

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

You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed. (Choose the best answer.)
The user must be prompted only once for the table name. Which statement achieves those objectives?

- A. SELECT &col1, '&col2'FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = '&cond';
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM "&table"WHERE &condition =&cond;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM &&tableWHERE &condition = &cond;
- D. SELECT &col1, &col2 FROM &&tableWHERE &condition = &&cond

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

You issue this command which succeeds: SQL> DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true?

- A. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
- B. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
- C. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
- D. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
- E. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 4

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

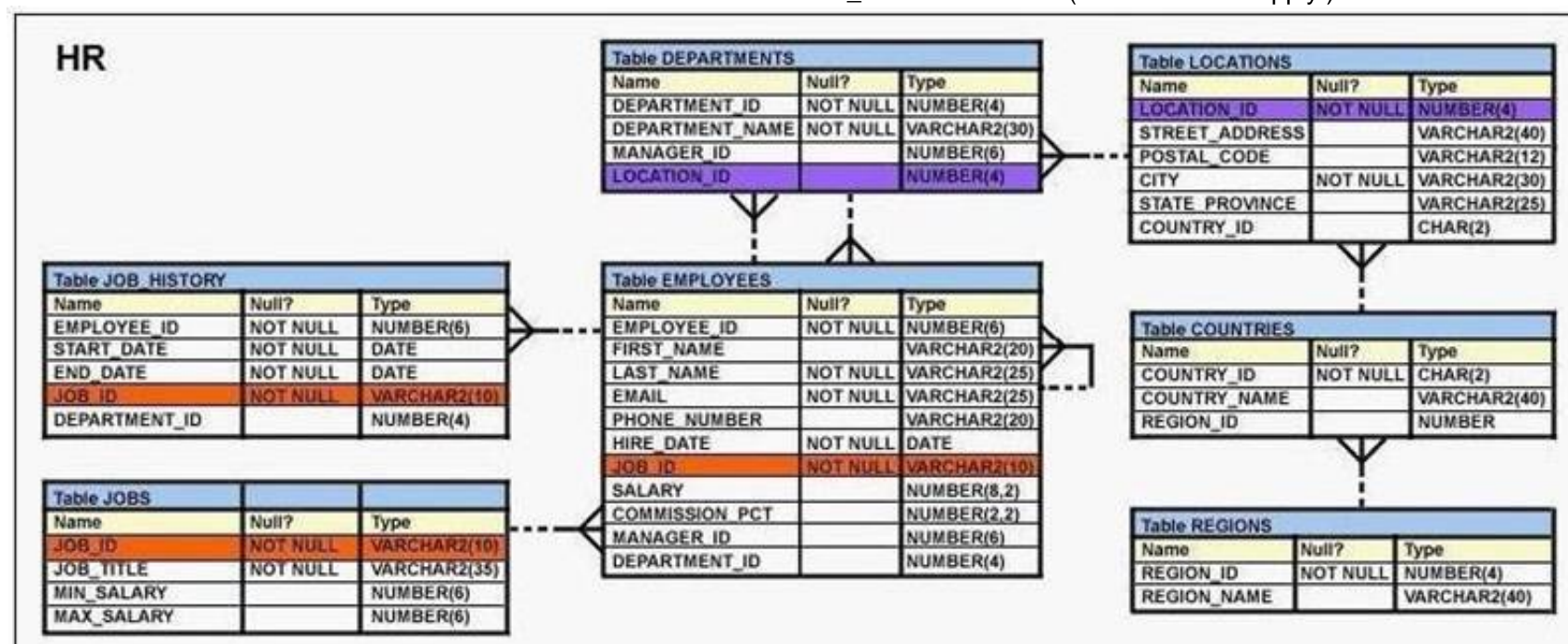
Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?

- A. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.
- B. COUNT (DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column.
- C. COUNT (cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column.
- D. COUNT (*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns.
- E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the 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/HD	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 and LIST_PRICE 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, list_price 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 entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
- E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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 14

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC". Which query gives the required output?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)LIKE INITCAP ('MC%');
- B. SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)) ='Mc';
- C. SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1))LIKE 'Mc%';
- D. SELECT SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, '')+1)) =INITCAP 'MC%';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

NameNull?Type

----- STUDENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(20) FACULTY_ID VARCHAR2(2)

LOCATION_ID NUMBER(2) FACULTY

NameNull?Type

----- FACULTY_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) FACULTY_NAME VARCHAR2(20) LOCATION_ID NUMBER(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 25

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 27

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.

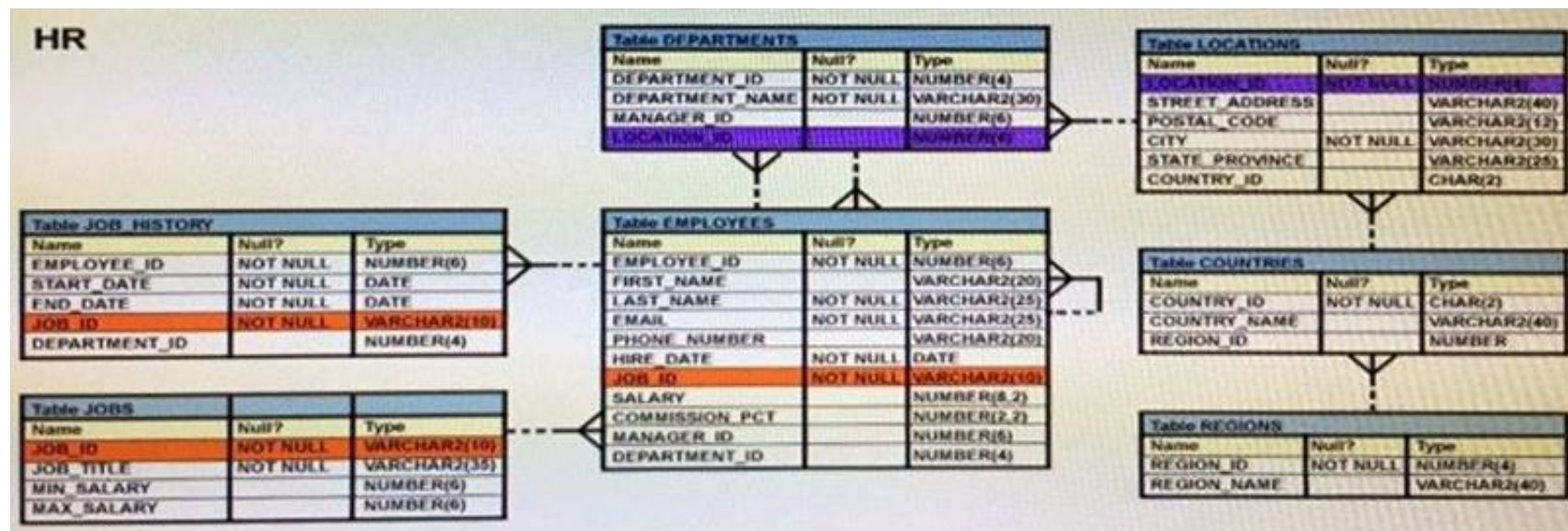
-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.

