



**Vendor: Oracle**

**Exam Code: 1Z0-047**

**Exam Name: Oracle Database SQL Expert**

**Version: Demo**

### QUESTION 1

Which three possible values can be set for the TIME\_ZONE session parameter by using the ALTER SESSION command? (Choose three.)

- A. 'os'
- B. local
- C. -8:00'
- D. dbtimezone Li
- E. 'Australia'

**Correct Answer:** BCD

### QUESTION 2

EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which command would work in relation to the EMPDET table?

- A. UPDATE empdet  
SET ename ='Amit'  
WHERE empno = 1234;
- B. DELETE FROM empdet  
WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';
- C. CREATE VIEWempvu  
AS  
SELECT\* FROMempdept;
- D. CREATEINDEX empdet\_dx  
ON empdet(empno);

**Correct Answer:** C

### QUESTION 3

Which three tasks can be performed using regular expression support in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose three.)

- A. it can be used to concatenate two strings.
- B. it can be used to find out the total length of the string.
- C. it can be used for string manipulation and searching operations.
- D. it can be used to format the output for a column or expression having string data.
- E. it can be used to find and replace operations for a column or expression having string data.

**Correct Answer:** CDE

### QUESTION 4

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

- A. They can accept only one argument.
- B. They can be nested up to only two levels.
- C. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
- D. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. They can modify the data type of the argument that is referenced.
- F. They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as

arguments.

**Correct Answer:** DEF

**QUESTION 5**

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

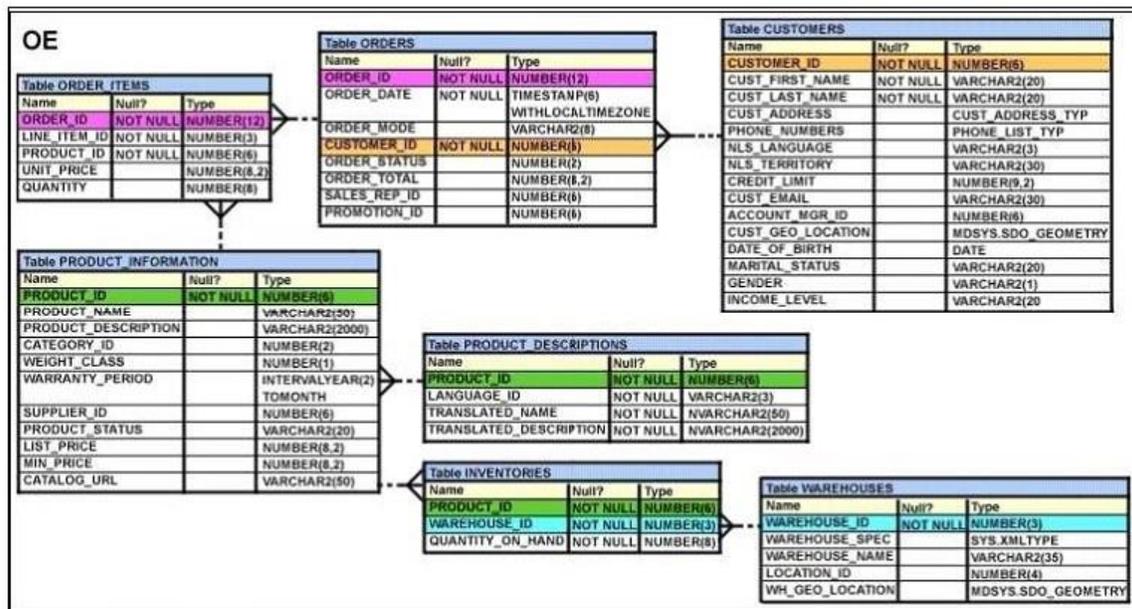
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT oi.order_id, product_jd, order_date
```

```
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
```

```
USING(order_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of this SQL statement?



