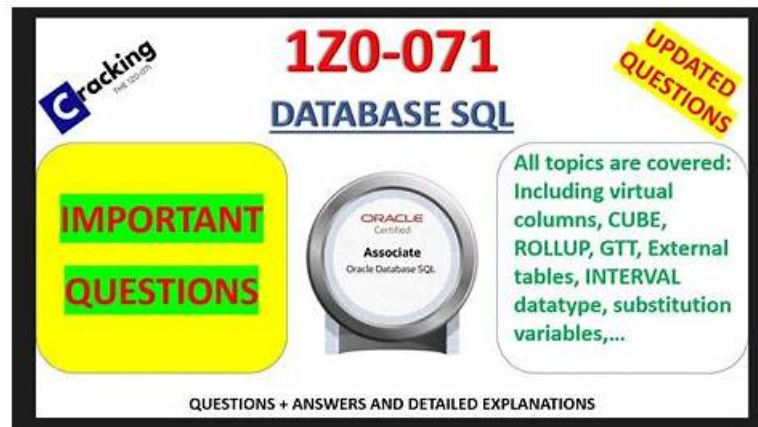


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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q309-Q314):

NEW QUESTION # 309

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database?

- A. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.
- **B. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.**
- C. A SELECT statement cannot contain a where clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query
- D. Views have no object number.
- **E. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped**
- **F. Views have no segment.**

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:

A view is a virtual table based on a SQL query.

A: This is incorrect because a SELECT statement querying a view can contain a WHERE clause, regardless of the view's defining query. C: This is incorrect because views can join tables from different schemas, not just the same schema. B: Correct. The rows inserted into a base table via a view remain in the table even if the view is dropped because the view is just a window to the data in the base tables. D: Correct. Views do not require storage space other than for the definition of the view in the data dictionary, hence they have no segment. E: Incorrect. Views do not have object numbers because they are not database objects that occupy physical space. F: Correct. You can create a view that references non-existent tables; such a view would be considered invalid until the base table is created.

The Oracle Database Concepts guide provides information about views and their characteristics.

NEW QUESTION # 310

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

- A. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25
- B. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- C. WHERE ADD_MONTHS (start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE
- D. WHERE TO_NUMBER (start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you need to compare dates and calculate the difference in months between two dates, you use the MONTHS_BETWEEN function in Oracle SQL.

A. This statement is incorrect because MONTHS_BETWEEN takes the later date first, then the earlier date.

B. This statement is correct. The MONTHS_BETWEEN function returns the number of months between two dates. It takes the later date (in this case, SYSDATE) first and the earlier date (start_date) second. If the start_date is within the last 25 months, the result will be less than or equal to 25.

C. This statement is incorrect. The expression TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) would not give the correct number of months between the dates.

D. This statement is incorrect. The ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) function adds 25 months to start_date, and comparing it to SYSDATE would show dates that are at least 25 months in the future.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on Date Functions: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions089.htm#SQLRF00651>

NEW QUESTION # 311

Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER (38)
ORDER_DATE		DATE

Examine the description of the INVOICES table:

Name	Null?	Type
INVOICE_ID		NUMBER (38)
INVOICE_DATE		DATE

Which three statements execute successfully?

- A. SELECT * FROM orders
MINUS
SELECT * FROM INVOICES ORDER BY 1
- B. (SELECT * FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM invoices) ORDER BY order_id;
- C. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
UNION

- SELECT * FROM invoices;
- D. SELECT order_id, order_data FROM orders
UNION ALL
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_data FROM invoices ORDER BY order_id;
- E. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_id
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;
- F. SELECT order_id, invoice_data, order_date FROM orders
MINUS
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_data FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_id;
- G. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
INTERSECT
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_data, order_date FROM orders

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

In Oracle SQL, set operations like UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, and MINUS can be used to combine results from different queries:

* Option A:

* Combining results using UNION ALL followed by ORDER BY will execute successfully because UNION ALL allows duplicate rows and ORDER BY can be used to sort the combined result set.