-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 35

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 37

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 40

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 44

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:

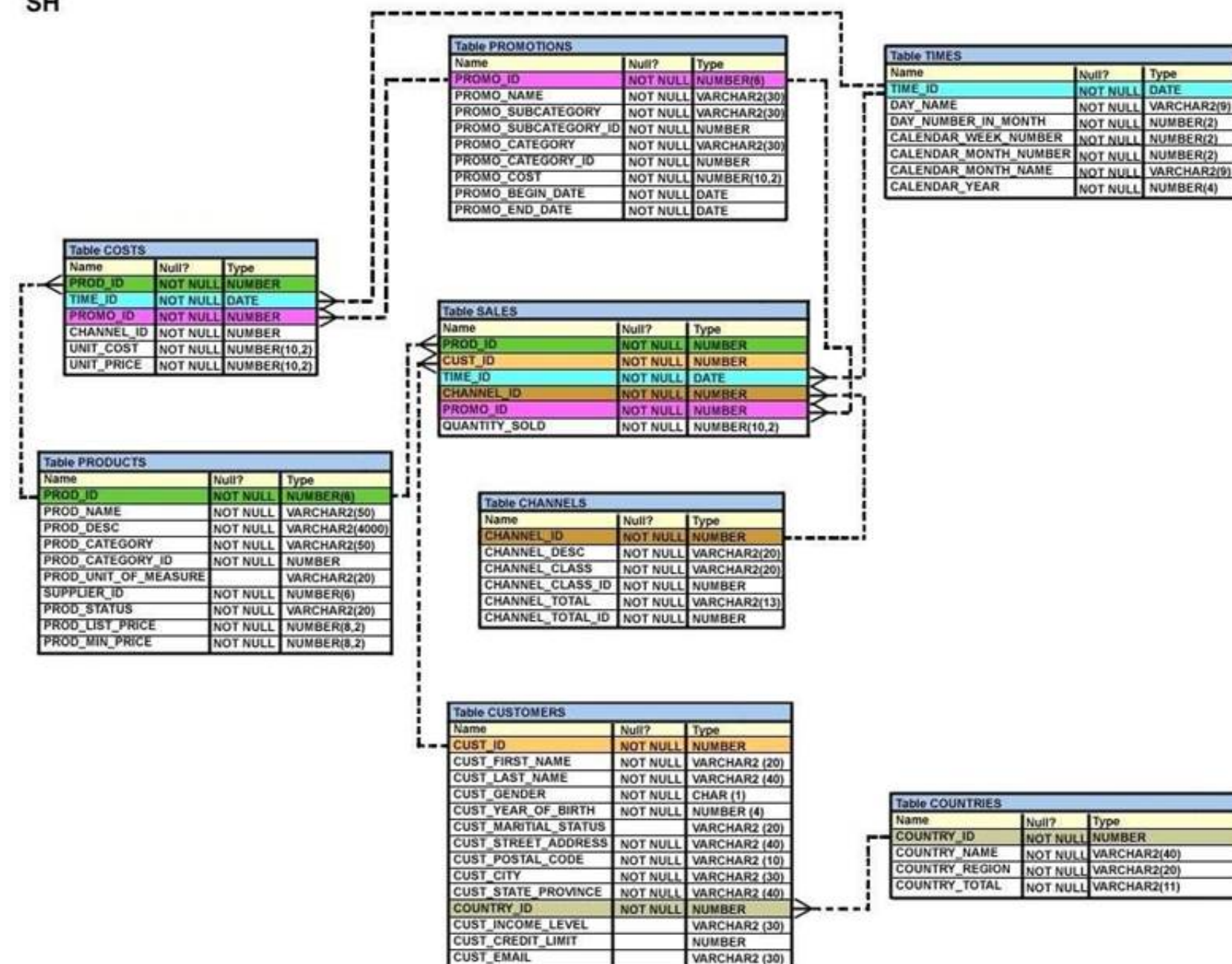
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE, (SELECT CAHNNEL_ID
FROM CHANNELS
WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

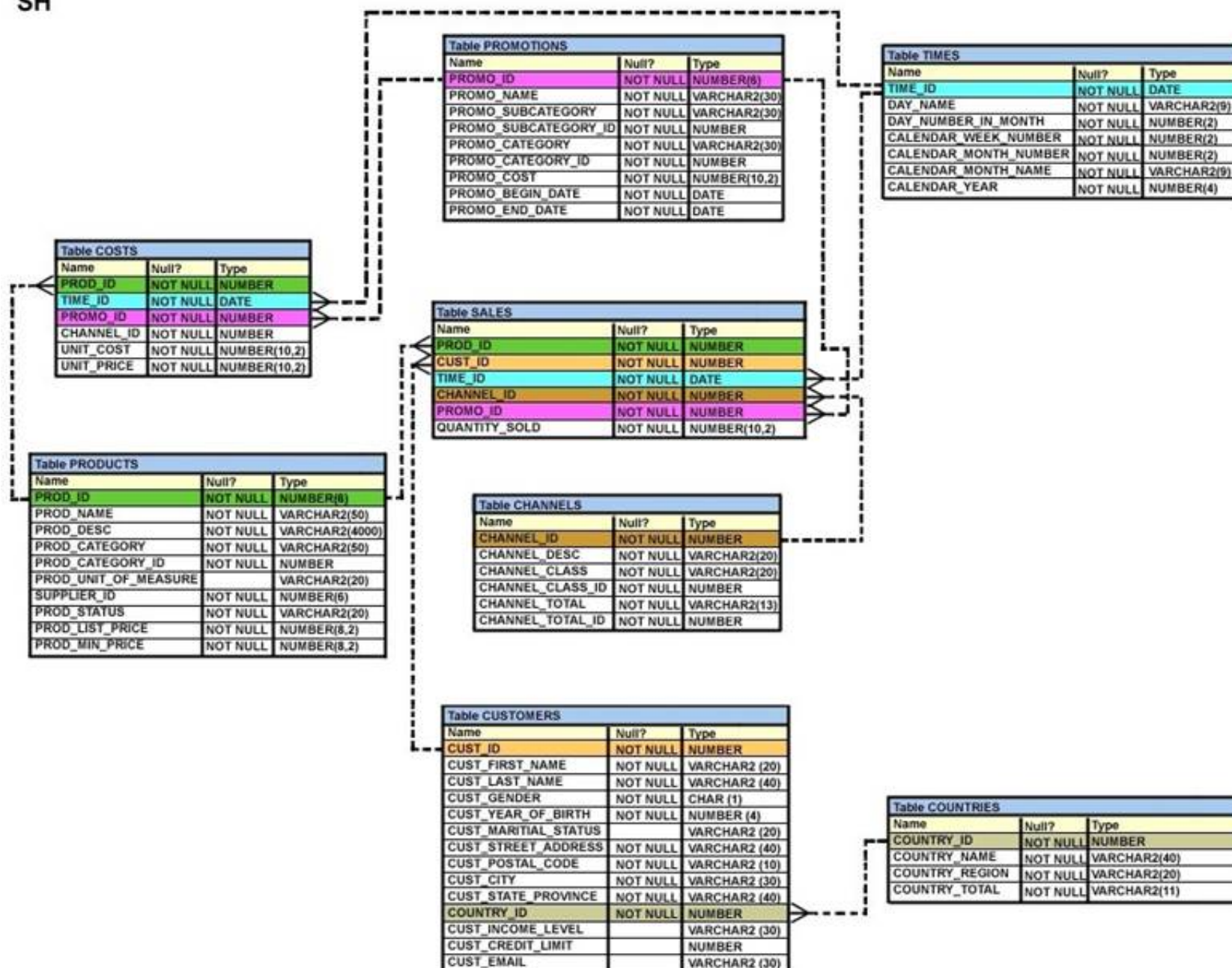
- A. The statement will fail because the sub-query in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
- B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
- C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
- D. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

The CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW_SALES table.
- B. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW_SALES table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 52

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 54

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 59

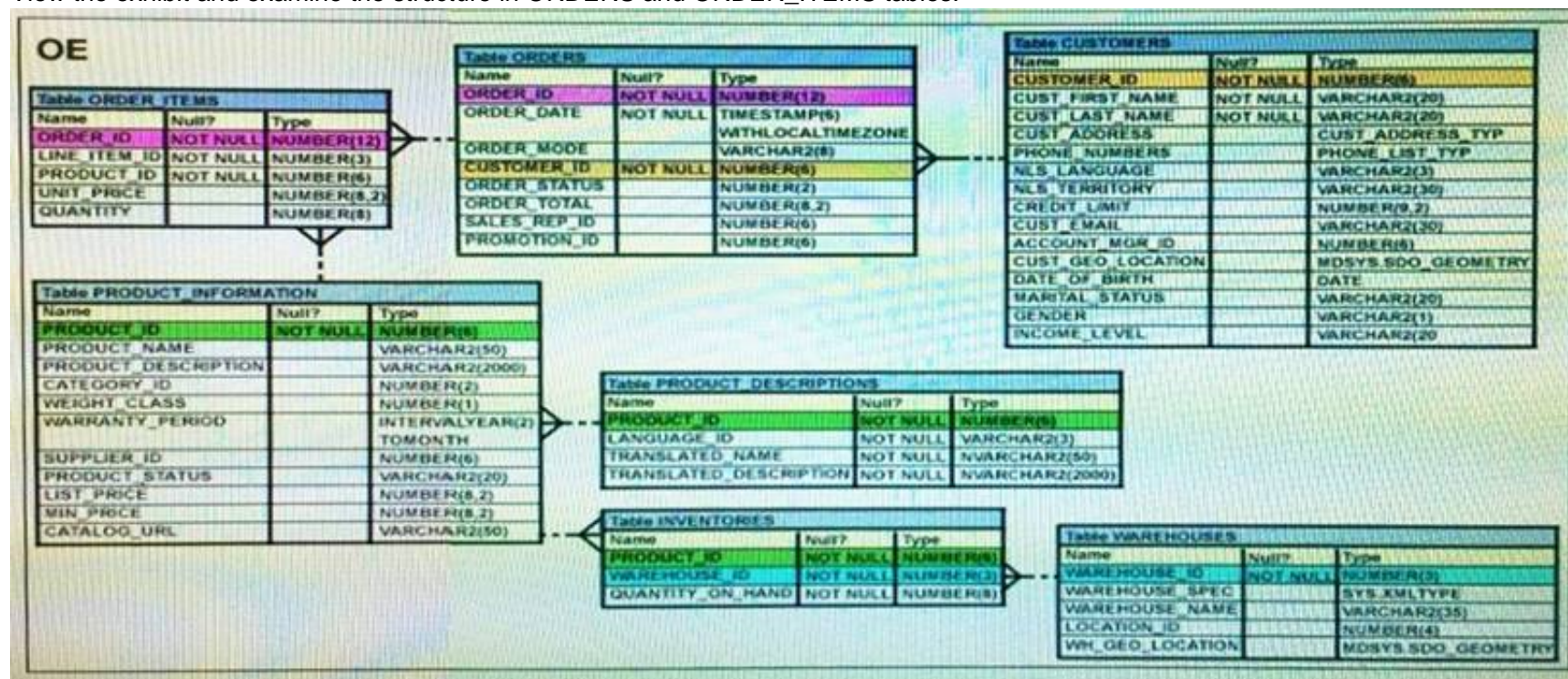
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 64

View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.



You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date) AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) || "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:

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)); Why would the ORD_ITEMS table not get created?

- 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

NEW QUESTION 69

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)

