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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q266-Q271):

NEW QUESTION # 266

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT_ID- must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row

EXECUTION_DATETIME- contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

- A. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- B. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
- C. The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.
- D. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- E. The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 267

Examine the description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER (10, 2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

- A. `SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;`
- B. `SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount +100 DUES FROM transactions;`
- C. `SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;`
- D. `SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES' FROM transactions;`
- E. `SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;`

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 268

Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries?

- A. `SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM<=3
ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);`
- B. `SELECT last_name,salary
FROM (SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary)`
- C. `SELECT last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM<=3`
- D. `SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;`
- E. `SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY
ORDER BY salary;`

Answer: D

Explanation:

To retrieve the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries, the correct SQL syntax and logic are crucial:

Option B:

`SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;` This query correctly sorts employees by their salary in ascending order and fetches the first three rows only. The `FETCH FIRST n ROWS ONLY` syntax is a standard way to limit the result set in SQL.

Options A, C, D, and E do not correctly implement the logic for fetching the lowest three salaries due to misuse of `ROWNUM` or incorrect placement of `ORDER BY` and `FETCH` clauses.

NEW QUESTION # 269

A session's `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` is set to `DD Mon YYYY`.

Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019?

- A. `SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL ;`
- B. `SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL ; 2019-01-01`

- C. SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL; 2019-01-01
- D. SELECT to_date('2019-01-01','YYYY-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY, the database expects the date string to be in the format of day, abbreviated month name, and full year.

B). The query SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL; correctly returns the value 1 Jan 2019 because the ANSI date literal DATE 'YYYY-MM-DD' is independent of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter.

Option A is incorrect because the TO_DATE function requires the format model to match the string literal, which it does not in this case.

Option C is incorrect because TO_CHAR is used to convert a date to a string, not a string to a date.

Option D is incorrect because without specifying that the string is a date, the result is just a string and not a date value.

Option E is incorrect because TO_DATE without a format model relies on the NLS_DATE_FORMAT to interpret the string, and YYYY-MM-DD does not match DD Mon YYYY.

NEW QUESTION # 270

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PO_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_MODE		VARCHAR2 (30)
SHIPMENT_COST		NUMBER (8,2)

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE
WHEN MONTHS BETWEEN (shipment_date,po_date)>1 THEN
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

```
SQL>SELECT po_id, DECODE
(MONTHS_BETWEEN (po_date,shipment_date)>1,
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) 'No Penalty' PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- B. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- C. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
- D. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
- E. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 271

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