

1Z0-071 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-071-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

In which normal form is a table, if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

NEW QUESTION 2

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(emp_no)); 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_PK?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

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.

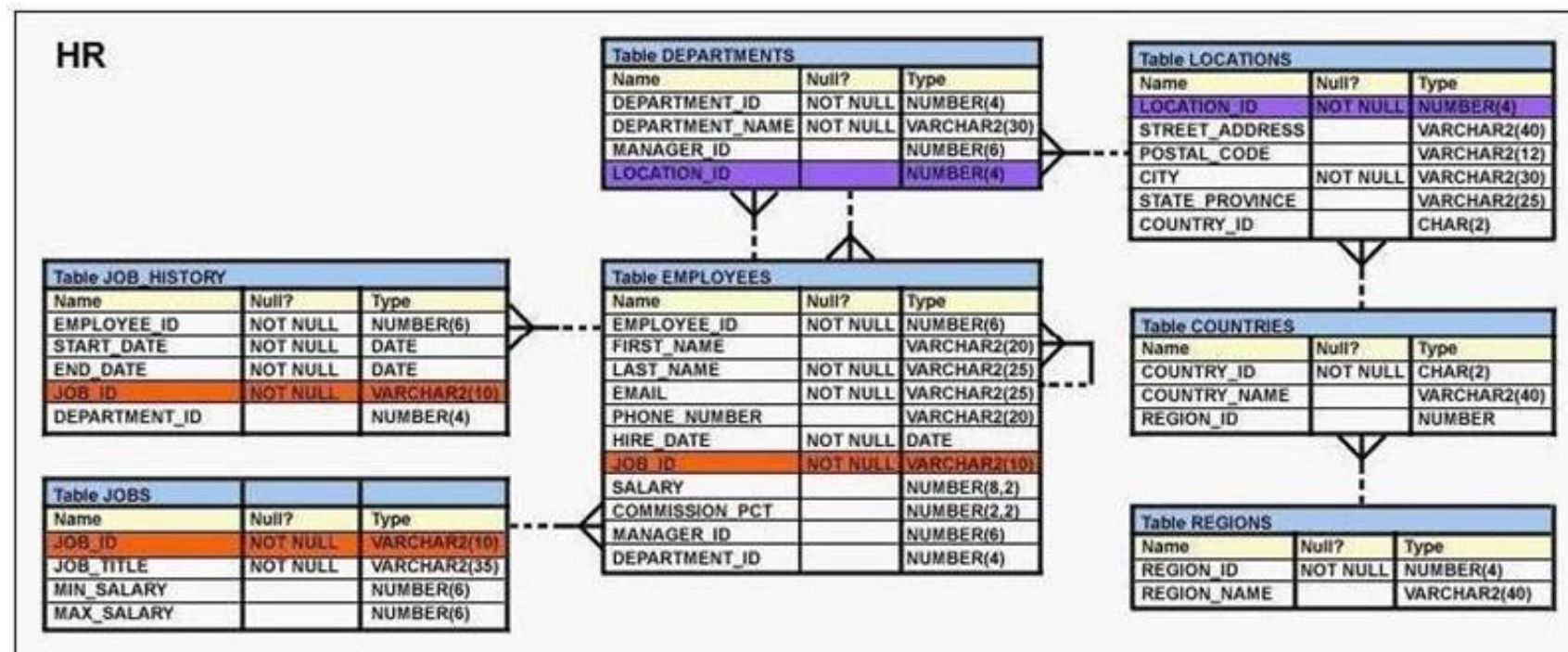
Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

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

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



Examine this query which must select the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their employment.

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'

----- SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';

Choose two correct SET operators which would cause the query to return the desired result.

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 6

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

ALTER TABLE orders

SET UNUSED (order_date); Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.) ALTER TABLE orders

SET UNUSED (order_date); Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, a new column called ORDER_DATE can be added to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER_DATE column must be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to restore the ORDER_DATE column.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'. (Choose the best answer.) Which query generates the required output?

- A. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';
- B. SELECT * FROM usersWhere user_name LIKE '%ch_\'ESCAPE\'%';
- C. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE 'ch_%' ESCAPE '_';
- D. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%' ESCAPE '\';