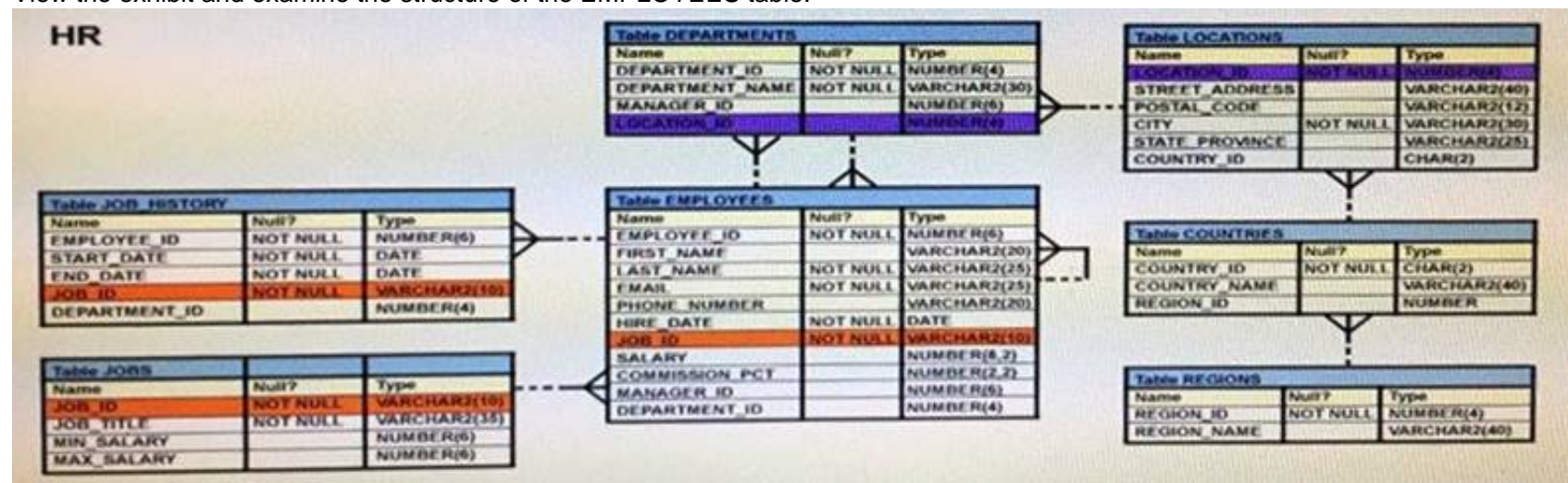
Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- 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 74

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 eON m.employee_id = e.manager_idWHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- B. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee_id = e.manager_idWHERE e.manager_id = 100;
- C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"FROM employees m JOIN employees eON e.employee_id = m.manager_idWHERE m.manager_id = 100;
- D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"FROM employees m JOIN employees eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id and AND e.manager_id = 100

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75

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 76

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
- B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
- C. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 77

View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the employees and departments tables.

EMPLOYEES		
Name	Null?	Type

EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)
COMMISSION		NUMBER(6,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENTS		
Name	Null?	Type

DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)

You must update the employees table according to these requirements::

- Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).
- Set department_id for these employees to the department id corresponding to London (locationid 2100).
- Set the employees' salary in location_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
- Set the employees' commission in location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department. You issue this command:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
      SET department_id =
        (SELECT department_id
         FROM departments
         WHERE location_id = 2100),
      (salary, commission) =
        (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission)
         FROM employees, departments
         WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900,2700,2100))
      WHERE department_id IN
        (SELECT department_id
         FROM departments
         WHERE location_id = 2900
         OR location_id = 2700);
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not produce the desired update.
- B. It executes successfully and produces the desired update.
- C. It generates an error because multiple columns cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- D. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in an update statement.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
                  UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
      FROM customers
      WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. Abigail PA
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS
- D. An error message

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 84

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views consists of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
- D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
- E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary.

Answer: CDF

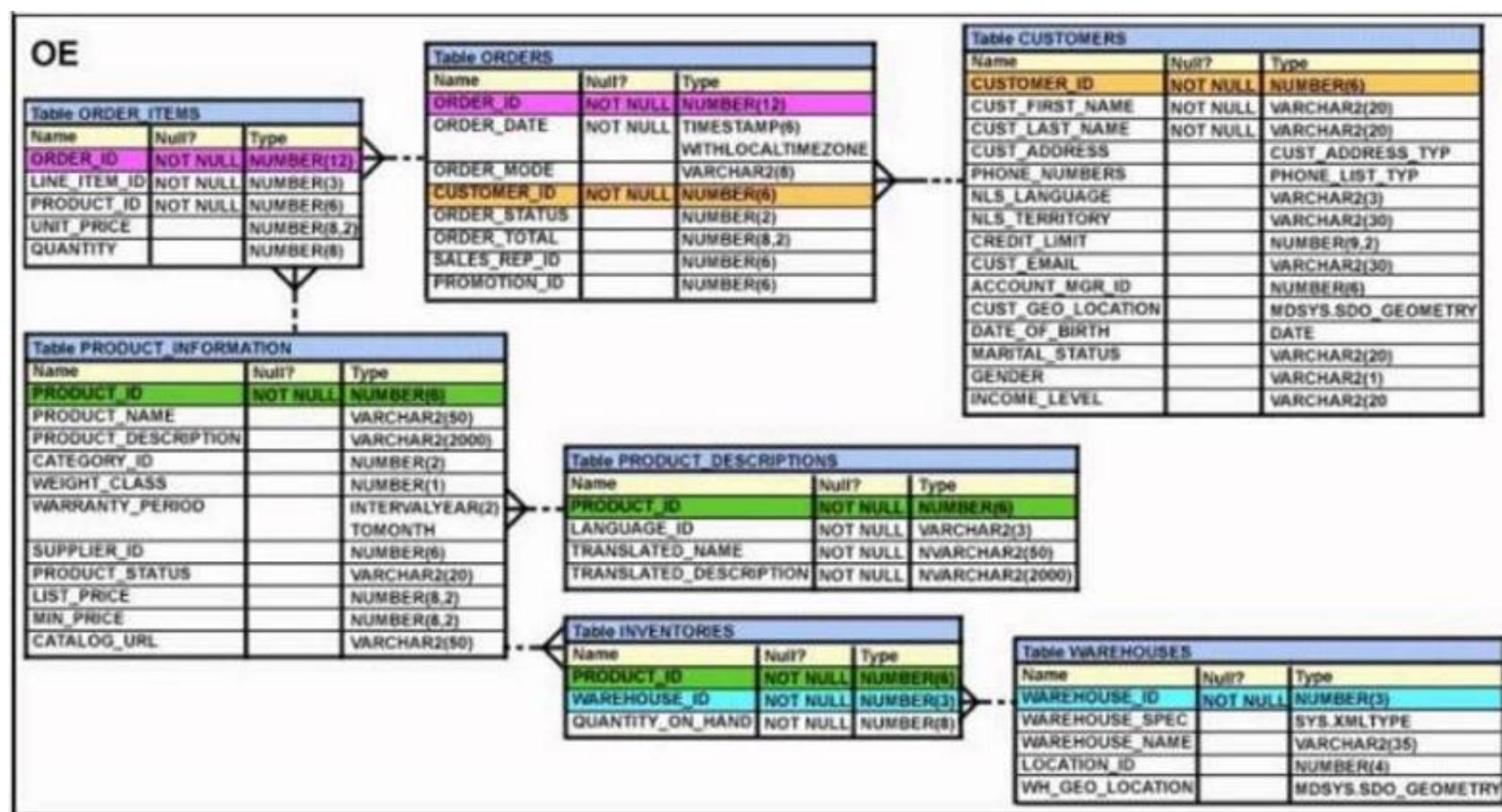
Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

