

# Latest Version: 19.0

## Question: 1

Choose the best answer.

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NUL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, join\_date;
- B. SELECT dept\_id, join\_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- C. SELECT dept\_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;
- D. SELECT dept\_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

**Answer: A**

## Question: 2

Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command?

- A. It can include the CREATE...INDEX statement for creating an index to enforce the primary key constraint.
- B. The owner of the table should have space quota available on the tablespace where the table is defined.
- C. It implicitly executes a commit.
- D. It implicitly rolls back any pending transactions.
- E. A user must have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to create tables.
- F. The owner of the table must have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.

**Answer: A, B, C**

## Question: 3

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column of data type number.  
Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15),'Not available') from customers;
- E. SELECT NVL2(cust\_credit\_limit,TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit \* .15),'NOT Available') FROM customers;

**Answer: D, E**

### Question: 4

Choose two

Examine the description of the PRODUCT DETAILS table:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

- A. PRODUCT\_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- B. EXPIRY\_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- C. EXPIRY\_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it
- D. PRODUCT\_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it
- E. PRODUCT\_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- F. PRODUCT\_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

**Answer: A, D**

### Question: 5

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST\_LAST\_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2.

The table has two rows whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for CUST\_LAST\_NAME containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

- A. SELECT REPLACE (REPLACE(cust\_last\_name,'son',''), 'An','O') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT REPLACE (TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An','O') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust\_last\_name), 'An','O')) FROM customers;
- D. SELECT REPLACE (SUBSTR(cust\_last\_name,-3), 'An','O') FROM customers;

**Answer: A**