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

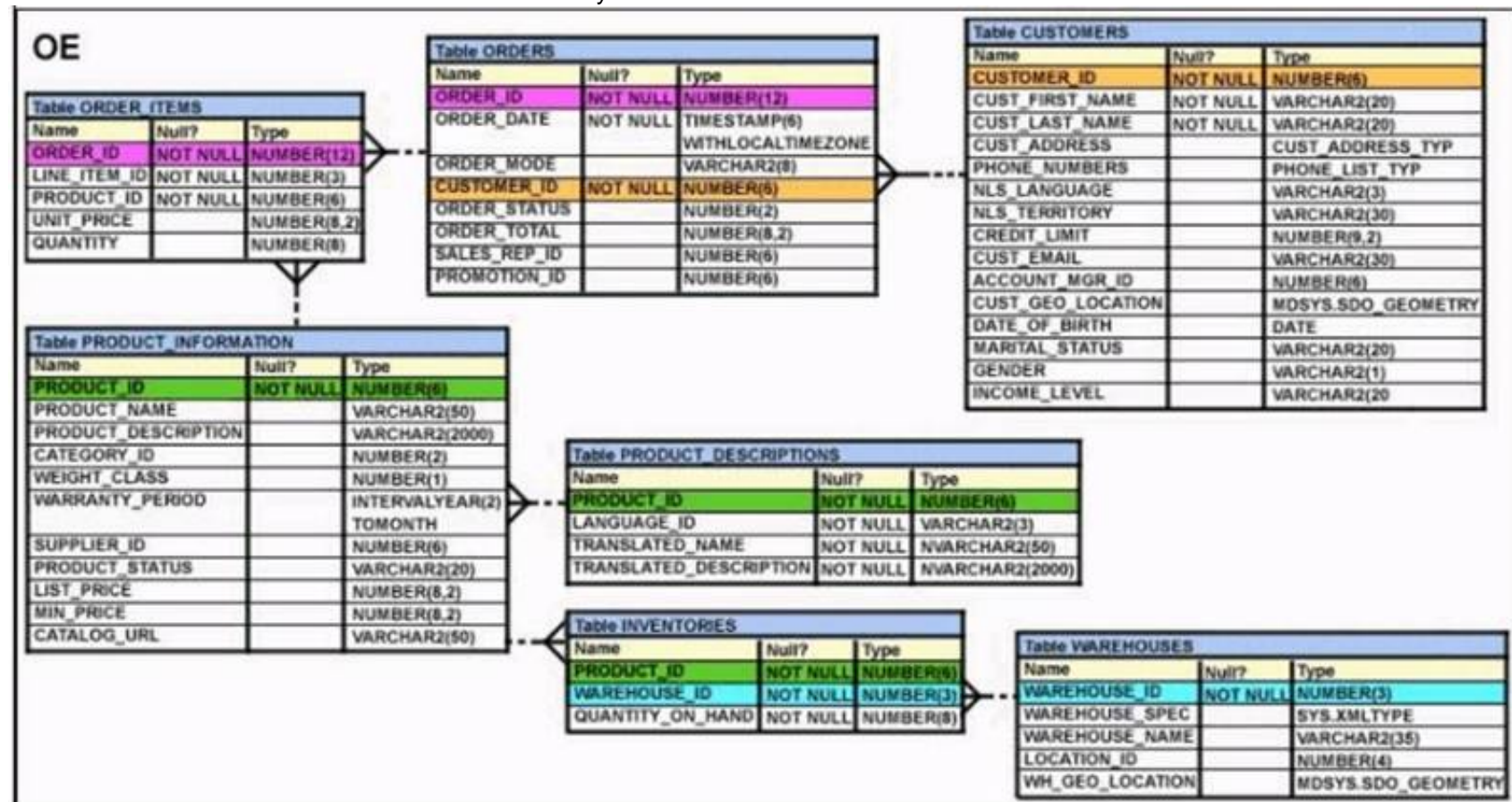
Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10

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

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

- A. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.) SALESID: Number

STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number

QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified

SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified

PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified Which statement would create the table?

- A. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- B. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
- C. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- D. Create Table sales(salesid NUMBER (4),Storeid NUMBER (4),Itemid NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,Slssdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables. STUDENT

NameNull?Type

----- STUDENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) STUDENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) FACULTY_IDVARCHAR2(2)

LOCATION_IDNUMBER(2) FACULTY

NameNull?Type

----- FACULTY_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) FACULTY_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LOCATION_IDNUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1

SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id) FROM student JOIN faculty

USING (faculty_id, location_id) GROUP BY faculty_name; Statement 2

SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)

FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
- D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
- D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
- E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
- F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 25

Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);

SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));

You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

- A. Disable the primary key in the STORES table.
- B. Use CASCADE keyword with DELETE statement.
- C. DELETE the rows with STORE_ID = 900 from the SALES table and then delete rows from STORES table.
- D. Disable the FOREIGN KEY in SALES table and then delete the rows.
- E. Create the foreign key in the SALES table on SALES_ID column with on DELETE CASCADE option.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 26

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

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

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

-The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.