NEW QUESTION 86

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 91

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.
- B. It ignores NULL values.
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
- D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

Explanation:

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

References:

<http://oracleexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

NEW QUESTION 94

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99

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 103

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

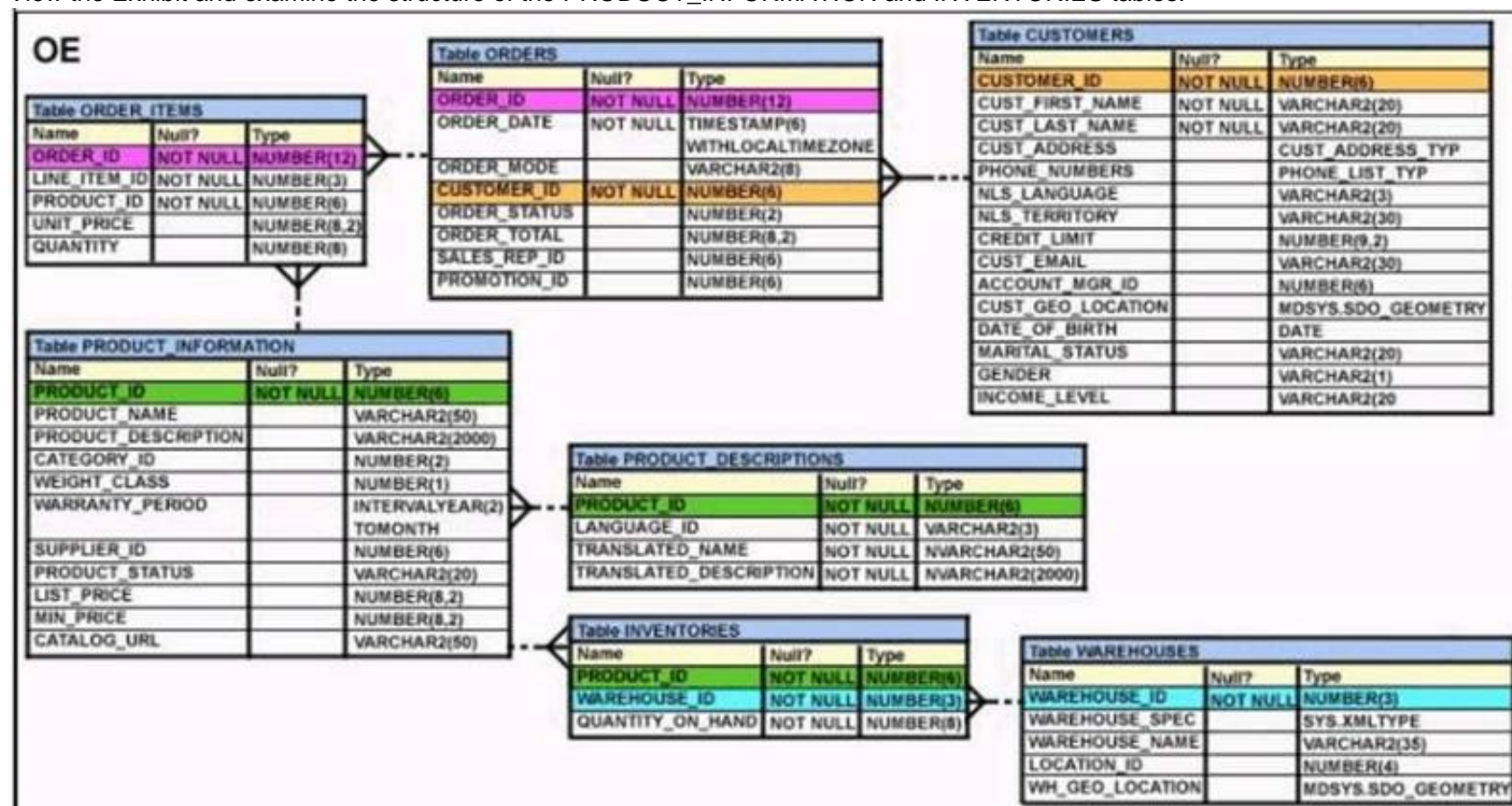
1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

- 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 108

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 112

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 114

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_uk UNIQUE (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_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 116

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 120

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

Name Null? Type

----- STORE_ID NUMBER NAME VARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(200) CITY VARCHAR2(100) COUNTRY VARCHAR2(100) START_DATE DATE END_DATE DATE 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*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <= 36;
- B. SELECT name, concat (address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) AS full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price*115/100 FROM stores WHERE 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*115/100 FROM stores WHERE 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*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124

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 128

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 131

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

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.
- C. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

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_DATEDATE
```

SALES2 table NameNullType

```
----- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER
```

```
ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATEDATE
```

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 136

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

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)

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);
```

What is the result?

- A. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- D. It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138

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?