- A. The statement would not execute because table aliases are not allowed in the JOIN clause.
- B. The statement would not execute because the table alias prefix is not used in the USING clause.
- C. The statement would not execute because all the columns in the SELECT clause are not prefixed with table aliases.
- D. The statement would not execute because the column part of the USING clause cannot have a qualifier in the SELECT list.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 6**

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.

- B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
- D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**QUESTION 7**

Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE products

(product\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
product\_name VARCHAR2(15));

Which statement is true regarding the PROD\_ID\_PK constraint?

- A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.
- B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.
- C. It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.
- D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 8**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the

PRODUCT INFORMATION table.

PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. displaying the minimum list price for each product status
- B. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- D. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than the average list price of products having the product status orderable
- E. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE

**Correct Answer:** CD

**QUESTION 9**

Which statement best describes the GROUPING function?

- A. It is used to set the order for the groups to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.
- B. It is used to form various groups to calculate total and subtotals created using ROLLUP and CUBE operators.
- C. It is used to identify if the NULL value in an expression is a stored NULL value or created by ROLLUP or CUBE.
- D. It is used to specify the concatenated group expressions to be used for calculating the grand totals and subtotals.

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 10**

Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT ALL
```

```
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
```

```
INTO small_orders
```

```
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
```

```
INTO medium_orders
```

```
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN
```

```
INTO large_orders
```

```
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
```

```
FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 11**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLY\_ORDERS tables.

**ORDERS\_MASTER**

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	1001
3	1002
4	

**MONTHLY\_ORDERS**

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```

MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
    
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

- A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1 and 2.
- B. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1, 2 and 3.
- C. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1, 2 and 4.
- D. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 12**

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDERJTEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

GRANT ALL

ON orders, order\_items

TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

- A. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
- B. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
- C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
- D. Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDERJTEMS tables.

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 13**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.

EMP		
Name	Null?	Type
EMP ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

You executed the following command to add a primary key to the EMP table:

ALTER TABLE emp

ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id)

USING INDEX emp\_id\_idx;

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

- A. The PRIMARY KEY is created along with a new index.
- B. The PRIMARY KEY is created and it would use an existing unique index.
- C. The PRIMARY KEY would be created in a disabled state because it is using an existing index.
- D. The statement produces an error because the USING clause is permitted only in the CREATE TABLE command.

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 14**

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

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**QUESTION 15**

Which statement is true regarding Flashback Version Query?

- A. It returns versions of rows only within a transaction.
- B. It can be used in subqueries contained only in a SELECT statement.
- C. It will return an error if the undo retention time is less than the lower bound time or SCN specified.
- D. It retrieves all versions including the deleted as well as subsequently reinserted versions of the rows.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 16**

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
ename VARCHAR2(15),
```

```
salary NUMBER(8,2),
```

```
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

- A. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.
- B. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
- C. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
- D. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 17**

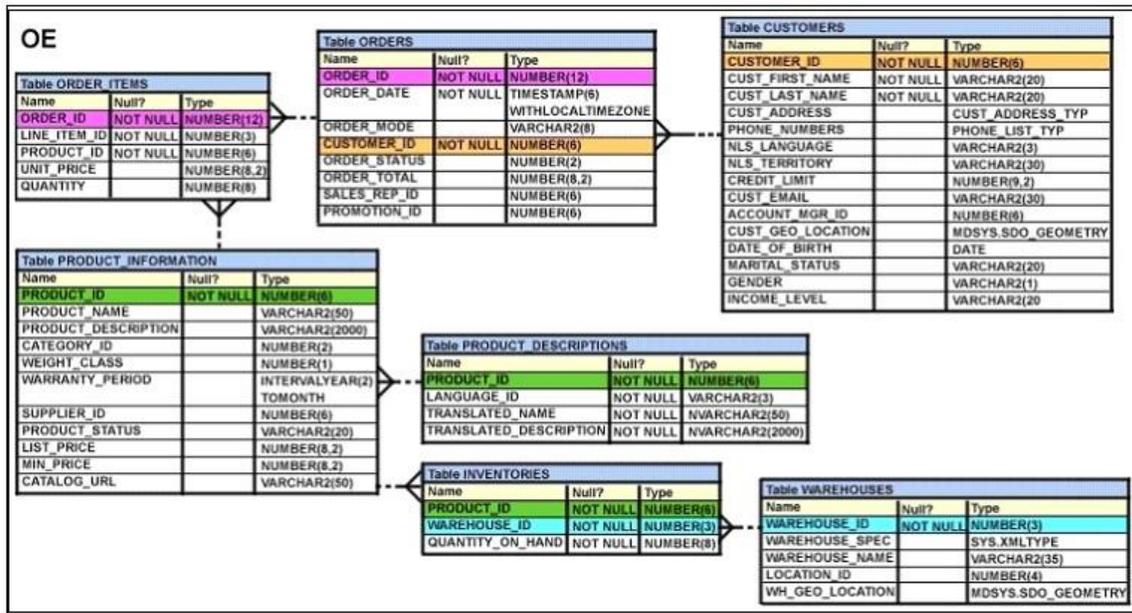
Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
- C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.
- D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