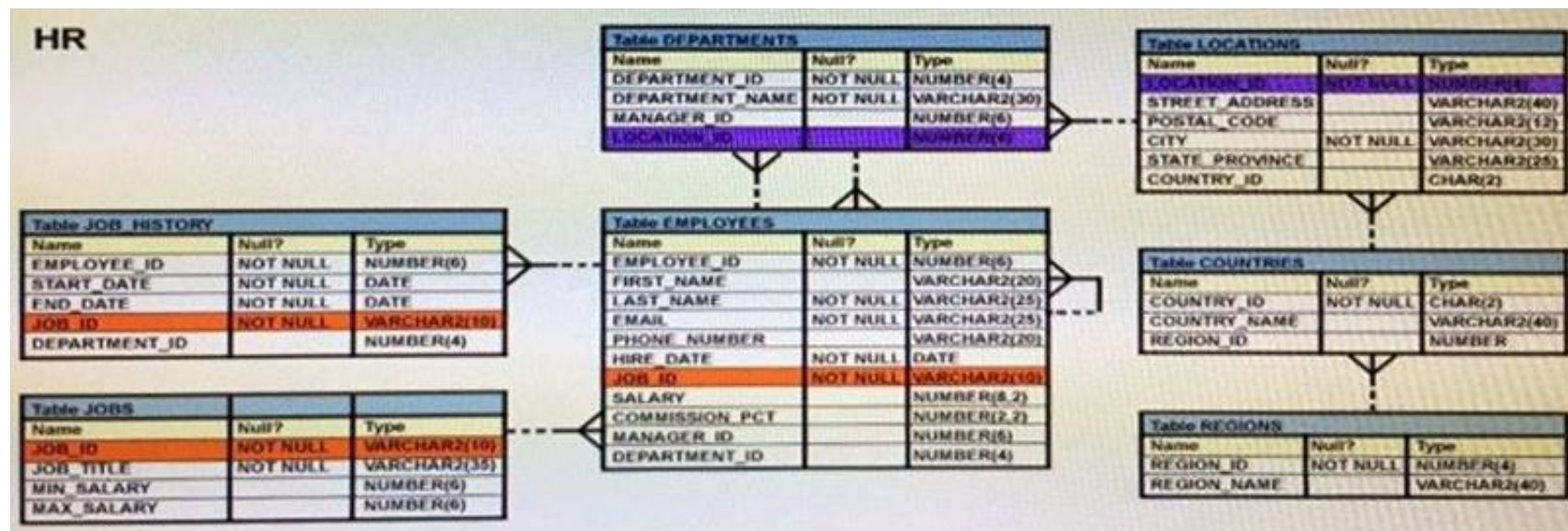
-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.

-The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.

-By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION 30

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM departments
WHERE departments_id=90 UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort output?

- A. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;
- B. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
- C. ORDER BY 'b';
- D. ORDER BY 3;

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 31

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

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

- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 36

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type

----- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

CITYVARCHAR2 (25)

STATEVARCHAR2 (3)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_*';
- B. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_*';
- C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';
- D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

Which statement is true about transactions?

- A. A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.
- B. Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.
- C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.
- D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>**NEW QUESTION 42**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER (10,2)

PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE		NUMBER (8,2)

In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You must list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator: SQL > SELECT p.prod_id, count(s.prod_id)

FROM products p sales s ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id

GROUP BY p.prod_id;

Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

- A. FULL OUTER JOIN
- B. JOIN
- C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
- D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer: AC**NEW QUESTION 44**

Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
- B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
- C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
- D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

Answer: AC**Explanation:**

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>**NEW QUESTION 47**

Examine the business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.
- D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Answer: BE**Explanation:**

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>**NEW QUESTION 49**

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction (trn_id char(2) primary key,
Start_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE, End_date date NOT NULL);
The value 'A1' does not exist for trn_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, end_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE		NUMBER (10)

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
- B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- C. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.
- D. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 56

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

- A. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregating functions.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- C. The WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before grouping data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 57

You execute the following commands: SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'

SQL > SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees

WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > &mgr_id;

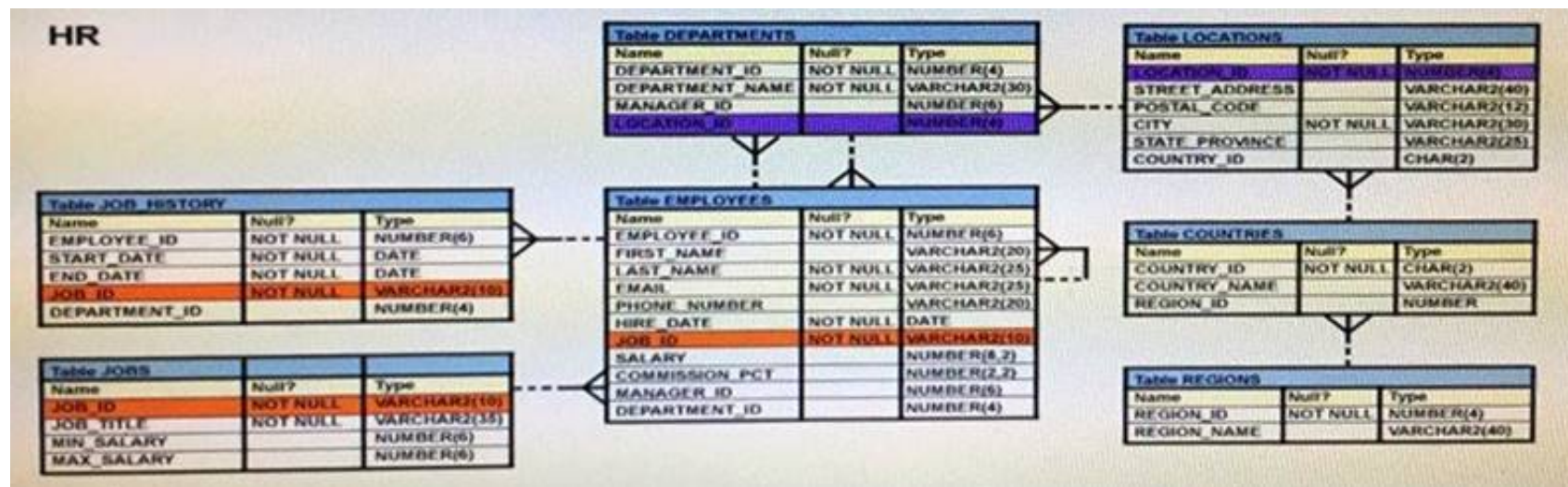
For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. none, because no input required
- B. both the substitution variables "hiredate" and 'mgr_id'.
- C. only hiredate'
- D. only 'mgr_id'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees. Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- B. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
- C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id = 100