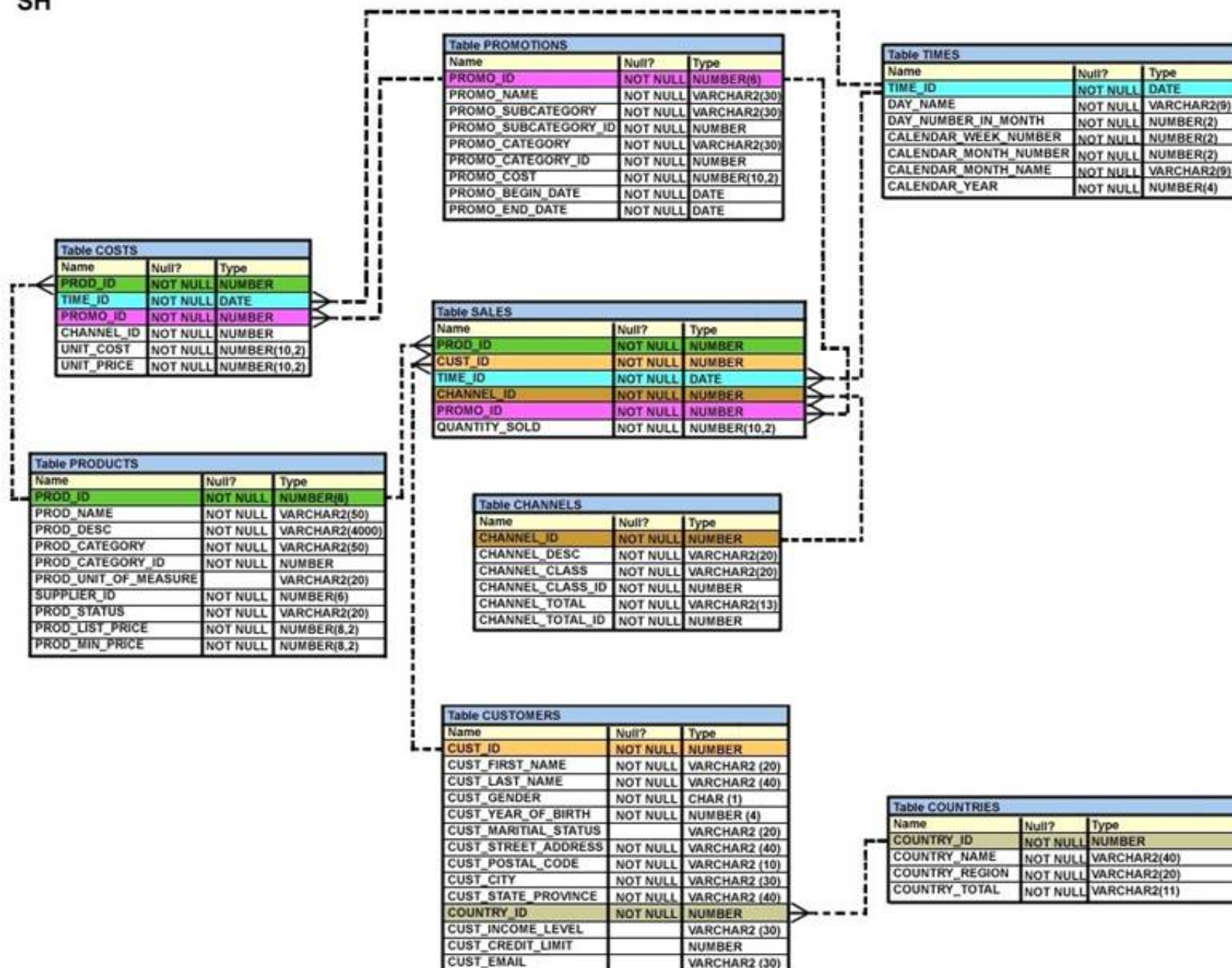
- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who 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 141

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES tables, which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- B. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145

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 147

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 151

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 154

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 156

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 159

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

- A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
- B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
- C. They can accept only one argument.
- D. They can be nested up to only two levels.
- E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.

F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 160

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

- A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
- B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
- D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
- E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 162

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 167

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

- A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
- D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
- 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: AD

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

NEW QUESTION 169

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 174

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 > 200000 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. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is false then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- B. All rows are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses.
- C. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement will return an error because the ELSE clause is missing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

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)

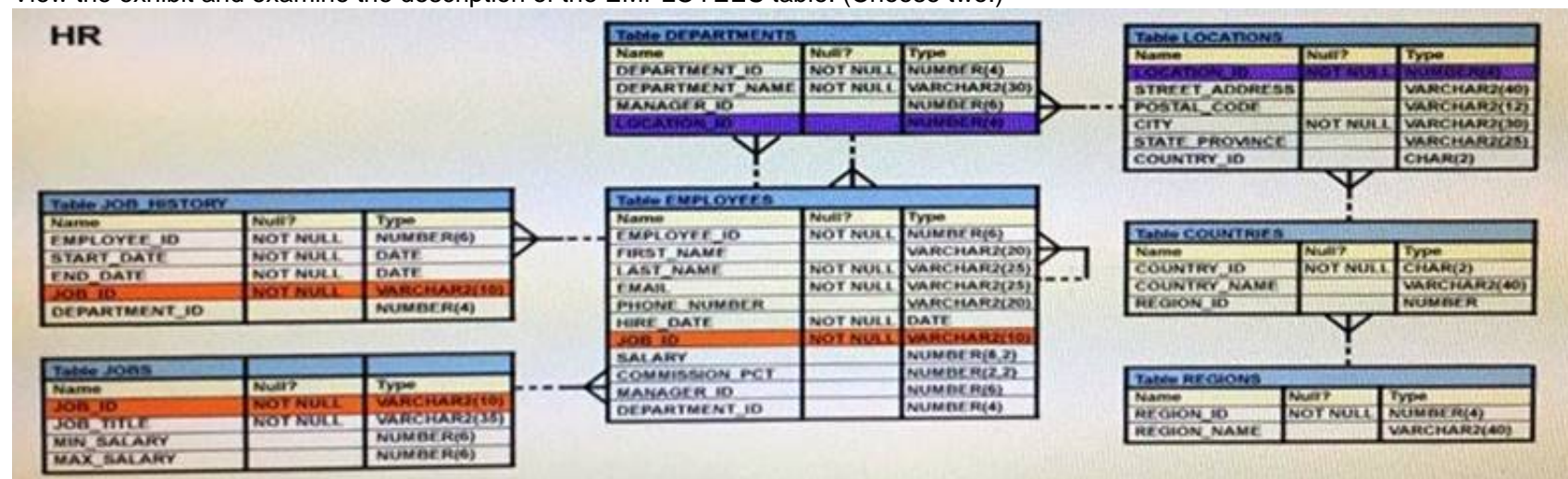
Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

- 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 181

View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement: SELECT first_name, department_id, salary FROM employees ORDER BY department_id, first_name, salary desc; Which two statements are true regarding the result?

- A. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID and FIRST_NAME column.
- B. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in ascending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
- C. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
- D. The values in the all columns would be returned in descending order.
- E. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 186

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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)

- 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') "NEW CREDIT"FROM customers;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE	TASK_END_DATE
P01		KING	10-SEPT-07	12-SEPT-07
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEPT-07	14-SEPT-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEPT-07	18-SEPT-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEPT-07	20-SEPT-07

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
 B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
 C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
 D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command: DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers only the table structure.
 B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
 C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
 D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm

NEW QUESTION 192

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMPLOYEES

NameNull?Type

----- EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(10,2) COMMISSIONNUMBER(6,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENTS

NameNull?Type

DEPARTMENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30) MANAGER_ID NUMBER(6) LOCATION_ID NUMBER(4)
You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows: You issue the following command:
SQL> UPDATE employees SET department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM departments
WHERE location_id = 2100), (salary, commission) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments
WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2900 OR location_id = 2700; What is outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- B. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the desired update
- D. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 196

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 NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.
Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course_id, department_id, FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c USING (department_id)
- B. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id)
- C. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=
- D. department_id)
- E. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id<>
- F. department_id)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 197

