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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q317-Q322):

NEW QUESTION # 317

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database?

- A. DML statements always start new transactions.
- B. An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL*PLUS
- C. DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.
- D. A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.
- E. A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 318

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences?

- A. SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- B. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
- C. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.
- D. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.
- E. INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Object privileges applicable to tables, views, and sequences in Oracle are:

B . REFERENCES can be granted only on tables. It allows the grantee to create a foreign key that refers to the table.

D . SELECT can be granted on tables and views. This allows the grantee to perform a SELECT on the table or view.

A, C, and E are incorrect. Specifically:

A is incorrect because DELETE cannot be granted on sequences; it is a privilege applicable to tables and views.

C is incorrect because INSERT cannot be granted on sequences; INSERT is applicable only to tables and views.

E is incorrect because ALTER is a privilege applicable to tables and indexes, not sequences.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "GRANT"

NEW QUESTION # 319

The SQL statements executed in a user session are as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
      (pcode NUMBER(2),
       pname VARCHAR(10));
SQL> INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');
SQL> INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
SQL> SAVEPOINT a;
SQL> UPDATE product SET pcode =10 WHERE pcode = 1
SQL> SAVEPOINT b;
SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2
SQL> COMMIT;
SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;
SQL> ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.

- B. The rollback generates an error.
- C. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.
- D. Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.
- E. No SQL statements are rolled back.

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 320

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMPNAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(B,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept_id, MAX (AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id,join_date;
- D. SELECT dept_id, AVG(NAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 321

Examine this SQL statement:

```
UPDATE orders o
SET customer_name =
(SELECT cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE
customer_id=o.customer_id);
```

Which two are true?

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

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 322

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