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

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 > 20000 AND order_total < 20000 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
- C. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause
- E. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- F. The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:
<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

NEW QUESTION 63

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

- A. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 68

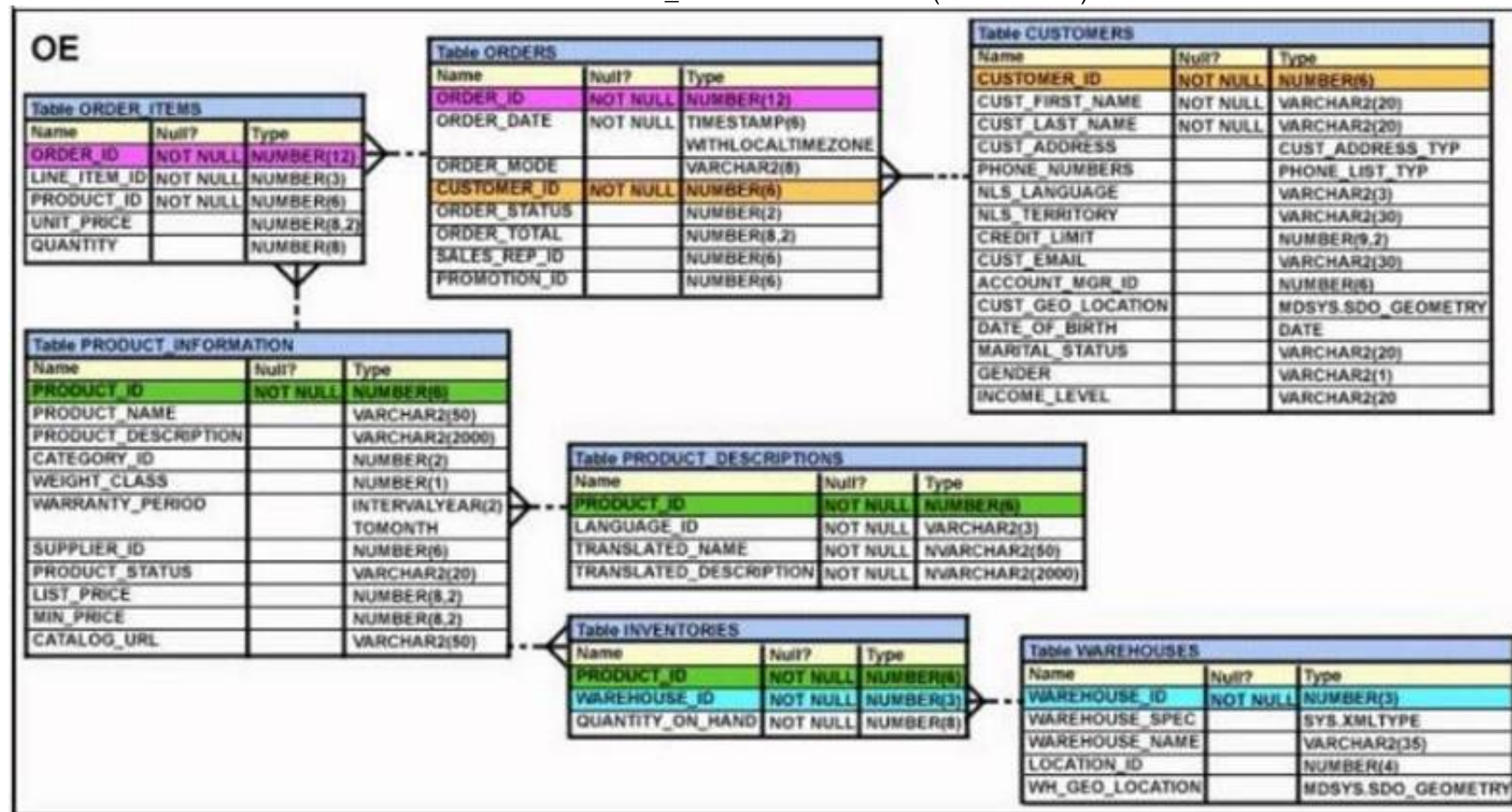
You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens
(citizen_id CHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, last_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL, first_name VARCHAR2(50),
address VARCHAR2(100),
city VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first_name <> last_name)); What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is created for CITIZEN_ID.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999') From product_information;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 72

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
- D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
- E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 76

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location_id = I.location_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations I)WHERE d.location_id = I.location_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location_id = I.location_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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_MARITAL_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)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers. Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

NEW QUESTION 88

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.

Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

NEW QUESTION 91

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION

- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 95

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

- 1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
- 2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
- 3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
- 4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

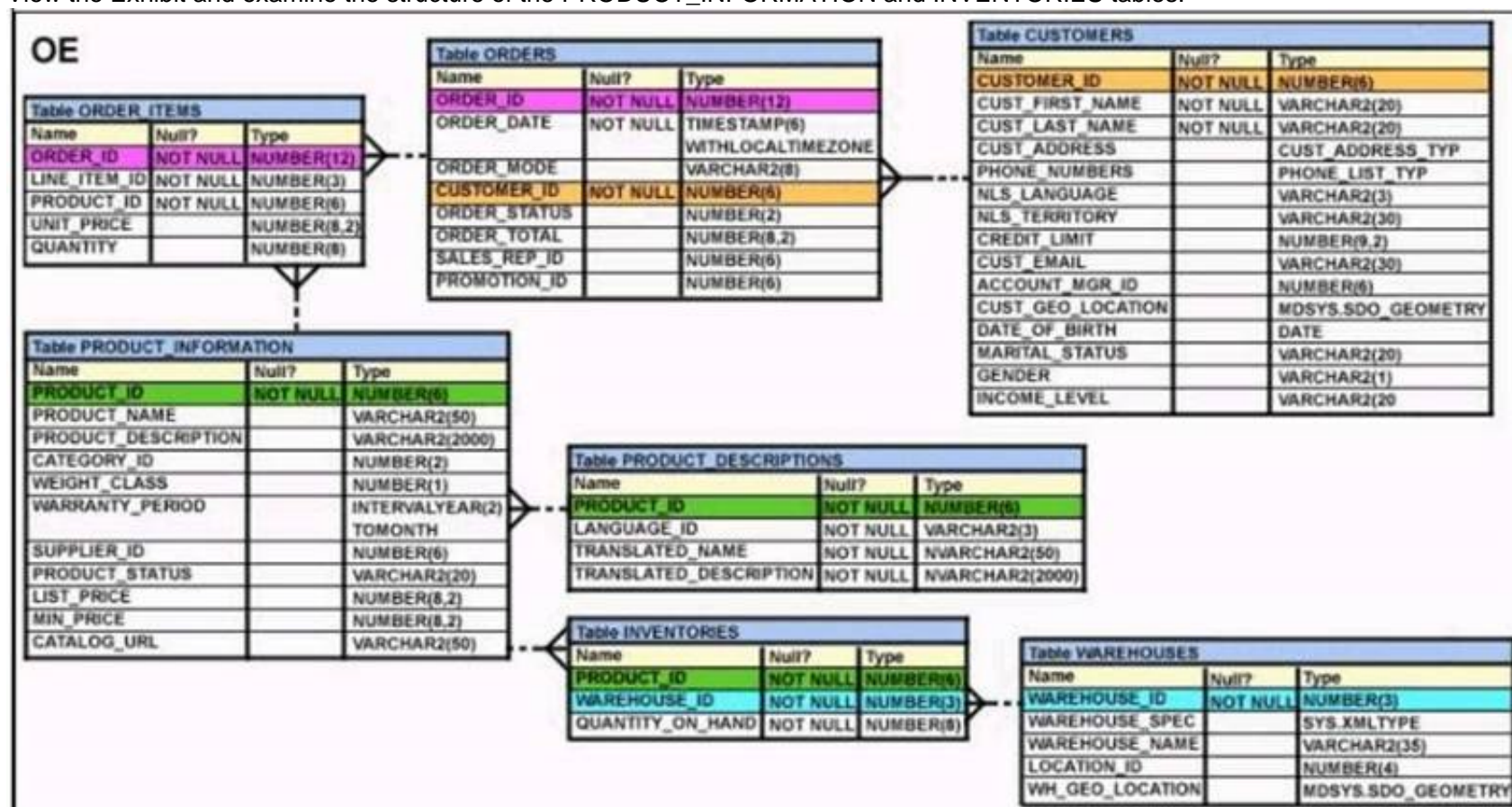
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

- A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c
- B. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
- D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.

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

- A. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
- B. SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id FROM product_information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
- C. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
- D. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 102

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- B. Enclose the literal character string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- C. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
- D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

NEW QUESTION 104

Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

- A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
- B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
- C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
- D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
- E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 109

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.) Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

- A. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,Login_id NUMBER,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,login_id NUMBER,employee_name VARCHAR2(25),hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, Login_id NUMBER UNIQUE, Employee_name VARCHAR2(25),Hire_date DATE);
- D. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,Login_id NUMBER,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
- E. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL, Login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 110

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. They can contain group functions.
- B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
- C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
- D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
- E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 114

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS
- B. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS
- C. SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, \$2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table. STORES table

NameNull?Type

----- STORE_IDNUMBER NAMEVARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200) CITYVARCHAR2(100) COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100) START_DATEDATE END_DATEDATE PROPERTY_PRICE

