Oracle Datbase 12c SQL

1. Topic #: 1

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

> A. You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

> B. Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

Answer(s): AC

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2. Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

> A. Which three queries use valid expressions? (Choose three.)

Answer(s): BCF

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3. Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

> A. A. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions. B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions. C. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax. D. Table aliases can improve performance. E. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance. Selected
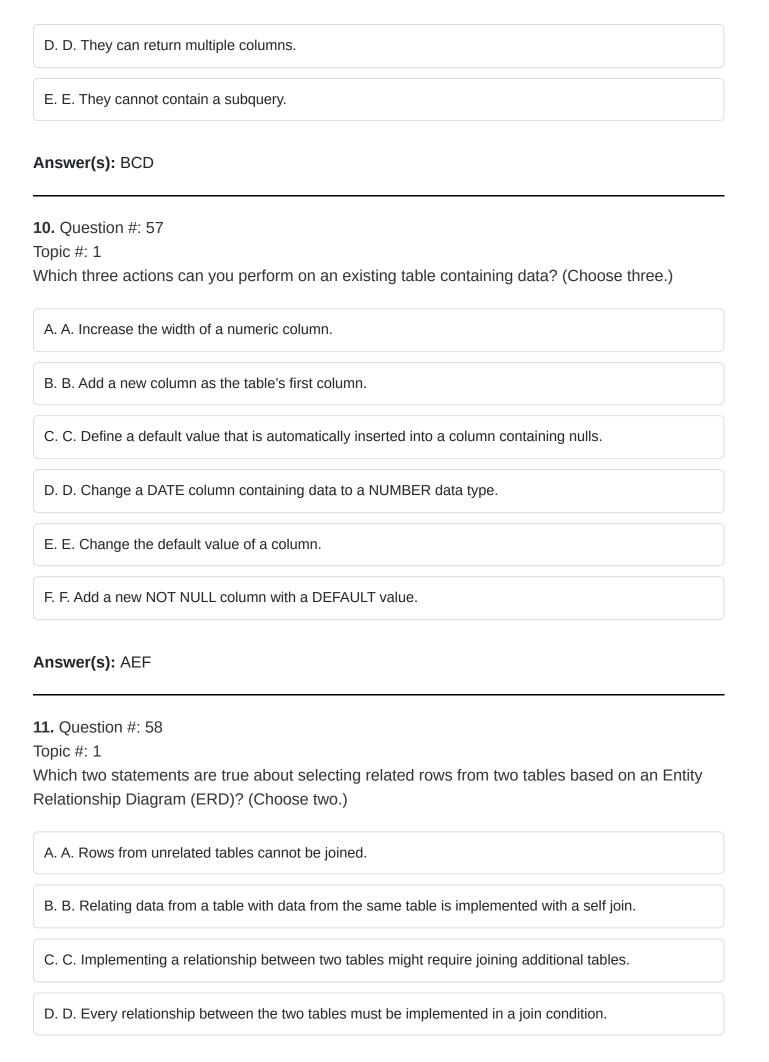
Answer(s): DE

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4. Topic #: 1

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

> A. Which two queries will result in an error? (Choose two.)

B. A.

Answer(s): C E

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5. Question #: 55
Topic #: 1
BOOK_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.
Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid? (Choose two.)
A.

A. B.

Answer(s): A D

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6. Question #: 52
Topic #: 1
You create a table named 123.
Which statement runs successfully?

A. A. SELECT * FROM TABLE(123);

B. B. SELECT * FROM "123";

C. C. SELECT * FROM \'123\';

D. D. SELECT * FROM '123';

Answer(s): B

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7. Question #: 53
Topic #: 1
Which two statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose two.)

A. A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

B. B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.

C. C. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.

D. D. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.

E. E. A table belonging to one user cannot have an index that belongs to a different user.

Answer(s): AB

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8. Question #: 54

Topic #: 1

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)? (Choose two.)

A. A. The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.

B. B. None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.

C. C. There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.

D. D. Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.

E. E. The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

Answer(s): BE

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9. Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

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

A. A. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.

B. B. They can contain HAVING clauses.

C. C. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.

D. D. They can return multiple columns.

E. E. They cannot contain a subquery.

Answer(s): BCD

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10. Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)

A. A. Increase the width of a numeric column.

B. B. Add a new column as the table's first column.

C. C. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls.

D. D. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type.

E. E. Change the default value of a column.

F. F. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value.

Answer(s): AEF

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11. Question #: 58

Topic #: 1

Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)? (Choose two.)

A. A. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined.

B. B. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join.

C. C. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables.

D. D. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a join condition.

E. E. An inner join relates rows within the same table.

Answer(s): B

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12. Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

Which three statements about roles are true? (Choose three.)

A. A. Roles are assigned to users using the ALTER USER statement.

B. B. Privileges are assigned to a role using the GRANT statement.

C. C. A role is a named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user.

D. D. A single user can be assigned multiple roles.

E. E. Privileges are assigned to a role using the ALTER ROLE statement.

F. F. Roles are assigned to roles using the ALTER ROLE statement.

G. G. A single role can be assigned to multiple users.

Answer(s): BDG

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13. Question #: 60

Topic #: 1

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

A. A. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion

B. B. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

C. C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion

Answer(s): BE

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14. Question #: 61

Topic #: 1

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.

B. B. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.

C. C. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.

D. D. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.

E. E. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.

F. F. An inner join returns matched rows.

Answer(s): ABF

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15. Question #: 62

Topic #: 1

Which statement will execute successfully?

A.

A. B.

Answer(s): A

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16. Question #: 63

Topic #: 1

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

A. Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department? (Choose two.)

B. A.

Answer(s): B D

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17. Question #: 64

Topic #: 1

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

A. A. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

B. B. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.

C. C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

D. D. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

E. E. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.

F. F. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

G. G. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.

Answer(s): ACG

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18. Question #: 65

Topic #: 1

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions? (Choose two.)

A. A. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.

B. B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

C. C. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.

D. D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.

E. E. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.

F. F. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

Answer(s): DE

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19. Question #: 66
Topic #: 1
Examine this statement:

A. What is returned upon execution?

Answer(s): D

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20. Question #: 67
Topic #: 1
Examine this statement:

A. What is returned upon execution?

Answer(s): D