* Option E:

* Similar to option A, UNION ALL combines all rows from the two selects and allows ordering of the results.

* Option G:

* UNION combines the results from two queries and removes duplicates, and ORDER BY can be used to sort the final result set.

Options B, C, D, and F are incorrect because:

* Option B: You cannot intersect different columns (ORDER_ID with INVOICE_ID).

* Option C: Incorrect column names and syntax with ORDER BY.

* Option D: ORDER BY cannot be used before a set operator like INTERSECT.

* Option F: ORDER BY cannot be used directly after a MINUS operator without wrapping the MINUS operation in a subquery.

NEW QUESTION # 312

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause
- B. Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause
- C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks
- D. Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause

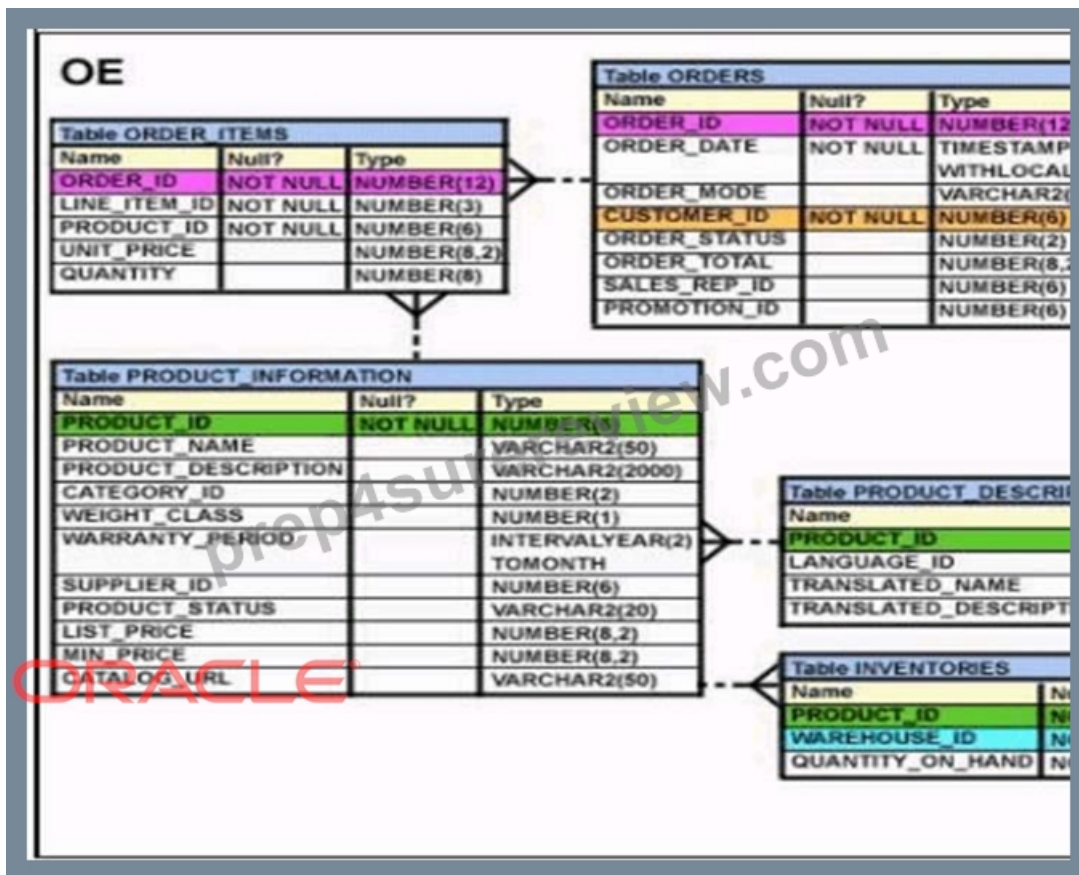
Answer: A

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

NEW QUESTION # 313

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price != NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price is NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 314

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