Oracle 1z0-051

Oracle Database 11g: SQL Fundamentals I

QUESTION NO: 1

See the Exhibit:

PROMOTIONS

PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_SUBCATEGORY
506	magazine	discount
507	TV	general advt
508	newspaper	discount
509	post	general advt
510	post	discount
511	radio	general advt
512	newspaper	general advt
513	newspaper	discount
514	magazine	general advt
515	newspaper	discount
516	newspaper	general advt

You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory.

Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
MINUS
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount'
B. SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
INTERSECT
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount'
C. SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
MINUS
SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount'
D. SELECT promo_category
FROM promotions
INTERSECT
SELECT promo_category

FROM promotions
WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount'

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 2

See the Exhibit:

Table PROMOTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date,'yyyy'>'2000';
B. SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'mon dd yy')='jul 01 98';
C. UPDATE promotions
SET promo_cost = promo_cost+100
WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE(SUBSTR('01-JAN-200',8));
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,'dd/month')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98',TO_DATE('JUL 01 98'));

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence for reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 4

The SQL statements executed in a user session as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
     (pcode  NUMBER(2),
     pname  VARCHAR2(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;
```

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

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

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three statements/commands would cause a transaction to end? (Choose three.)

A. COMMIT
B. SELECT
C. CREATE

D. ROLLBACK
E. SAVEPOINT

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION NO: 6

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;
```

Which is the correct output of the above query?

A. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
B. +00-300, +54-02,+00 11:12:10.123457
C. +25-00,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457
D. +00-300,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables
C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables
D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subqeury
F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery

Answer: A,B,F

QUESTION NO: 8

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

You want to update the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column to NULL for all the customers, where CUST_INCOME_LEVEL has NULL in the CUSTOMERS table. Which SQL statement will accomplish the task?

A. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level = NULL;
B. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;
C. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE cust_income_level = TO_NUMBER(NULL);
D. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(' ',9999)
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format
C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century
D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause
B. A view is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated
C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 11

See the Exhibit:

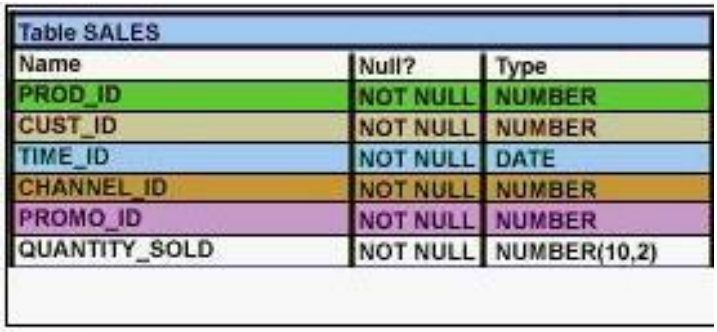


Table SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

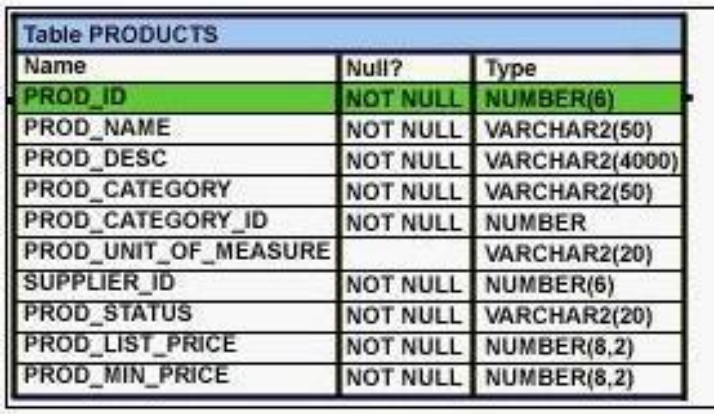


Table PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

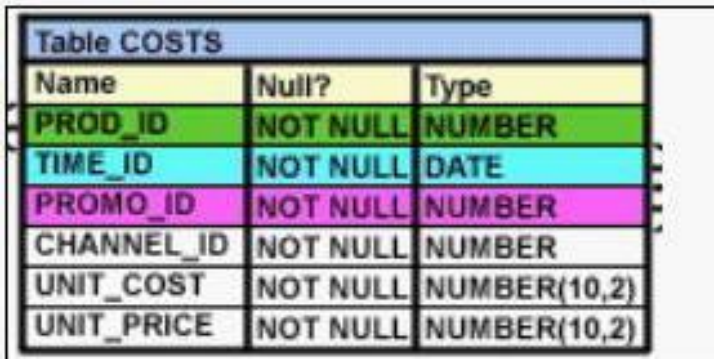


Table COSTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id FROM products
INTERSECT
SELECT prod_id FROM sales
MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM costs;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above compound query?

