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Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table .Which statement would display the highest credit limit available in each income level in each city in the CUSTOMERS table?

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

- A. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customersGROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit;
- B. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customersGROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level;
- C. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customersGROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cust_city ;
- D. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customersGROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level, MAX(cust_credit_limit);

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_begin_date) FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';`
- B. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`
- C. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`
- D. `SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');`

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 30 in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE. Examine the sample output: Which query will provide the required output?

```
Emp_list                                     Earliest
-----
Raphaely; Khoo; Tobias; Baida; Himuro; Colmenares  07-DEC-02
```



- A) `SELECT LISTAGG(last_name)
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;`
- B) `SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; '
WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY hire_date) "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30;`
- C) `SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ') "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30
WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY hire_date;`
- D) `SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ') "EMP_LIST", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 30
ORDER BY hire_date;`

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

ORD_NO	ITEM_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)  
FROM ord_items  
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2  
GROUP BY item_no;
```

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

- A. It gives an error because the having clause should be specified after the group by clause.



- B. It gives an error because all the aggregate functions used in the having clause must be specified in the select list.
- C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
- D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two)

- A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
- C. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- D. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.
- E. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query of the query uses a HAVING clause.
- F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in sub queries.

Correct Answer: BD

B: WHERE clause cannot be use to restrict groups WHERE clause cannot be use when there is group functions.

D: A HAVING clause can only e used to restrict GROUPS.

Note: HAVING clause to specify which groups are to be displayed and thus further restrict the groups on the basis of aggregate information. 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 group that match the criteria in the Having clause are displayed. Incorrect Answers :

A. Where clause cannot be use to restrict groups C. A HAVING clause can only e used to restrict GROUPS. E. WHERE clause cannot be use when there is group function, instead HAVING is to be use.

F. There is no constraint to use HAVING clause in a sub queries.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Aggregating Data using Group Functions, p. 5-20



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