NUMBER
You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A. SELECT name, concat (address| | ',' |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000')<=36;
B. SELECT name, concat (address| | ',' |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
C. SELECT name, address||','||city||','||country AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
D. SELECT name, concat (address||',' |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

- A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
- B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
- C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.
- D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.
- E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.
- F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 123

You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000AS "New Credit Limit"FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000AS New Credit LimitFROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000"New Credit Limit"FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP (cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000INITCAP ("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")FROM customers;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

Examine the commands used to create the DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and the COURSE-DETAILS tables: SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50) , HOD VARCHAR2(50));

SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE-DETAILS (COURSE ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2 (50) , DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAIL

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);
- B. SELECT d.department_id,
- C. course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=d.department_id) ;
- D. SELECT d.department_id
- E. c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id);
- F. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id)= (DEPARTMENT_ID) ;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table NameNullType

----- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATE

SALES2 table NameNullType

----- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER

ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

NEW QUESTION 137

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_ TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date<SYSDATE AND transaction_type='RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN ('A101','A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140

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

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 145

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id) REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE; What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?
```

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK_ID column.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: (Choose all that apply.) SQL > DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 152

View 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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name,CASE
                                WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                                FROM promotions
                                WHERE promo_category='TV')
                                THEN 'HIGH'
                                ELSE 'LOW'
                                END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

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

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION 160

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME CATEGORY_ID SUPPLIER_ID

Inkjet C/8/HQ 12

102094

Inkjet C/4 12

102090

LaserPro 600/6/BW 12

102087

LaserPro 1200/8/BW 12

102099

Inkjet B/6 12

102096

Industrial 700/ID 12

102086

Industrial 600/DQ 12

102088
Compact 400/LQ 12
102087
Compact 400/DQ 12
102088
HD 12GB /R 13
102090
HD 10GB /I 13
102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE 13
102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E 13
102078
HD 18.2GB @10000 /I 13
102050
HD 18GB /SE 13
102083
HD 6GB /I 13
102072
HD 8.2GB@5400 13
102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name FROM product_information
```

```
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)
STATE		VARCHAR2(3)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;
```

What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

```
ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3) ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)
```

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE ordersMODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE ordersADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE ordersMODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE ordersADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. 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)

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? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, 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', (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 orders VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id 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: C

NEW QUESTION 170

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Exhibit 1

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)

Exhibit 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)

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SOL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
      FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
            FROM sales
            GROUP BY prod_id) I RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
      ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 173

Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

- A. It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.
- B. It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.
- C. It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
- D. It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 178

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null	Type

INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10,2)

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

- A. inv_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 182

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null?	Type

EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago. Which two statements would provide the correct output?

- A. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsalFROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;
- C. SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- D. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)FROM (SELECT salary FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 185

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS					
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY	
2355	4	2322	19	188	
2355	5	2323	17	190	
2355	9	2359	226.6	204	
2355	1	2289	46	200	
2356	5	2308	58	47	
2356	6	2311	95	51	
2356	1	2264	199.1	38	
2356	2	2274	148.5	34	
2356	3	2293	98	40	
2356	4	2299	72	44	
2357	2	2245	462	26	
2357	3	2252	788.7	26	
2357	4	2257	371.8	29	
2357	5	2262	95	29	

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table. Which query would produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_idHAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
- B. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id);
- C. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)GROUP BY order_id);
- D. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)FROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_id)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY cause.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 192

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

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
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.)