A. It reduces an error

B. It shows products that were sold and have a cost recorded

C. It shows products that were sold but have no cost recorded

D. It shows products that have a cost recorded irrespective of sales

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 12

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER(3)

Which two statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT student_name, subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
B. SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';
C. SELECT SUM (subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL
D. SELECT SUM (DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)),MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 13

See the Exhibit:

Table PROMOTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to display the names of all promos done after January 1, 2001 starting with the latest promo.

Which query would give the required result? (Choose all that apply.)

A. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
B. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY promo_name DESC;
C. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 1 DESC;
D. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date "START DATE"
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 14

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a DELETE statement is executed
B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
D. When a data definition language statement is executed
E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

Answer: B,D,E

QUESTION NO: 15

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which statement would display the highest credit limit available in each income level in each city in the CUSTOMERs table?

A. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit;
B. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level;
C. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cust_city;
D. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit);

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 16

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST_ID, CUST_NAME and CUST_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

Evaluate the following INSERT SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city)
VALUES(SELECT cust_id,cust_first_name||' '||cust_last_name,cust_city
                    FROM customers
                    WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The INSERT statement fails when executed. What could be the reason?

A. The VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery
B. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match
C. The WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement
D. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 17

See the Exhibit:

PROMOTIONS table

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

SALES table

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN promotions p
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of the above query?

A. It gives the details of promos for which there have been sales
B. It gives the details of promos for which there have been no sales
C. It gives details of all promos irrespective of whether they have resulted in a sale or not
D. It gives details of product IDs that have been sold irrespective of whether they had a promo or not

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 18

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. Which two queries would achieve the required result? (Choose two.)

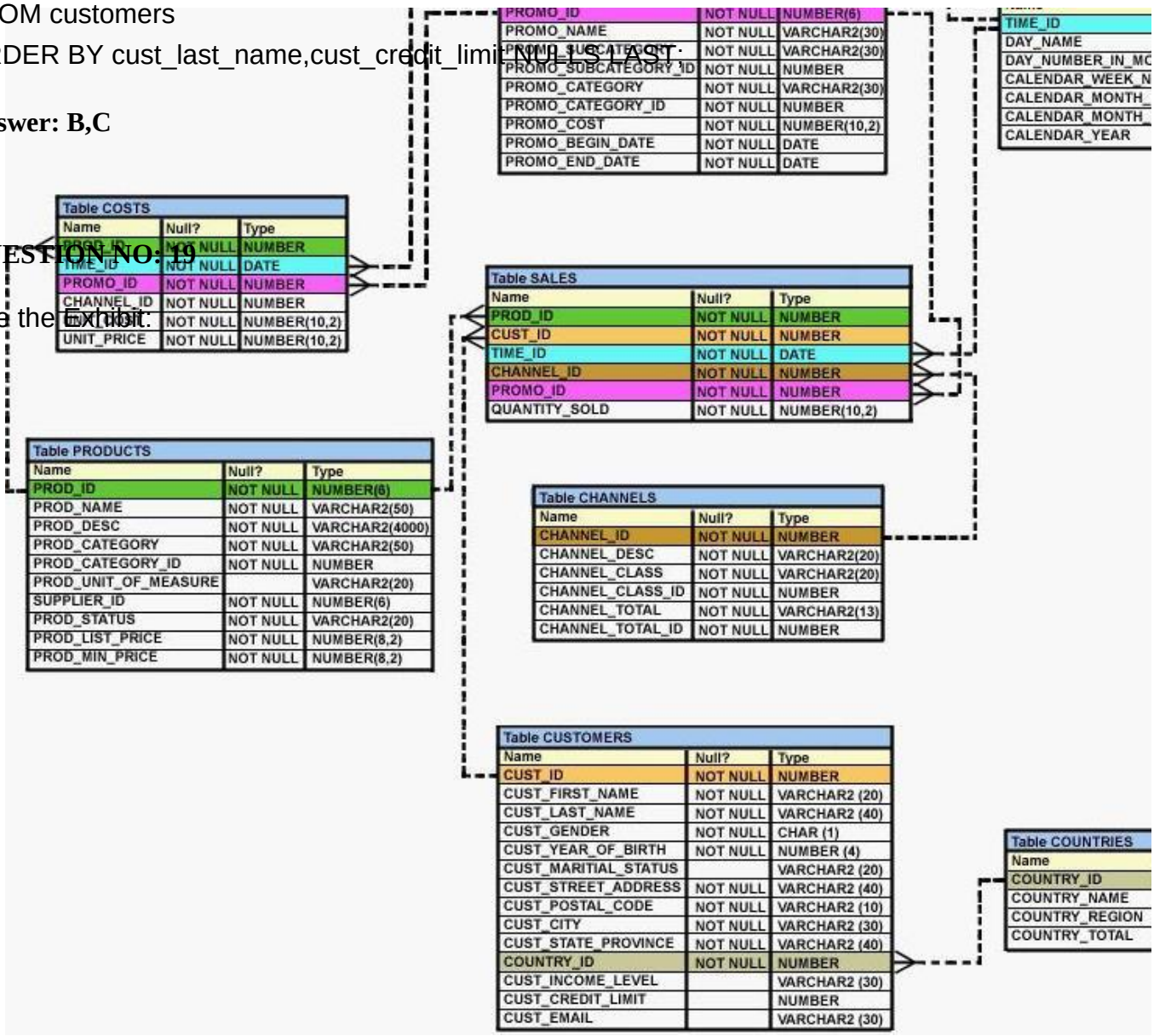
A. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;

B. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;
C. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;
D. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

Answer: B,C

QUESTION NO: 19

See the Exhibit.



You want to create a SALE_PROD view by executing the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE VIEW sale_prod
AS SELECT p.prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) "Quantity", SUM(prod_list_price) "Price"
    FROM products p, sales s
    WHERE p.prod_id=s.prod_id
    GROUP BY p.prod_id, cust_id;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above statement?

A. The view will be created and you can perform DLM operations on the view

B. The view will be created but no DML operations will be allowed on the view
C. The view will not be created because the join statements are not allowed for creating a view
D. The view will not be created because the GROUP BY clause is not allowed for creating a view

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 20

See the Exhibit:

```
CUST_STATUS
Name           Null?      Type
-------------- --------   ---------
CUSTNO         NOT NULL   NUMBER(2)
AMT_SPENT                 NUMBER(10,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT              NUMBER(10,2)


CUSTNO     AMT_SPENT   CREDIT_LIMIT
---------- ----------- ----------------
1          1000        1000
2          2000        2500
3                      3000
4          3000        2800
```

You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT custno, NVL2(NULLIF(amt_spent, credit_limit), 0, 1000)"BONUS"
     FROM cust_status;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above query?

A. It produces an error because the AMT_SPENT column contains a null value
B. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT is less than CREDIT_LIMIT
C. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT equals CREDIT_LIMIT or AMT_SPENT is null
D. It produces an error because the TO_NUMBER function must be used to convert the result of the NULLIF function before it can be used by the NVL2 function

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 21

See the Exhibit:

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

There is only one customer with the CUST_LAST_NAME column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?

A. INSERT INTO orders
VALUES(1,'10-mar-2007','direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600),1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600),order_total)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','direct',&&customer_id,1000);
C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id,o.order,o.order_mode,c.customer_id,o.order_total
FROM orders o, customers c
WHERE o.customer_id=c.customer_id
AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' and c.credit_limit=600)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','direct',&&customer_id,1000);
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600),1000);
D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id

FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600),order_total)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','direct',&customer_id,1000);

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 22

Evaluate the following SQL query;

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-1),-1)
     FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

A. 16
B. 100
C. 160
D. 200
E. 150

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 23

See the Exhibit:

Table PROMOTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_begin_date)
FROM promotions) AND
promo_category = 'INTERNET';
B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions)
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';
C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET';

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 24

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(ord_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE,
cust_id NUMBER(4));
```

```
CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord_no NUMBER(2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?

