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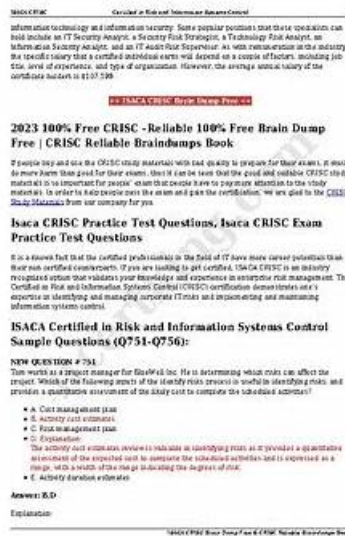

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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

Examine the SQL statement:
SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC; What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 158
Examine this SQL statement:

Which two are true?

- A. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- B. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- C. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.
- D. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.
- E. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The provided SQL statement is an update statement that involves a subquery which is correlated to the main query.
A . The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed. (Incorrect) This statement is not accurate in the context of correlated subqueries. A correlated subquery is one where the subquery depends on values from the outer query. In this case, the subquery is executed once for each row that is potentially updated by the outer UPDATE statement because it references a column from the outer query (o.customer_id).
B . All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated. (Incorrect)
Without a WHERE clause in the outer UPDATE statement, this would typically be true. However, the correctness of this statement depends on the actual data and presence of matching customer_id values in both tables. If there are rows in the ORDERS table with customer_id values that do not exist in the CUSTOMERS table, those rows will not be updated.
C . The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table. (Correct) Because the subquery is correlated (references o.customer_id from the outer query), it must be executed for each row to be updated in the ORDERS table to get the corresponding cust_last_name from the CUSTOMERS table.
Reference:
D . The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows. (Incorrect) The subquery inside the SET clause must return exactly one value for each row to be updated. If the subquery returns more than one row for any outer row, the UPDATE statement will result in an error (specifically, an "ORA-01427: single-row subquery returns more than one row" error).
E . The subquery is not a correlated subquery. (Incorrect)
This is incorrect because the subquery references the o.customer_id column from the ORDERS table, which makes it a correlated subquery.
The correct answers are A and C. The subquery is a correlated subquery because it references the ORDERS table's customer_id in its WHERE clause. It is executed for each row to be updated since it depends on values from the outer query (the o.customer_id).
It's important to note that although the statement A is marked incorrect based on the typical behavior of correlated subqueries, in some cases, Oracle's optimizer may unnest the subquery and execute it beforehand if it determines that it's more efficient and the result is the same. However, this doesn't change the nature of the query being a correlated subquery.

NEW QUESTION # 159
Examine the description or the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:
FOR customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit.
Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.
Which query should be used?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * . 05 AS DUE AMOUNT
  FROM customers
  WHERE cust income_level <> NULL
  AND due_amount <> NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * . 05 AS DUE AMOUNT
  FROM customers
  WHERE cust income_level !=NULL
  AND due_amount !=NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * . 05 AS DUE AMOUNT
  FROM customers
  WHERE cust income_level !=NULL
  AND cust credit_level !=NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * . 05 AS DUE AMOUNT
  FROM customers
  WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
  AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
- E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * . 05 AS DUE AMOUNT
  FROM customers
  WHERE cust income_level IS NOT NULL
  AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

Answer: D

Explanation:
D: True. This query selects the first name and calculates the due amount as 5% of the credit limit from the customers table where the income level is not null and the credit limit is also not null. The IS NOT NULL operator is used to check for non-null values correctly.
The IS NOT NULL operator is the correct way to check for non-null values in SQL. The <> NULL and != NULL comparisons are incorrect because NULL is not a value that can be compared using these operators; it represents the absence of a value.
There is no due_amount column in the customers table according to the structure provided, so any WHERE clause referencing due_amount is irrelevant and incorrect. The due_amount is a derived column in the SELECT clause.
The correct syntax to check for non-null values is IS NOT NULL, which is used in the WHERE clause of the correct answer.
Reference:
The use of IS NOT NULL in the WHERE clause to filter out null values is documented in Oracle's SQL reference.
NULL comparisons must be done with IS NULL or IS NOT NULL for correct logical evaluation in SQL.

NEW QUESTION # 160
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.
You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101.
Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
  WHERE order_date > IN
  (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
  WHERE order_date >
  ANY
  (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
  WHERE order_date > ALL
  (SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;
- D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
  WHERE order_date > ALL
  (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 161

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERStable.

Evaluate the following query:

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_CITYcolumn is not valid.
- B. It produces an error because conditions on the CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn are not valid.
- C. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_FIRST_NAMEcolumn is not valid.
- D. It executes successfully.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162

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