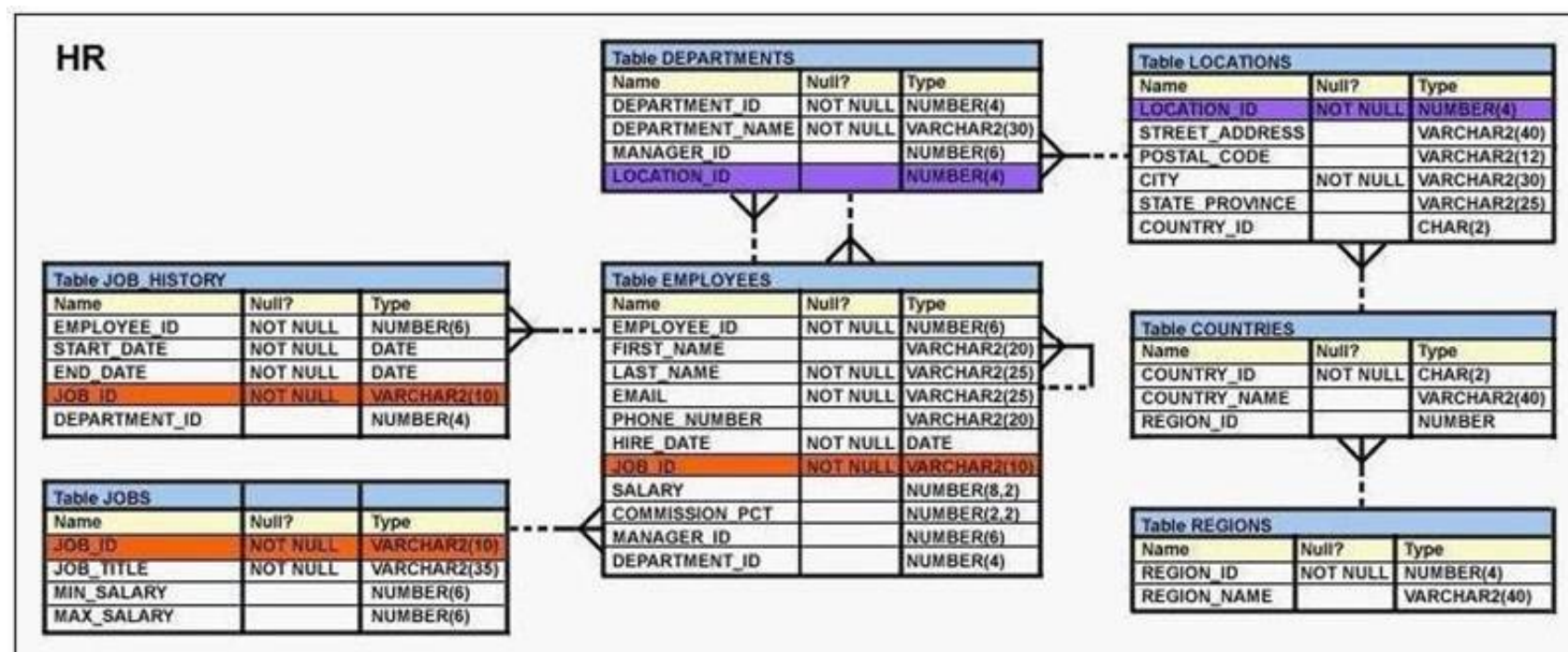
- A. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- B. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 196

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

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees.



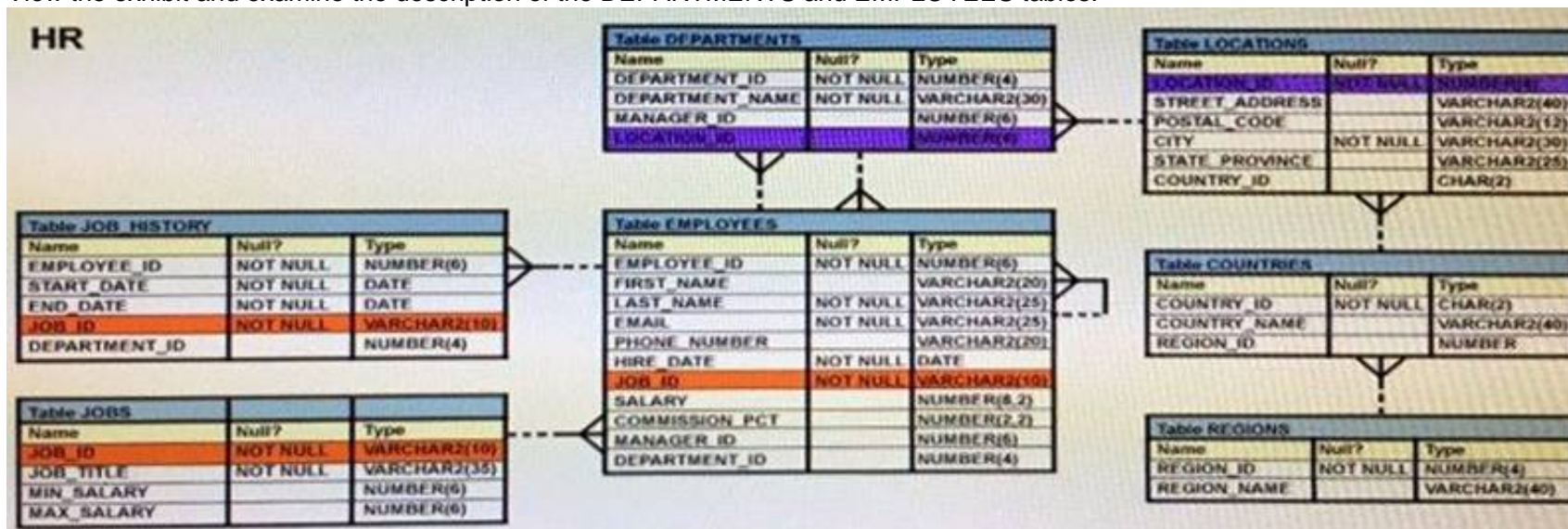
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;
- B. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE e.manager_id=100;
- C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;
- D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id=100;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 197

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 table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- B. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING 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 198

Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order_total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES_REP	R		EMP_EMP_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

SELECT constraints_name, constraints_type, search_condition, r_constraints_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS';
Which two statements are true about the output?

