managers m
    ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id
 ORDER BY emp;
```

You want to extend the query to include managers with no employees. What must you add before join to do this?

Options:

A- FULL. OUTER

B- LEFT OUTER

C- RIGHT OUTER

D- CROSS

Answer:

C