Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-071/

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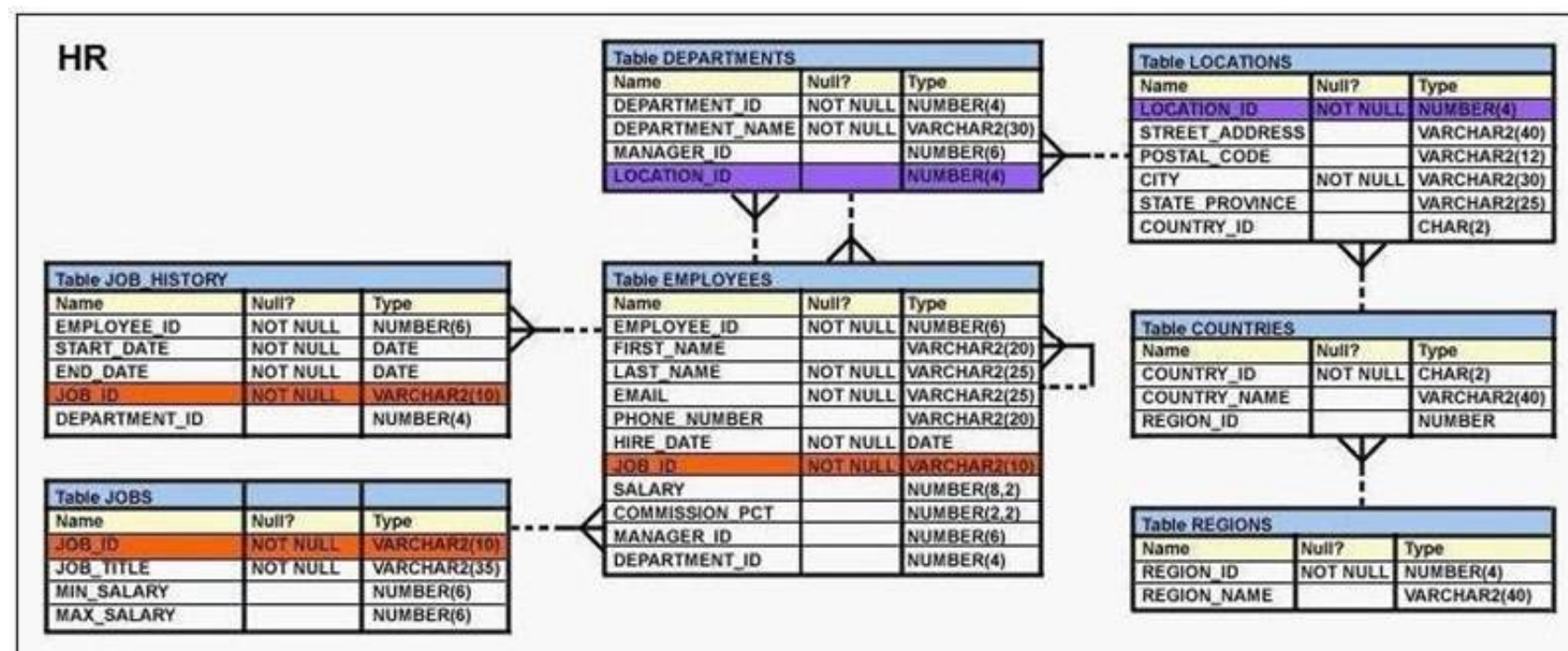Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

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
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 CATEGORYJD 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 7
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 succsessfully.
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 8
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

A. Removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined.
B. Removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined.
C. Adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table.
D. Adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

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


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

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.
The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.
You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

