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Oracle Database Administration I

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QUESTION 1

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

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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)

A. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE

B. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000

C. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable

D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete

E. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels

B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero

C. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement

D. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, `Not Available\\') FROM customers;

B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, `Not Available\\') FROM customers;

C. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), `Not Available\\') FROM customers;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, `Not Available\\')) FROM customers;

E. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), `Not Available\\') FROM customers;

Correct Answer: CE

A) SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, \\'Not Available\\') FROM customers;

B) SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, \\'Not Available\\') FROM customers;

C) SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), \\'Not Available\\') FROM customers;

D) SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, \\'Not Available\\')) FROM customers;

E) SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), \\'Not Available\\') FROM customers;

QUESTION 4

Which three instance situations are possible with the Oracle Database server without multi-tenant? (Choose three.)

A. two or more instances on separate servers all associated with one database

B. one instance on one server associated with one database

C. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on the same server

D. one instance on one server not associated with any database

E. one instance on one server associated with two or more databases on separate servers

Correct Answer: ABD

A: RAC 2,3 or 4 nodes

B: Single instance (standalone) with database

C: one instance running multiple INDEPENDENT databases!!

D: Single instance (standalone) without database

E: absurd configuration!

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view

B. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view

C. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view

D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views

E. Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error

F. Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error

G. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

Correct Answer: EFG

A is wrong because it should be views can be replaced*** without the need to re-grant privileges on the view. Not update

G is correct, certain rows cannot be updated or inserted . for example. you try to update the department_id to 100 from 20 but the view was created with a where department id_= 20 or insert a deparment_id other than 20 . it will cause a ORA-01402 error

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