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Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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

| 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) |

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 times.

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id  
FROM sales  
WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10  
GROUP BY prod_id  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
```

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

- A. It executes successfully and generates the required result.
- B. It produces an error because count(*) should be specified in the SELECT clause also.
- C. It produces an error because count(*) should be only in the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause.
- D. It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT (prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT (*).

Correct Answer: C

Restricting Group Results with the HAVING Clause You use the HAVING clause to specify the groups that are to be displayed, thus further restricting the groups on the basis of aggregate information. In the syntax, group_condition restricts

the groups of rows returned to those groups for which the specified condition is true.

The Oracle server performs the following steps when you use the HAVING clause:

1.
Rows are grouped.
2.
The group function is applied to the group.
- 3.



The groups that match the criteria in the HAVING clause are displayed. The HAVING clause can precede the GROUP BY clause, but it is recommended that you place the GROUP BY clause first because it is more logical. Groups are formed and group functions are calculated before the HAVING clause is applied to the groups in the SELECT list.

Note: The WHERE clause restricts rows, whereas the HAVING clause restricts groups.

QUESTION 2

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

| Name | Null | Type |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| TRANS_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(5) |
| CUST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(20) |
| CUST_STATUS | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 |
| TRANS_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| TRANS_VALIDITY | INTERVAL | DAY TO SECOND |
| CUST_CREDIT_VALUE | | NUMBER(10) |

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.
- B. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
- C. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- D. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.

Correct Answer: BD

B: The NUMBER datatype stores fixed and floating-point numbers. Numbers of virtually any magnitude can be stored and are guaranteed portable among different systems operating Oracle, up to 38 digits of precision.

The following numbers can be stored in a NUMBER column:

Positive numbers in the range 1×10^{-130} to $9.99...9 \times 10^{125}$ with up to 38 significant digits
Negative numbers from -1×10^{-130} to $-9.99...99 \times 10^{125}$ with up to 38 significant digits
Zero

Positive and negative infinity (generated only by importing from an Oracle Version 5 database)

D: The VARCHAR2 datatype stores variable-length character strings. When you create a table with a VARCHAR2 column, you specify a maximum string length (in bytes or characters) between 1 and 4000 bytes for the VARCHAR2 column.

An interval literal specifies a period of time, and Oracle supports two types of interval literals: YEAR_TO_MONTH and DAY TO SECOND. For DAY TO SECOND, you can specify these differences in terms in terms of days, hours, minutes, and seconds. DAY TO SECOND contains a leading field and may contain an optional trailing field. If trailing field is specified it must be less significant than the leading field. For example, INTERVAL MINUTE TO DAY is not valid.



A DAY TO MINUTE interval considers an interval of days to the nearest minute. References:

QUESTION 3

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

| 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 |

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name,CASE
           WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                               FROM promotions
                               WHERE promo_category='TV')
           THEN 'HIGH'
           ELSE 'LOW'
           END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- B. It produces an error because the SUBQUERY gives an error.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- D. It produces an error because SUBQUERIES cannot be used with the case expression.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4



Study the following exhibit: Assuming that the sequence SEQ1 was created with the option ORDER and INCREMENT BY set to 1, what value will be returned by the final SELECT statement?

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> insert into dept(deptno,dname) values (seq1.nextval,'Support');
1 row created.
SQL> select seq1.currval from dual;
  CURRVAL
-----
         3
SQL> rollback;
Rollback complete.
SQL> insert into dept(deptno,dname) values (seq1.nextval,'Support');
1 row created.
SQL> commit;
Commit complete.
SQL> select seq1.currval from dual;_
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. It will depend on whether any other sessions are selecting from the sequence while the statements in the exhibit are being run.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.
- B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.
- C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.
- D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.

Correct Answer: BD

B: A unique constraint can contain null values because null values cannot be compared to anything.

D:



The NOT NULL constraint ensure that null value are not permitted for the column Incorrect answer:

A.

statement is not true

C.

statement is not true Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-9

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