**Correct Answer: ABD**

**QUESTION 18**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. Which task would require subqueries?



- A. displaying the total order value for sales representatives 161 and 163
- B. displaying the order total for sales representative 161 in the year 1999
- C. displaying the number of orders that have order mode online and order date in 1999
- D. displaying the number of orders whose order total is more than the average order total for all online orders

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 19**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY
198	Donald	OConnell	DOCONNEL	650.507.9833	21-JUN-99	SH_CLERK	2600
199	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	13-JAN-00	SH_CLERK	2600
200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	4400
201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	13000
202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-97	MK_REP	6000
203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	515.123.7777	07-JUN-94	HR_REP	6500
204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	515.123.8888	07-JUN-94	PR_REP	10000
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	12000
206	William	Gietz	WGIEZT	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC_ACCOUNT	8300
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	6000
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-97	IT_PROG	4800
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-98	IT_PROG	4800
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-94	FI_MGR	12000

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT phone_number,
REGEXP_REPLACE(phone_number,'([[:digit: ]]{3})\.[[:digit: ]]{3})\.[[:digit: ]]{4}','.(\1)\2- \3')
"PHONE NUMBER"
FROM employees;
```

The query was written to format the PHONE\_NUMBER for the employees. Which option would be the correct format in the output?

- A. xxx-xxx-xxxx
- B. (xxx) xxxxxxxx
- C. (xxx) xxx-xxxx
- D. xxx-(xxx)-xxxx

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 20**

The details of the order ID, order date, order total, and customer ID are obtained from the ORDERS table. If the order value is more than 30000, the details have to be added to the LARGEJDRDERS table. The order ID, order date, and order total should be added to the ORDERJHISTORY table, and order ID and customer ID should be added to the CUSTJHISTORY table. Which multitable INSERT statement would you use?

- A. Pivoting INSERT
- B. Unconditional INSERT

- C. Conditional ALL INSERT
- D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 21**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the LOCATIONS table.

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTR
1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	00989	Roma		IT
1100	93091 Calle della Testa	10934	Venice		IT
1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	1689	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture	JP
1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	6823	Hiroshima		JP
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2011 Interiors Blvd	99236	South San Francisco	California	US
1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	147 Spadina Ave	M5V 2L7	Toronto	Ontario	CA
1900	6092 Boxwood St	YSW 9T2	Whitehorse	Yukon	CA
2000	40-5-12 Laogianggen	190518	Beijing		CN
2100	1298 Vileparle (E)	490231	Bombay	Maharashtra	IN
2200	12-98 Victoria Street	2901	Sydney	New South Wales	AU
2300	198 Clementi North	540198	Singapore		SG
2400	8204 Arthur St		London		UK
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT street_address
FROM locations
WHERE
REGEXP_INSTR(street_address, '[^: alpha:]') = 1;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of this SQL statement?

- A. It would display all the street addresses that do not have a substring 'alpha'.
- B. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a special character.
- C. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is a letter of the alphabet.
- D. It would display all the street addresses where the first character is not a letter of the alphabet.

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 22**

Which statement is true regarding the ROLLUP operator specified in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?

- A. It produces only the subtotals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. It produces only the grand totals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- C. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving from right to left through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
- D. It produces higher-level subtotals, moving in all the directions through the list of grouping columns

specified in the GROUP BY clause.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 23**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUST\_DET table.

CUST_DET			
CUST_ID	CREDIT_LIMIT	GRADE	GENDER
1	6000	A	F

You executed the following multitable INSERT statement:

```

INSERT FIRST
WHEN credit_limit >= 5000 THEN
INTO cust_1 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
WHEN grade = THE
INTO cust_2 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
WHEN gender = THE
INTO cust_3 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
INTO cust_4 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
ELSE
INTO cust_5 VALUES(cust_id, credit_limit, grade, gender)
SELECT * FROM cust_det;
    
```

The row will be inserted in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. CUST\_1 table only because CREDIT\_LIMIT condition is satisfied
- B. CUST\_1 and CUST\_2 tables because CREDIT\_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied
- C. CUST\_1, CUST\_2 and CUST\_5 tables because CREDIT\_LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied but GENDER condition is not satisfied
- D. CUST 1, CUST 2 and CUST 4 tables because CREDIT LIMIT and GRADE conditions are satisfied for CUST 1 and CUST 2, and CUST 4 has no condition on it

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 24**

You executed the following SQL statements in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(order_id NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
order_date DATE,
customer_id number(3));
INSERT INTO orders VALUES (100,'10-mar-2007',222);
ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY order_date NOT NULL;
UPDATE orders SET customer_id=333;
DELETE FROM order;
```

The DELETE statement results in the following error:

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

What would be the outcome?

- A. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be rolled back.
- B. All the statements before the DELETE statement would be implicitly committed within the session.
- C. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement would be rolled back.
- D. All the statements up to the ALTER TABLE statement would be committed and the outcome of the UPDATE statement is retained uncommitted within the session.

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 25**

Evaluate the following statements:

```
CREATE TABLE digits
(id NUMBER(2),
description VARCHAR2(15));
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (1,'ONE');
UPDATE digits SET description = 'TWO' WHERE id=1;
INSERT INTO digits VALUES (2,'TWO');
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM digits;
```

SELECT description FROM digits

VERSIONS BETWEEN TIMESTAMP MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE;

What would be the outcome of the above query?

- A. It would not display any values.
- B. It would display the value TWO once.
- C. It would display the value TWO twice.
- D. It would display the values ONE, TWO, and TWO.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 26**

A non-correlated subquery can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. a set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value
- B. a set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table
- C. a SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only
- D. a set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 27**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLY\_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER	
ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS	
ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

MERGE INTO orders\_master o

USING monthly\_orders m

```
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

- A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1 and 2.
- B. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1,2 and 3.
- C. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1,2 and 4.
- D. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

**Correct Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 28

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

- A. CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
item\_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,  
ord\_date date NOT NULL);
- B. CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
- C. CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) ,  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date date DEFAULT NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT ord\_uq UNIQUE (ord\_no),  
CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no));
- D. CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2),  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no));

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 29**

Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq1
```

```
START WITH 100
```

```
INCREMENT BY 10
```

```
MAXVALUE 200
```

```
CYCLE
```

```
NOCACHE;
```