- A. The DELETE_RULE column indicates the desired state of related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.
- B. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column contains an alternative name for the constraint.
- C. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.
- D. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 199

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1 [WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn ELSE else_expr]
END

NEW QUESTION 200

Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
- B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
- C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
- D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 202

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- D. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

Answer: A

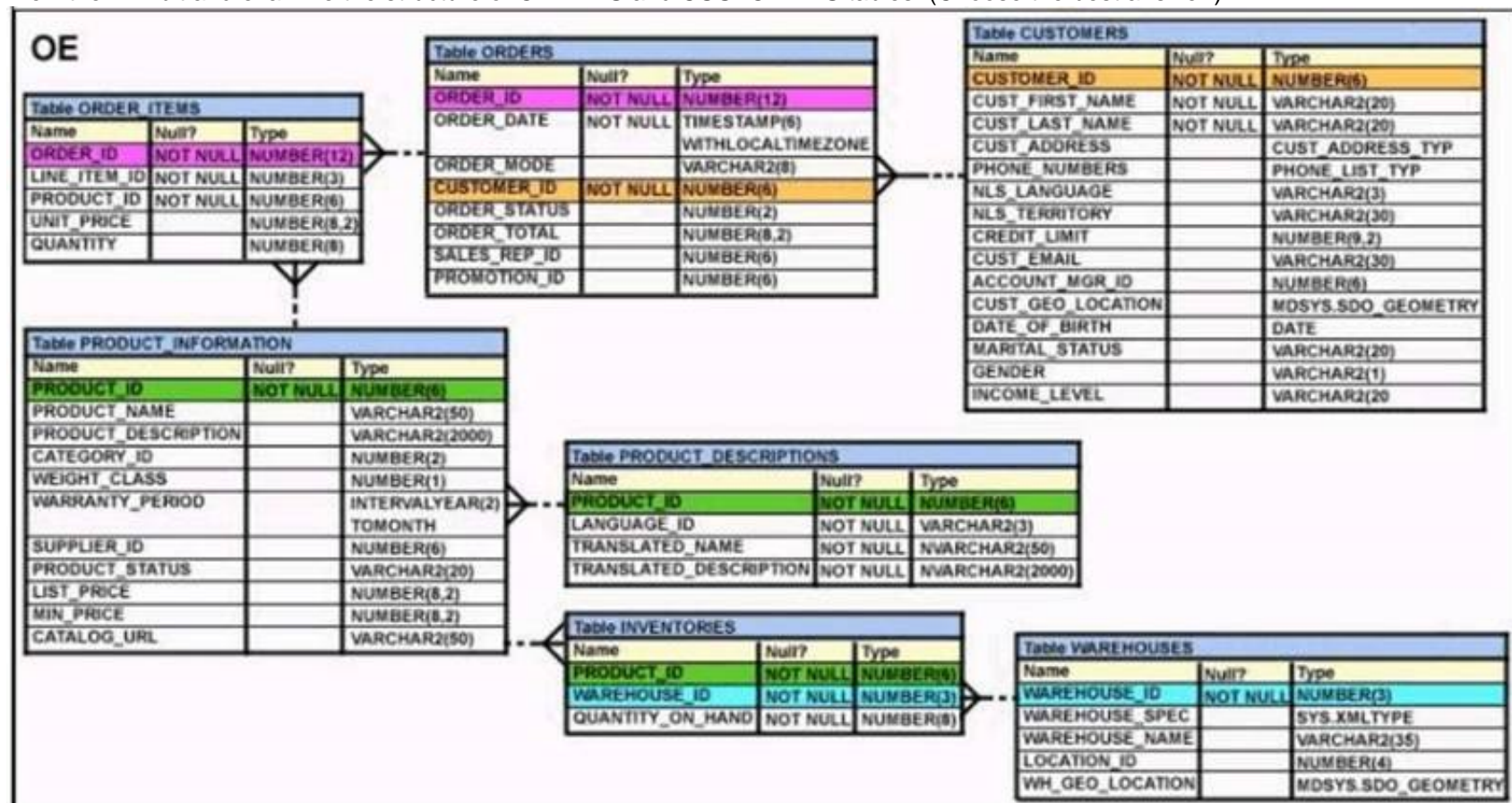
Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

NEW QUESTION 204

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. (Choose the best answer.)



You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE
(SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders) Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'
WHERE customer_id IN
(SELECT customer_id FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 205

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50), HOD VARCHAR2(50));

SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS (COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT_ID VARCHAR2(50));

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=

- B. department_id);
C. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id= department_id);
D. department_id);
E. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id= department_id);
F. department_id);
G. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id= department_id);
H. department_id);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 211

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 215

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.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

NEW QUESTION 218

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

EMPLOYEES			
ENAME	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
SMITH	17-DEC-00	800	
ALLEN	20-FEB-99	1600	300
WARD	22-FEB-95	1250	500
JONES	02-APR-98	2975	
MARTIN	28-SEP-99	1250	1400
BLAKE	01-MAY-97	2850	

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date. You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT ename ||' joined on '|| hiredate ||
', the total compensation paid is '||
TO_CHAR(ROUND(ROUND(SYSDATE-hiredate)/365) * sal + comm)
"COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
B. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.
C. It generates an error because the usage of the round function in the expression is not valid
D. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.

E. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 219

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, \$2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- B. SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- C. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220

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.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 223

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