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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?

- A. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in these SELECT list of a query.
- B. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries.
- C. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns.
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

In SQL, the WHERE and HAVING clauses are used to filter records; the WHERE clause is applied before grouping the records, while the HAVING clause is used after grouping the records, particularly when using aggregation functions.

* Statement D is true because the HAVING clause is used to filter groups based on the result of aggregate functions. Therefore, any column or aggregate function appearing in the HAVING clause must also appear in the SELECT list of the query, unless it is used as part of an aggregate function.

* Statement E is true because the WHERE clause is designed to filter rows before they are grouped into aggregate groups in a GROUP BY clause. This is a fundamental aspect of SQL that optimizes query performance by reducing the number of rows to be processed in the aggregate phase.

* Statements A, B, and C are incorrect based on the following:

* A is incorrect because the WHERE clause does not operate on groups but on individual rows before grouping.

* B is misleading; while WHERE and HAVING can be used in the same statement, their usage is not restricted to different columns. They perform different functions (row-level filtering vs. group-level filtering).

* C is incorrect because subqueries using aggregate functions typically do not use HAVING clauses; rather, HAVING is used in the outer query to filter the results of aggregates.

NEW QUESTION # 64

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.

The retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name  
FROM employees
```

```
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department_ID and Manager_ID)

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which two statements are true about the data dictionary?

- A. The data dictionary does not store metadata in tables.
- B. Views with the prefix dba_display only metadata for objects in the SYS schema.
- C. Views with the prefix all_display metadata for objects to which the current user has access.
- D. The data dictionary is accessible when the database is closed.
- E. Views with the prefix all_, dba_ and useb_ are not all available for every type of metadata.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The data dictionary contains metadata (data about data) about the database and its objects.

- A . False. DBA_ views display metadata for objects accessible to the database administrator, not only for the SYS schema.
- B . True. ALL_ views display information about all the objects that the current user has access to. This does not necessarily mean the user has privileges on these objects, only that the user can see them.
- C . False. The data dictionary is not accessible when the database is closed because it requires the database to be open in order to access the system tables.
- D . True. Not all types of metadata are available in all three prefixes (ALL_, DBA_, USER_). Some specific metadata might only be available in one or two of these view types.
- E . False. The data dictionary stores metadata in tables. The various views (ALL_, DBA_, USER_, etc.) provide different perspectives on this data.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on Data Dictionary and Dynamic Performance Views:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/datadict.htm

NEW QUESTION # 66

You executed the following CREATE TABLE statement that resulted in an error:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees(emp_id NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR2(20), email NUMBER(3)
UNIQUE, address VARCHAR2(500), phone VARCHAR2(20), resume LONG, hire_date DATE, remarks LONG, dept_id
NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk REFERENCES departments(dept_id), CONSTRAINT ename_nn NOY
NULL(ename));
```

Identify two reasons for the error.

- A. The NOT NULL constraint on the ENAME column must be defined as the column level
- B. The PRIMARY KEY constraint in the EMP_ID column must have a name and must be defined at the table level only
- C. FOREIGN KEY defined on the DEPT_ID column must be at the table level only
- D. Only one LONG column can be used per table
- E. The FOREIGN KEY keyword is missing in the constraint definition

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 67

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table and the foreign key of the ORDER_ITEMS table, whose constraint is defined with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

□

- A. DELETE order_idFROM ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE orders o, order_items iWHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;
- C. DELETE ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;
- D. DELETEFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order_idFROM order_items);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 68

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