The sequence SEQ1 has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;
```

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. an error

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 30**

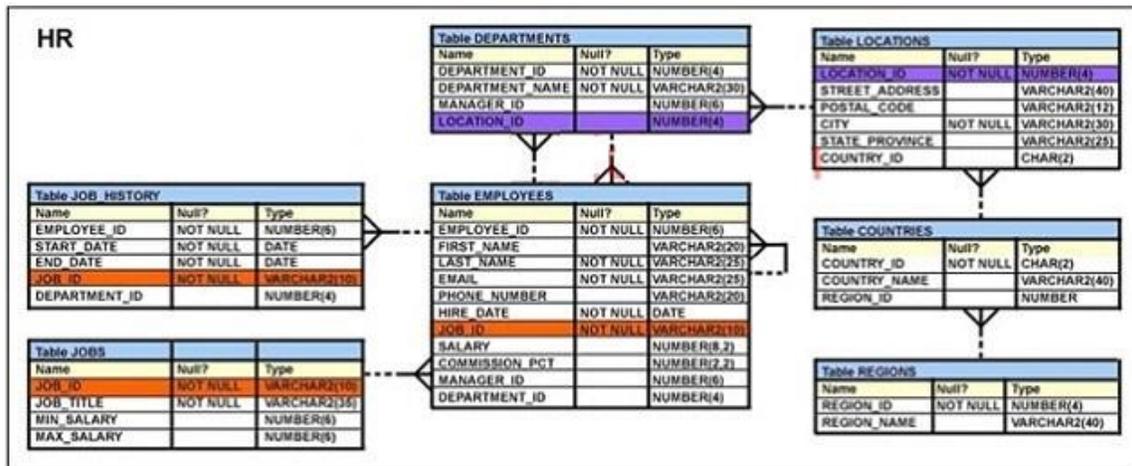
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

DEPARTEMNT_ID	JOP_ID	LOCATION_ID	TOTAL	GRP_DEPT	GRP_JOB	GRP_LOC
10	AD_ASST	1700	4400	0	0	0
10	AD_ASST		4400	0	0	1
10			4400	0	1	1
20	MK_MAN	1800	13000	0	0	0
20	MK_MAN		13000	0	0	1
20	MK_REP	1800	6000	0	0	0
20	MK_REP		6000	0	0	1
20			19000	0	1	1
30	PU_MAN	1700	11000	0	0	0
30	PU_MAN		11000	0	0	1
30	PU_CLERK	1700	13900	0	0	0
30	PU_CLERK		13900	0	0	1
30			24900	0	1	1

The following SQL statement was executed:

```

SELECT e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id, sum(e.salary) total,
GROUPING(e. department_id) GRP_DEPT,
GROUPING(e.job_id) GRPJOB,
GROUPING(d. location_id) GRP_LOC
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (e.department_id, e.job_id, d.location_id);
View the Exhibit2 and examine the output of the command.
    
```



Which two statements are true regarding the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The value 1 in GRP\_LOC means that the LOCATION\_ID column is taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- B. The value 1 in GRPJOB and GRP\_LOC means that JOB\_ID and LOCATION\_ID columns are not taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- C. The value 1 in GRPJOB and GRP\_LOC means that the NULL value in JOB\_ID and LOCATION\_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.
- D. The value 0 in GRP\_DEPT, GRPJOB, and GRP\_LOC means that DEPARTMENT\_ID, JOB\_ID, and LOCATION\_ID columns are taken into account to generate the subtotal.

**Correct Answer: BD**

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<a href="#"><u>200-120</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>200-101</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>220-802</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>N10-005</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-052</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>VCP510</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>C2180-319</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>300-206</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>640-911</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>BR0-002</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>SG0-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-053</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>VCP550</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>C4030-670</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>300-207</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>640-916</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>CAS-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>SG1-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-060</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>VCAC510</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>C4040-221</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>300-208</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>640-864</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>CLO-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>SK0-003</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-474</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>VCP5-DCV</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>RedHat</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>350-018</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>642-467</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>ISS-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>SY0-301</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-482</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>VCP510PSE</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>EX200</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>352-001</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>642-813</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>JK0-010</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>SY0-401</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-485</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>EX300</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>400-101</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>642-832</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>JK0-801</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>PK0-003</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-580</u></a>		
<a href="#"><u>640-461</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>642-902</u></a>			<a href="#"><u>1Z0-820</u></a>		



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