A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint
B. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint
C. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type
D. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 25

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

A. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY
B. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators
C. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement
D. It produces an error because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 26

See the Exhibit:

```
CUSTOMERS
Name            Null?        Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS                 VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)


CUST_HISTORY
Name            Null?        Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)
CHANGE_DATE                  DATE
```

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.
Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

A. MINUS
B. UNION
C. INTERSECT
D. UNION ALL

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 27

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

you issue the following SQL statement on the CUSTOMERS table to display the customers who are in the same country as customers with the last name 'king' and whose credit limit is less than the maximum credit limit in countries that have customers with the last name 'king'.

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id,cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                    FROM customers
                    WHERE cust_last_name ='King')
AND cust_credit_limit < (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
                         FROM customers
                         WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                                             FROM customers
                                             WHERE cust_last_name='King'));
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

A. It executes and shows the required result
B. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ALL to get the required output
C. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ANY to get the required output
D. It produces an error and the IN operator should be replaced by = in the WHERE clause of the main query to get the required output

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 28

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format
C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century

D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 29

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values
B. A columns with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values
C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table
D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data
E. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 30

Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause
B. A view is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated
C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 31

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30;
```

Which ORDER BY clauses are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

A. ORDER BY 2,1
B. ORDER BY CUST_NO
C. ORDER BY 2.cust_id
D. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
E. ORDER BY "Last Name"

Answer: A,C,E

QUESTION NO: 32

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

DELETE FROM sales;

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table.

Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

A. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key
B. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table
C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back
D. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 33

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. They accept only a single argument
B. They can be nested only to two levels
C. Arguments can only be column values or constant
D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table
E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is reference

Answer: D,E

QUESTION NO: 34

Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped
B. A FOREIGN KEY constraint on a column in a table automatically creates a nonunique key
C. A nondeferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index
D. For each data manipulation language operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION NO: 35

See the Exhibit:

COSTS

PROD_ID	PROMO_ID	UNIT_COST	UNIT_PRICE
14	111	900	1129
15	333	875	1075
16	333	700	900
17	444	1000	1150

You need to generate a report that displays the IDs or all products in the COSTS table whose unit price is at least 25% more than the unit cost. The details should be displayed in the descending order of 25% of the unit cost.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id
FROM costs
WHERE unit_price >= unit_cost * 1.25
ORDER BY unit_cost * 0.25 DESC;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It executes and produces the required result
B. It produces an error because an expression cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause
C. It produces an error because the DESC option cannot be used with an expression in the ORDER BY clause
D. It produces an error because the expression in the ORDER BY clause should also be specified in the SELECT clause

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 36

Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose two.)

A. Only One LONG column can be used per table
B. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds
C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file
D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one
E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blanked-padded to the maximum defined column width

Answer: A,D,E

QUESTION NO: 37

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table:
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_city, COUNT(cust_last_name)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit > 1000
GROUP BY cust_city
HAVING AVG(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN 5000 AND 6000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

A. It executes successfully

B. It returns an error because the BETWEEN operator cannot be used in the HAVING clause
C. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clause cannot be used in the same SELECT statement
D. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clause cannot be used to apply conditions on the same column

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 38

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 2007 till date:
Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr.

Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL
B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007) FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;

Answer: B,C

QUESTION NO: 39

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago. You issue the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
     FROM promotions
     WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table.

What is the outcome?

A. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid
B. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid
C. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time
D. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 40

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. They accept only a single argument
B. They can be nested only to two levels
C. Arguments can only be column values or constant
D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table
E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is reference

Answer: D,E

QUESTION NO: 41

See the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER(8,2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE,1),SYSDATE)
FROM programs;
B. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE,SYSDATE))
FROM programs;
C. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),'Ongoing')
FROM programs;
D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date)),'Ongoing')
FROM programs;

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 42

Which statement is true regarding the COALESCE function?

A. It can have a maximum of five expressions in a list
B. It returns the highest NOT NULL value in the list for all rows
C. It requires that all expressions in the list must be of the same data type
D. It requires that at least one of the expressions in the list must have a NOT NULL value

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 43

See the exhibit:

CUSTOMERS

CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
101	KING	NEW YORK	100000
102	GREEN	BOSTON	150000
103	SCOTT	LONDON	
104	SMITH	BOSTON	

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_name AS "NAME", cust_credit_limit/2 AS MIDPOINT,
                                 MIDPOINT+100 AS "MAX LOWER LIMIT"
FROM customers;
```

The above query produces an error on execution. What is the reason for the error?