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 199

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

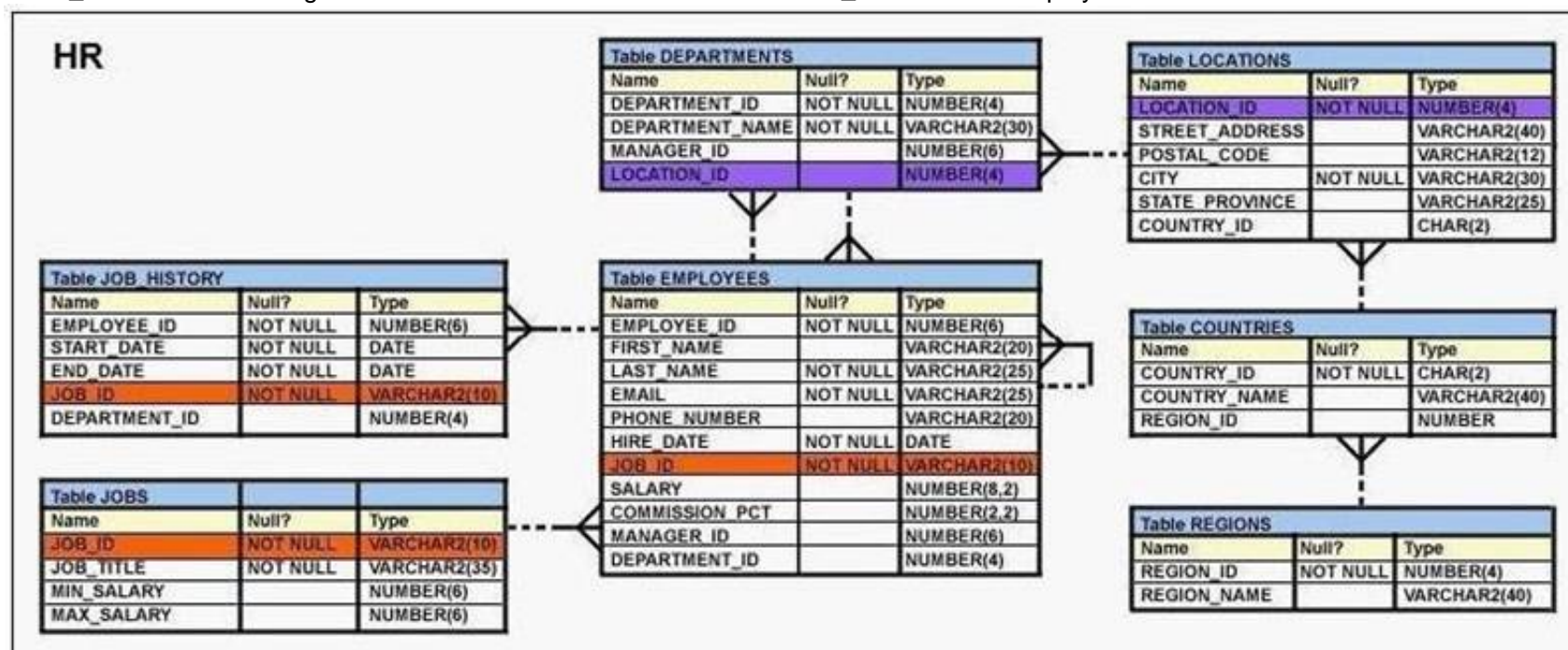
- A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
- B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
- D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
- E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 201

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.



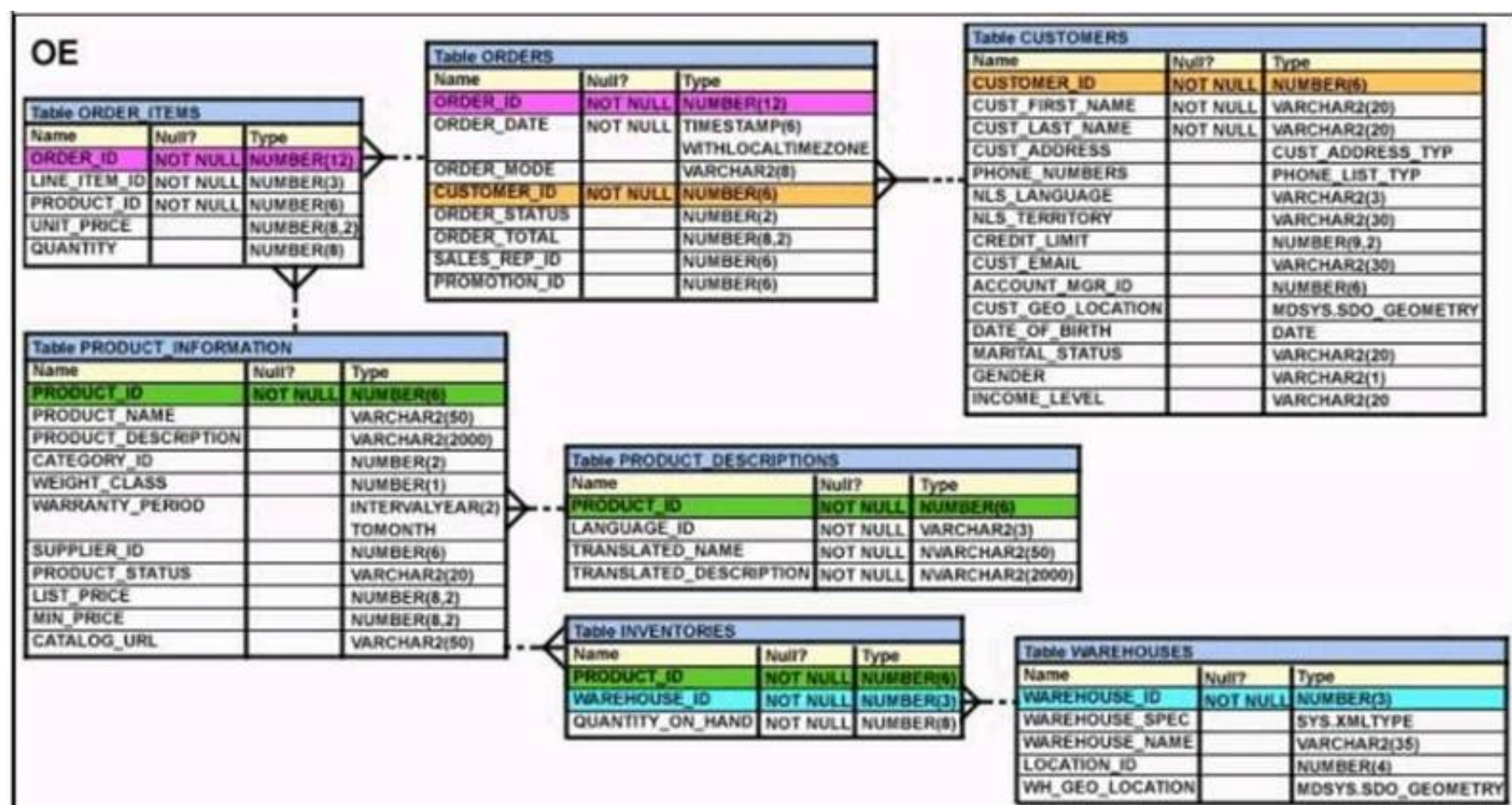
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- 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 202

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table. (Choose two.)



