



Oracle

Exam 1z0-061

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

Version: 6.2

[Total Questions: 75]

Question No : 1

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

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

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

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

The query generates an error. What is the reason for the error?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 2

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

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

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.

You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the post category that were launched before January 1, 2000.

Which SQL statement would you use?

- A)

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

```
SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';
```
- C)

```
SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';
```
- D)

```
SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';
```

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

Answer: D

Question No : 3

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 4

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the customers table.

Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list.

Which two queries would achieve the required result?

- A) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;`
- B) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;`
- C) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;`
- D) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;`

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

If the ORDER BY clause is not used, the sort order is undefined, and the Oracle server may not fetch rows in the same order for the same query twice. Use the ORDER BY clause to display the rows in a specific order.

Note: Use the keywords NULLS FIRST or NULLS LAST to specify whether returned rows containing null values should appear first or last in the ordering sequence. ANSWER C

Sorting

The default sort order is ascending:

- Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first (for example, 1 to 999).
- Date values are displayed with the earliest value first (for example, 01-JAN-92 before 01-JAN-95).
- Character values are displayed in the alphabetical order (for example, "A" first and "Z" last).
- Null values are displayed last for ascending sequences and first for descending sequences.

- ANSWER B

- You can also sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

Question No : 5

Examine the structure of the employees table:

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the name, joining date, and manager for all the employees. Newly hired employees are yet to be assigned a department or a manager. For them, 'No Manager' should be displayed in the manager column.

Which SQL query gets the required output?

- A) `SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
FROM employees e JOIN employees m
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);`
- B) `SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);`
- C) `SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);`
- D) `SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);`

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

Answer: D

Reference: <http://ivrainbow65.blogspot.com/>

Question No : 6

In 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

Question No : 7

Examine the structure of the orders table:

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

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

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

Question No : 8

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the customers table.

```
CUST_NAME
-----
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
```

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC."

Which query gives the required output?

- A) `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) = 'Mc';`
- B) `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%';`
- C) `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)
FROM customers
WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');`
- D) `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) = INITCAP('MC%');`

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

Answer: B

Question No : 9

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq  
    INCREMENT BY 10  
    START WITH 120  
    MAXVALUE 9999  
    NOCYCLE;  
  
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items  
    (ord_no NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,  
    item_no NUMBER(3),  
    qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),  
    CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),  
    CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

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

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

CHECK Constraint

The CHECK constraint defines a condition that each row must satisfy. The condition can use the same constructs as the query conditions, with the following exceptions:

References to the CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns

Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV functions

Queries that refer to other values in other rows

A single column can have multiple CHECK constraints that refer to the column in its definition.

There is no limit to the number of CHECK constraints that you can define on a column.

CHECK constraints can be defined at the column level or table level.

CREATE TABLE employees

(...

Salary NUMBER(8, 2) CONSTRAINT emp_salary_min

CHECK (salary > 0),

Question No : 10

Using the customers table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C**Explanation:** Duplicate Rows

Unless you indicate otherwise, SQL displays the results of a query without eliminating the duplicate rows.

To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword.

You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier. The DISTINCT qualifier affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns.

Question No : 11 CORRECT TEXT

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

You need to generate a report of all promos from the promotions table based on the following conditions:

1. The promo name should not begin with 'T' or 'N'.
2. The promo should cost more than \$20000.
3. The promo should have ended after 1st January 2001.

Which where clause would give the required result?

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(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

Answer: WHERE promo_name NOT LIKE 'T%' AND promo_name NOT LIKE 'N%' AND promo_cost > 20000 AND promo_end_date > '1-JAN-01'

Question No : 12

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

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

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

You issue the following query:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 13

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions?

- 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: B,D

Explanation:

ROUND: Rounds value to a specified decimal

TRUNC: Truncates value to a specified decimal

MOD: Returns remainder of division

SYSDATE is a date function that returns the current database server date and time.

Date-Manipulation Functions

Date functions operate on Oracle dates. All date functions return a value of the DATE data type except MONTHS_BETWEEN, which returns a numeric value.

MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2. The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month.

ADD_MONTHS(date, n): Adds n number of calendar months to date. The value of n must be an integer and can be negative.

NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.

LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date

The above list is a subset of the available date functions. ROUND and TRUNC number functions can also be used to manipulate the date values as shown below:

ROUND(date[, 'fmt']): Returns date rounded to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is rounded to the nearest day.

TRUNC(date[, 'fmt']): Returns date with the time portion of the day truncated to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is truncated to the nearest day.

The CONCAT Function

The CONCAT function joins two character literals, columns, or expressions to yield one larger character expression. Numeric and date literals are implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the CONCAT function. Numeric or date expressions are

evaluated before being converted to strings ready to be concatenated. The CONCAT function takes two parameters. Its syntax is CONCAT(s1, s2), where s1 and s2 represent string literals, character column values, or expressions resulting in character values.

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search item begins:

```
instr('http://www.domain.com', '.', 1, 2) = 18
```

The TRIM function literally trims off leading or trailing (or both) character strings from a given source string:

Question No : 14

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

- A) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
- B) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
hire_date DATE);
- C) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
- D) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id),
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
- D) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER,
login_id NUMBER,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id),
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
- E) CREATE TABLE employees(
employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,
login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
hire_date DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

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

Answer: D,E

Question No : 15

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

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

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 16

You issue the following command to drop the products table:

```
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 remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 17

View the Exhibit for the structure of the student and faculty tables.

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

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

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

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

Question No : 18

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

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

All products have a list price.

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 19

You want to create a sales table with the following column specifications and data types:

SALESID: Number

STOREID: Number

ITEMID: Number

QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified

SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified

PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified

Which statement would create the table?

- A) CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
Itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- B) CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');
- C) CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
- D) CREATE TABLE sales(
salesid NUMBER(4),
storeid NUMBER(4),
itemid NUMBER(4),
qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

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

Answer: D

Question No : 20

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 21

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the products and sales tables.

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

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

Which two SQL statements would give the same output?

- A) `SELECT prod_id FROM products
INTERSECT
SELECT prod_id FROM sales;`
- B) `SELECT prod_id FROM products
MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM sales;`
- C) `SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id
FROM products p JOIN sales s
ON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;`
- D) `SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id
FROM products p JOIN sales s
ON p.prod_id <> s.prod_id;`

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

Answer: A,C

Question No : 22

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

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMPLOYEE_NAME	MANAGER_ID	SALARY	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	7902	800	20
77698	ALLEN		1600	30
7902	WARD		1250	30
7654	MARTIN	7698	1250	30

You want to display all the employee names and their corresponding manager names.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT e.employee_name "EMP NAME", m.employee_name "MGR NAME"  
FROM employees e _____ employees m  
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```

Which join option can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?

- A. INNER JOIN
- B. FULL OUTER JOIN
- C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
- D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer: C

Question No : 23

Which create table statement is valid?

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