A. An alias cannot be used in an expression
B. The alias NAME should not be enclosed within double quotation marks
C. The MIDPOINT +100 expression gives an error because CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT contains NULL values
D. The alias MIDPOINT should be enclosed within double quotation marks for the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT/2 expression

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 44

See the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and GRADES tables:

```
CUSTOMERS
 Name                  Null?         Type
 ----------------------------------------
 CUSTNO                NOT NULL      NUMBER(2)
 CUSTNAME                            VARCHAR2(10)
 CUSTADDRESS                         VARCHAR2(20)
 CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                   NUMBER(5)


GRADES
 Name                   Null?         Type
 ----------------------------------------
 GRADE                  NOT NULL      VARCHAR2(1)
 STARTVAL                             NUMBER(5)
 ENDVAL                               NUMBER(5)
```

You need to display names and grades of customers who have the highest credit limit.

Which two SQL statements would accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;
B. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval
AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
C. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE cust_credit_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers)
AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
D. SELECT custname, grade
FROM customers, grades
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers)
AND MAX(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval;

Answer: B,C

QUESTION NO: 45

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table:

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 times:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id
FROM sales
WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*)>10
GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*)>10;
```

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

A. It executes successfully and generates the required result
B. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be specified the SELECT clause also
C. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be only the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause
D. It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT(prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT(*)

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 46

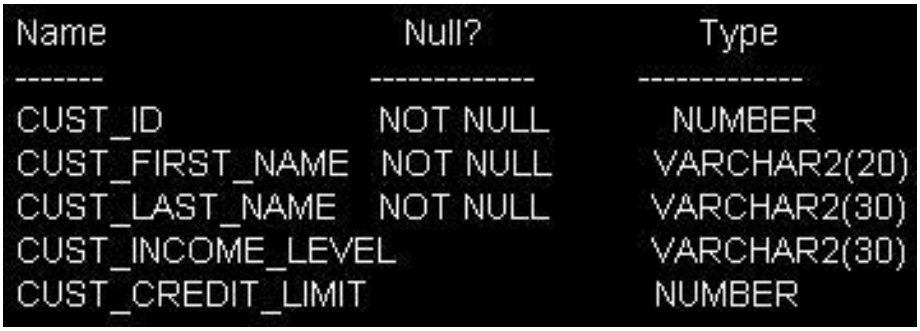
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables
C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables
D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subqeury
F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery

Answer: A,B,F

QUESTION NO: 47

The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure:



Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

You need to write a query that does the following task:

* Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit
* Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered
* Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

A. SELECT cust_first_name,cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
tax_amount IS NOT NULL
B. SELECT cust_first_name,cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL
C. SELECT cust_first_name,cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND
tax_amount <> NULL
D. SELECT cust_first_name,cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 48

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table:

```
INVOICE

Name        Null?      Type
----------- ---------- -------------
INV_NO      NOT NULL   NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE               DATE
CUST_ID                VARCHAR2(4)
INV_AMT                NUMBER(8,2)