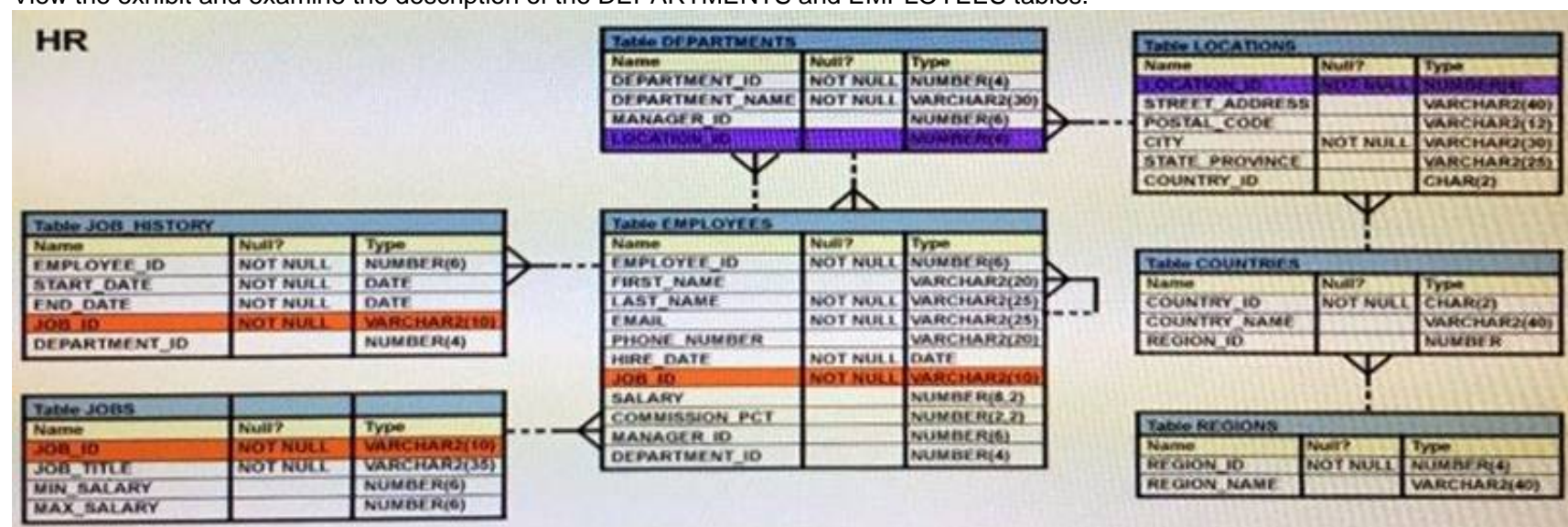
Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

- A. WHERE Order_date IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2003', 'MON DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('NOV 21 2003', 'MON DD YYYY'))
- B. WHERE Order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')
- C. WHERE TO_CHAR(Order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
- D. WHERE Order_date > (TO_DATE('JUL 10 2006', 'MON DD YYYY')

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 205

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 210

Evaluate the following query:

```
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. +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

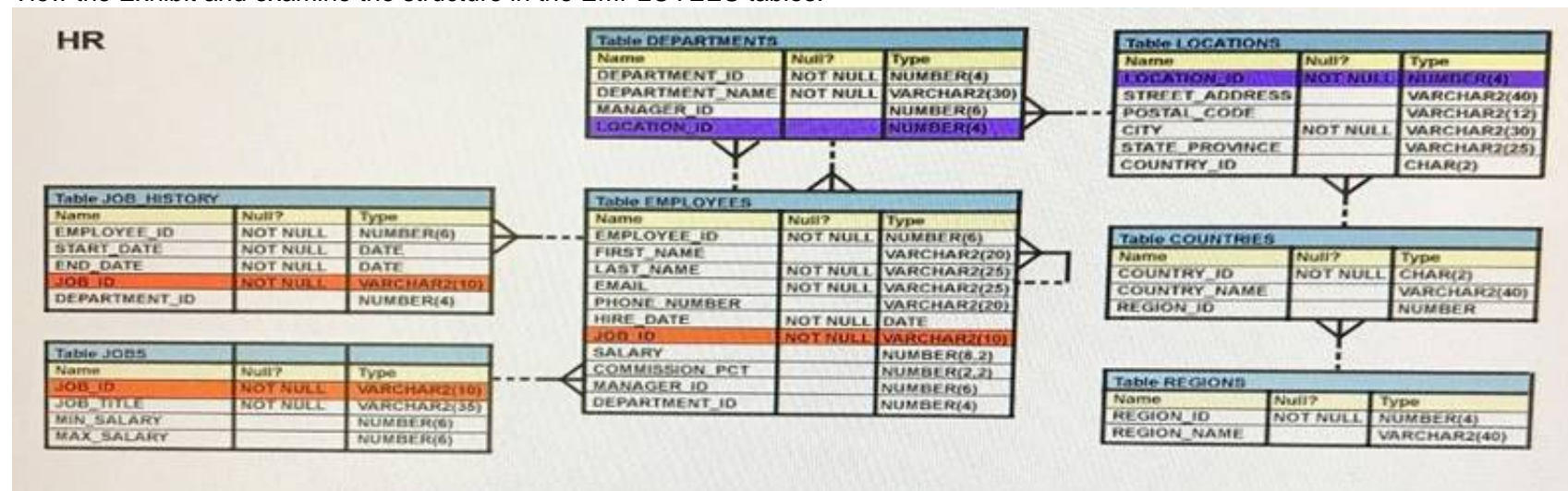
Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT CREATE VIEWON table1 TOuser1;
B. GRANT ALTER TABLETO PUBLIC;
C. GRANT CREATE TABLETO user1, user2;
D. GRANT CREATE SESSIONTO ALL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id UNION SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id=90 UNION SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id=10;
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 221

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 226

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 228

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command: SQL>SELECT

```
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
```

```
'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. In generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. In generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.
- E. In generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 229

Examine 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?

- 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') FROMprograms

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 232

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- A. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- B. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
- C. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- D. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- E. The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- F. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 236

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table. NameNull?Type

----- INV_NONOT NULLNUMBER(3) INV_DATEDATE INV_AMTNUMBER(10,2)

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 239

.....

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