Answer: C

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 10
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,Slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15
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)
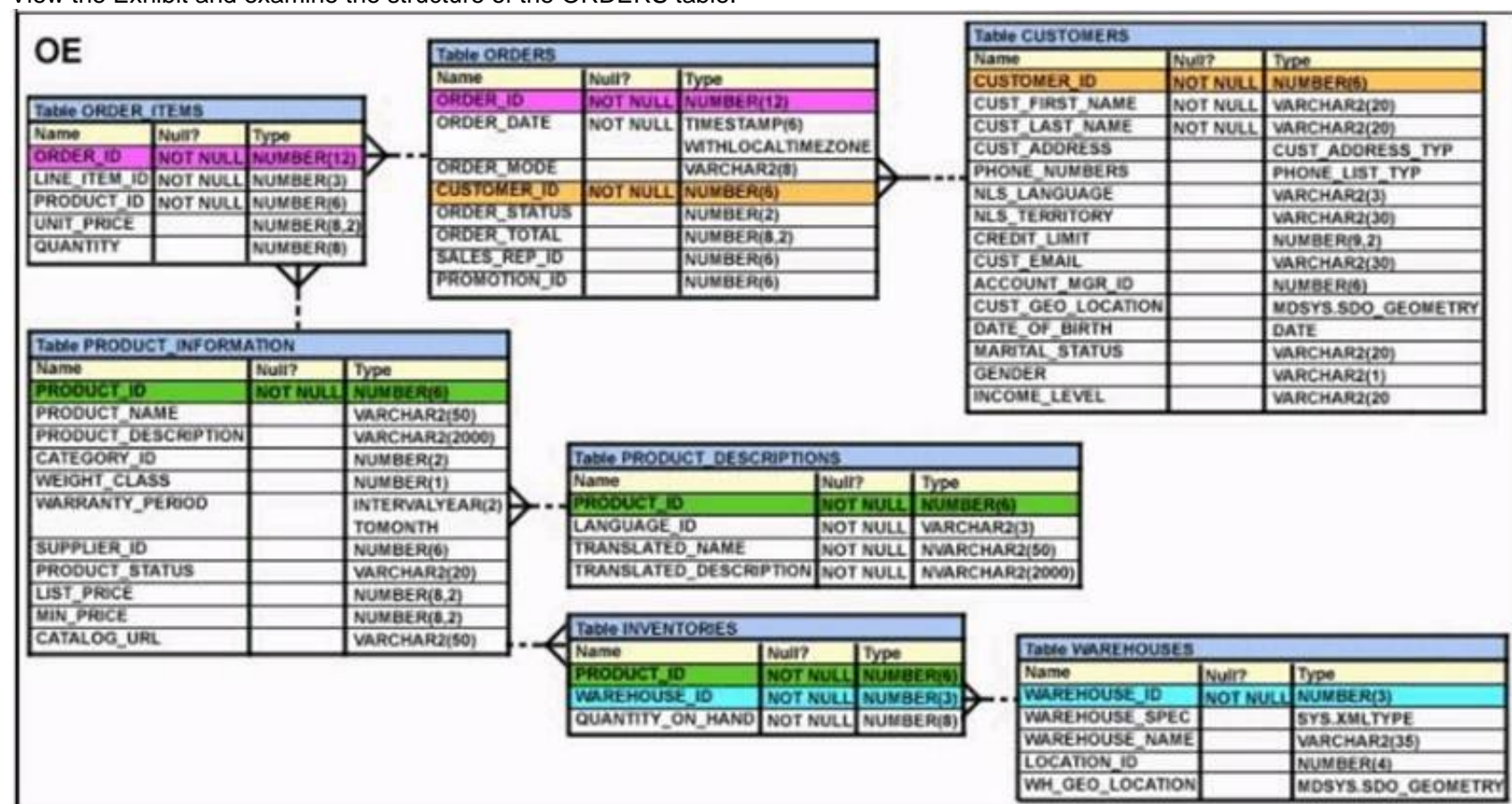FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty_name;
Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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 17
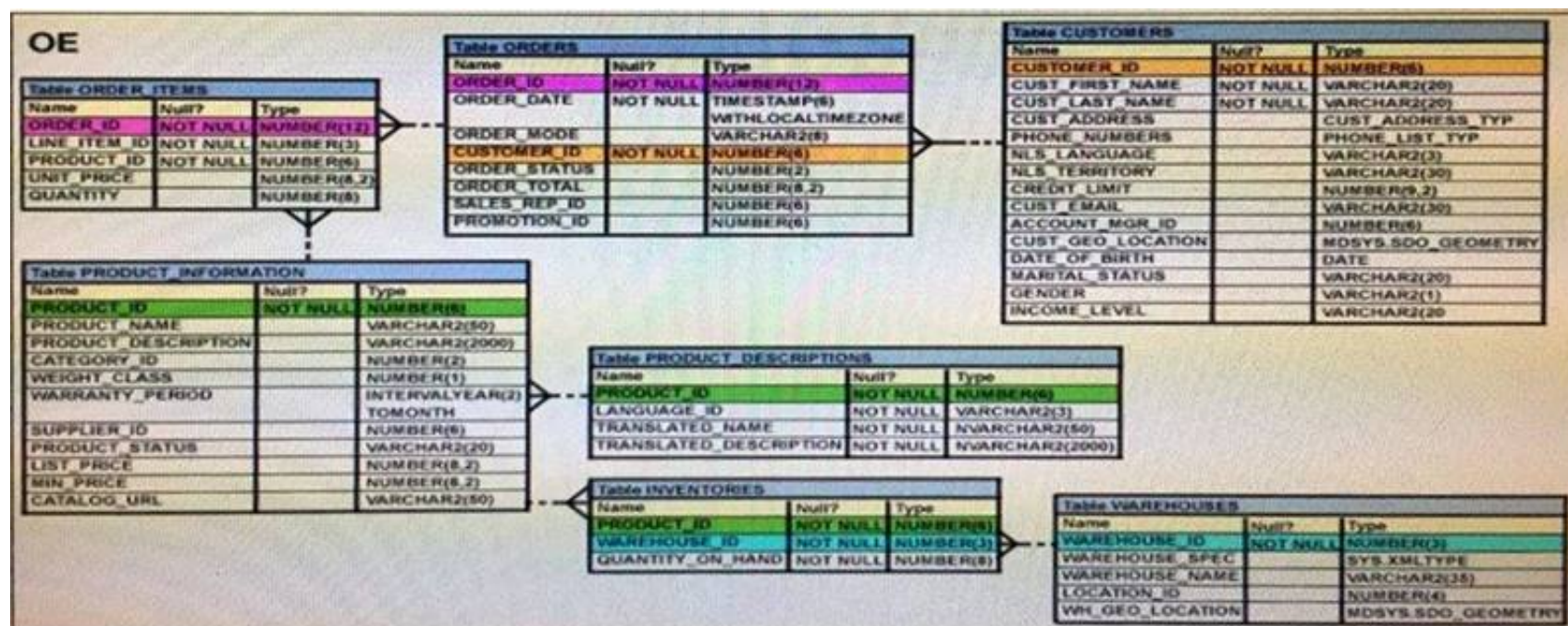View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.