 INV_NO INV_DATE    CUST_ID INV_AMT
------ ---------- ------- -------
 1      01-APR-07    AlQ     1000
 2      01-OCT-07    BlR     2000
 3      01-FEB-07            3000
```

Which two SQL statements would executes successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT (AVG(inv_date) FROM invoice;
B. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice;
C. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE - inv_date)) FROM invoice;
D. SELECT AVG(inv_date - SYSDATE),AVG(inv)amt) FROM invoice;

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 49

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago. You issue the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
     FROM promotions
     WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table.

What is the outcome?

A. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid
B. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid
C. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time
D. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 50

See the Exhibit:

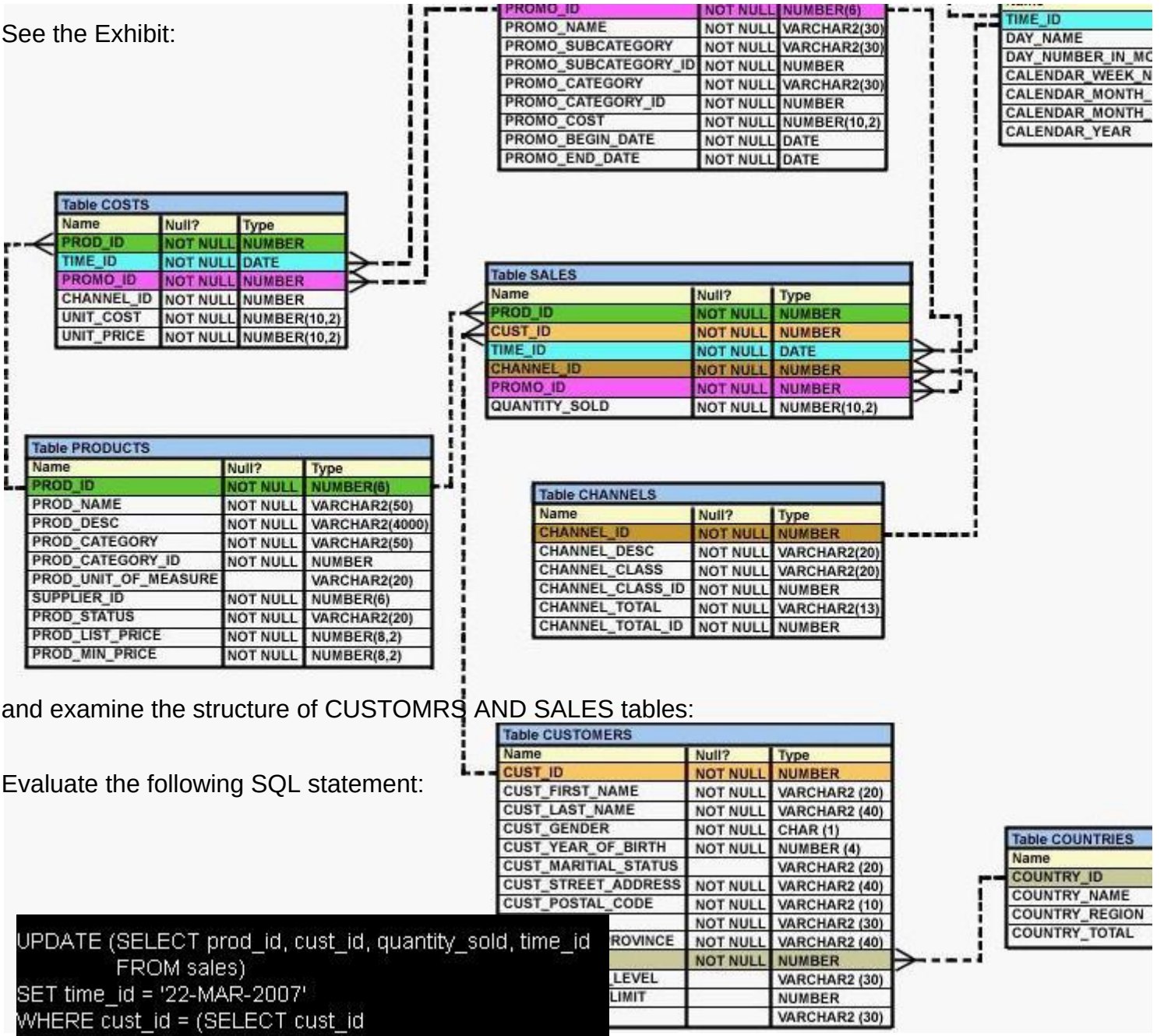


Table COSTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Table CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
ROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
	NOT NULL	NUMBER
LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
LIMIT		NUMBER
		VARCHAR2 (30)

Table COUNTRIES

Name
COUNTRY_ID
COUNTRY_NAME
COUNTRY_REGION
COUNTRY_TOTAL

and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables:

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id
          FROM sales)
SET time_id = '22-MAR-2007'
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
                 FROM customers
                 WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND
                 credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above UPDATE statement?

A. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement

B. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name

C. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the column specified in the SELECT statement

D. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 51

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

Table PROMOTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range $0-2000 and $2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                         THEN promo_cost
                    ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
               AVG(CASE
                    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                         THEN promo_cost
                    ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
      FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the required result
B. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value
C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions
D. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 52

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
     FROM customers
     WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);
```