Which UPDATE statement is valid?

A. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',order_total IS NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
B. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;
C. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',order_total = NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
D. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = TO_DATE('12-mar-2007','dd-mon-yyyy'),SET order_total = TO_NUMBER (NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19
View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
C. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price i= NULL
D. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23
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 24
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 25
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true regarding the command?

A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 29
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 31
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 32
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 34
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.
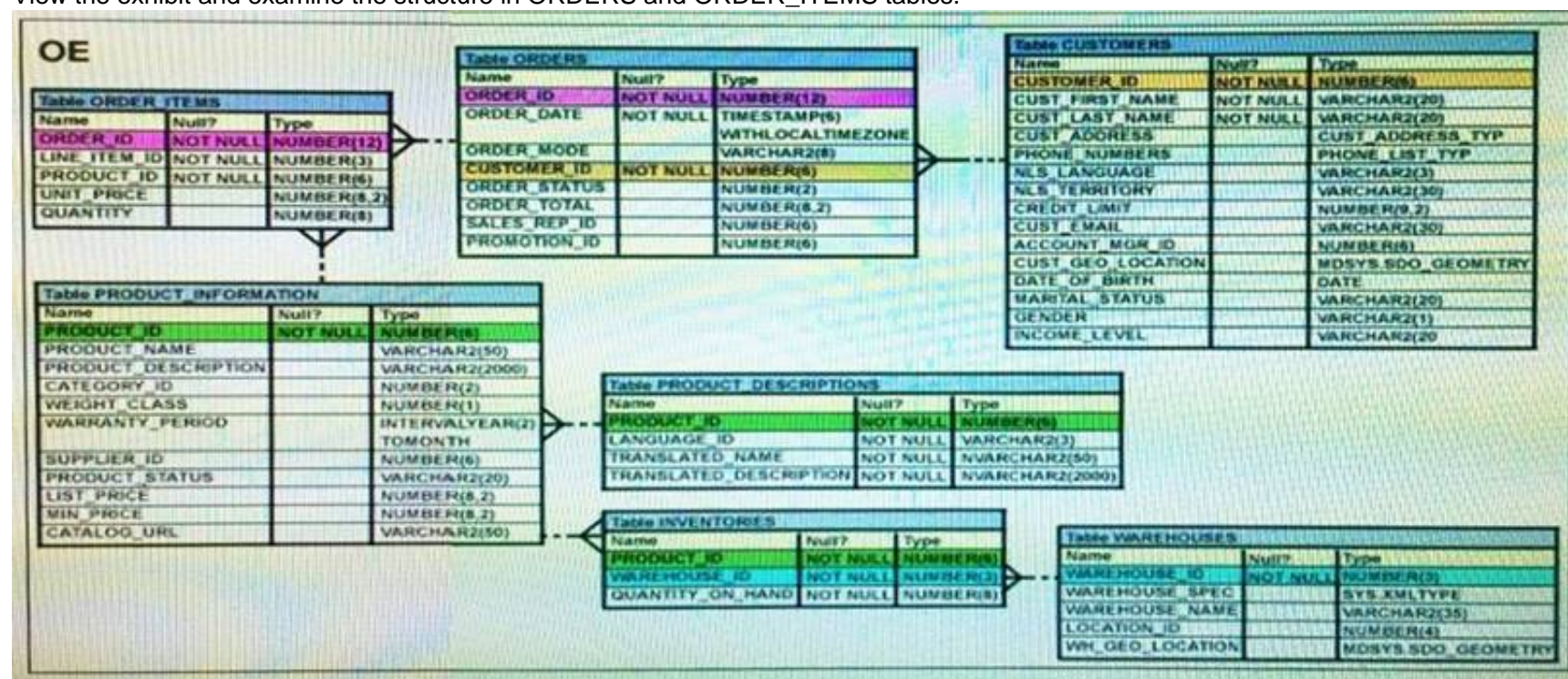
Answer: AC

Explanation:
 References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php

NEW QUESTION 35
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_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (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 iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)"NO OF ITEMS"FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)||"NO OF ITEMS"FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON

(o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_dateWHITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40
Evaluate the following CRTEATE 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 BETWEEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTARAINT 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 44
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 49
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
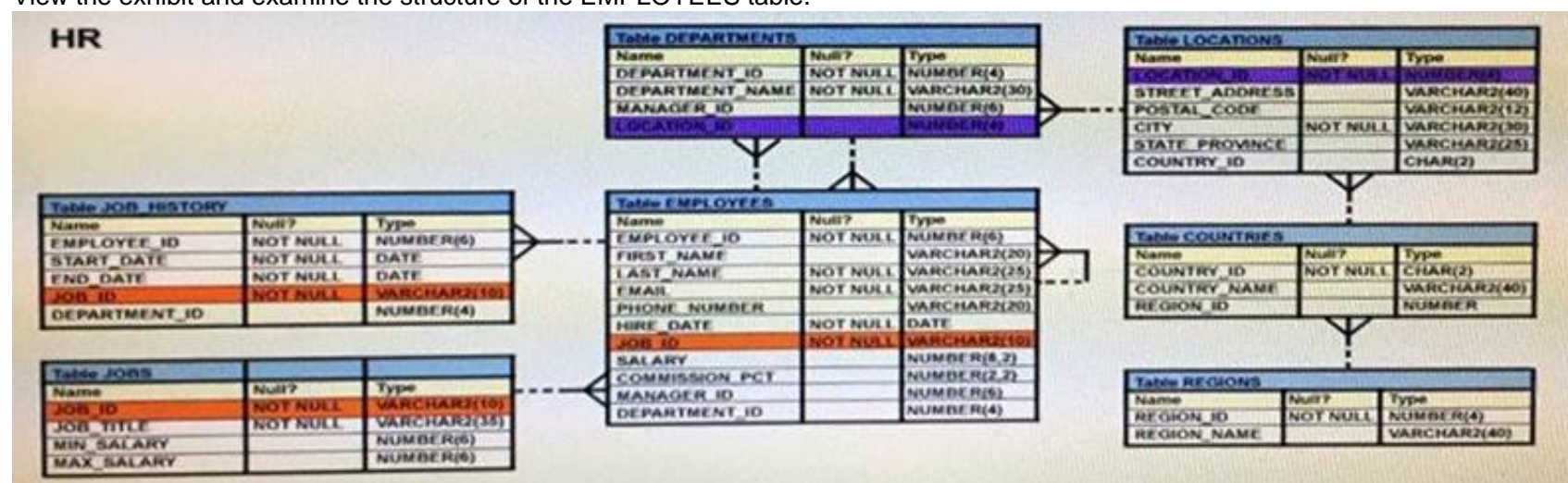B. both the substitution variables ''hiredate' and 'mgr_id'.
C. only hiredate'
D. only 'mgr_id'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51
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 54
Which three statements are true reading subquenes?

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 date 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 56
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 61
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_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

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" FROMcustomers
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 66
View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:
SQL>SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
What would happen when the above statement is executed?

A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68
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 70
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 75
Examine the following query:
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
What is the output of this query?

A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer: C

Explanation:
 References:
https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1

NEW QUESTION 76
Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
C. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 81
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
C. The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.
D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 85
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table. NameNull?Type
-- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATENOT NULL VARCHAR2 (3)
Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

A. SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' AND state ='MI';
B. SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';
C. SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');
D. SELECT DISTINCT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' OR state ='MI';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86
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 91

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 porducts);
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 96
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 97
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 98
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

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 details of employees who have manager with MANAGER_ID 100, who were hired in the past 6 months and who have salaries greater than 10000.

A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)INETRSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;
B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)UNION ALL(SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000);
C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100')UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000;
D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALLSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101
Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
C. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
E. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
 References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

NEW QUESTION 106
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 111
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 115
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 120
Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10, 2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)

Examine this statement:
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price) AS

SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

A. It will not be created because the column-specified names in the SELECT and CREATE TABLE clauses do not match.
B. It will have NOT NULL constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
C. It will not be created because of the invalid WHERE clause.
D. It is created with no rows.
E. It has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 124
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 128
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER (3),
item-id NUMBER (2),
qty NUMBER (4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
        PRIMARY KEY (order_id, item_id)
     USING INDEX
       (CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
        ON order_item (order_id, item_id)));
```
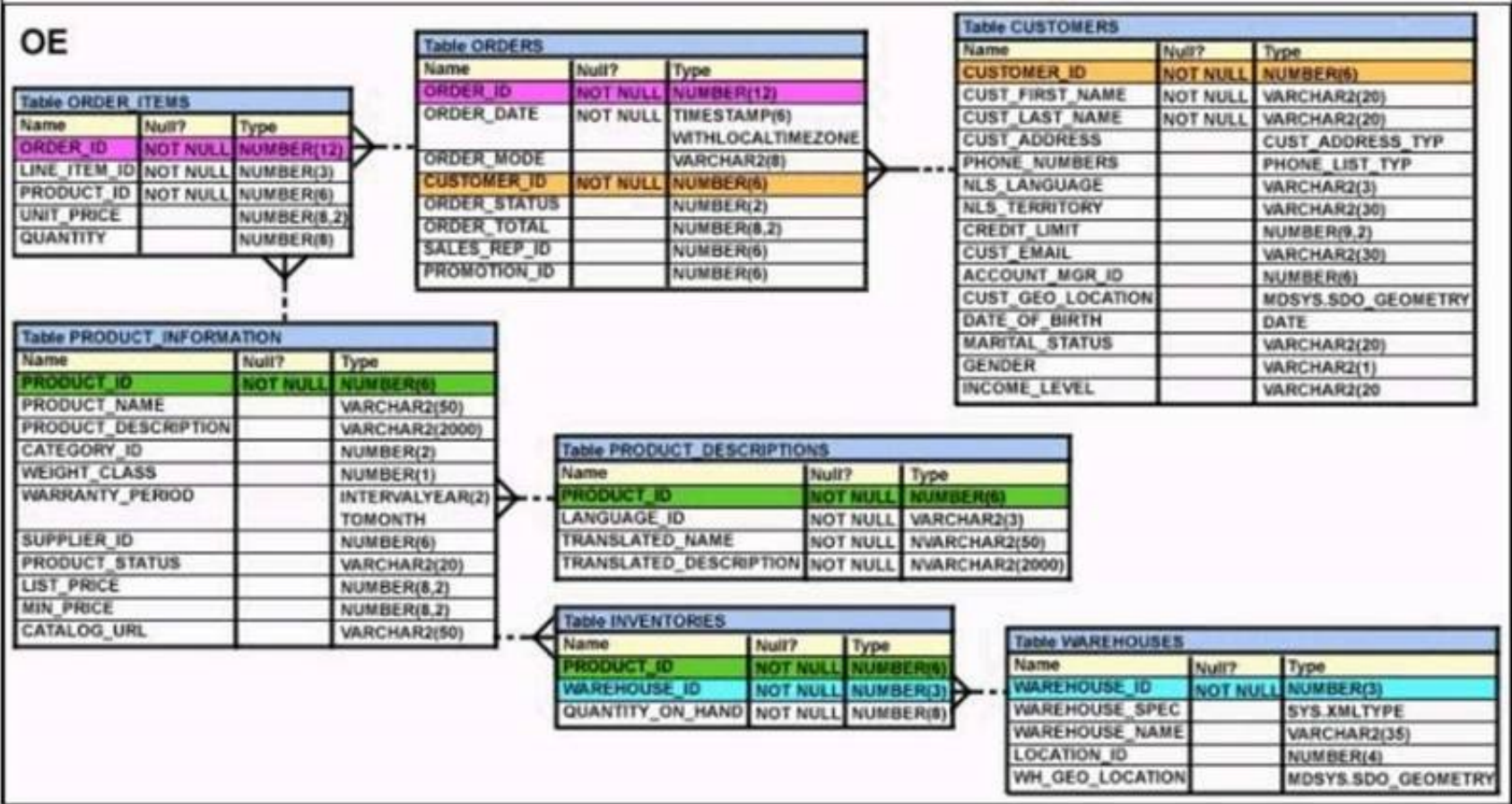
Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID PK would be created.
D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CRETAE TABLE command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 133
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 138
Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.
You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names.
Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

A. Subquery
B. Self-join
C. Full outer-join with self-join
D. Left outer-join with self-join
E. Right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 141
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 142
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
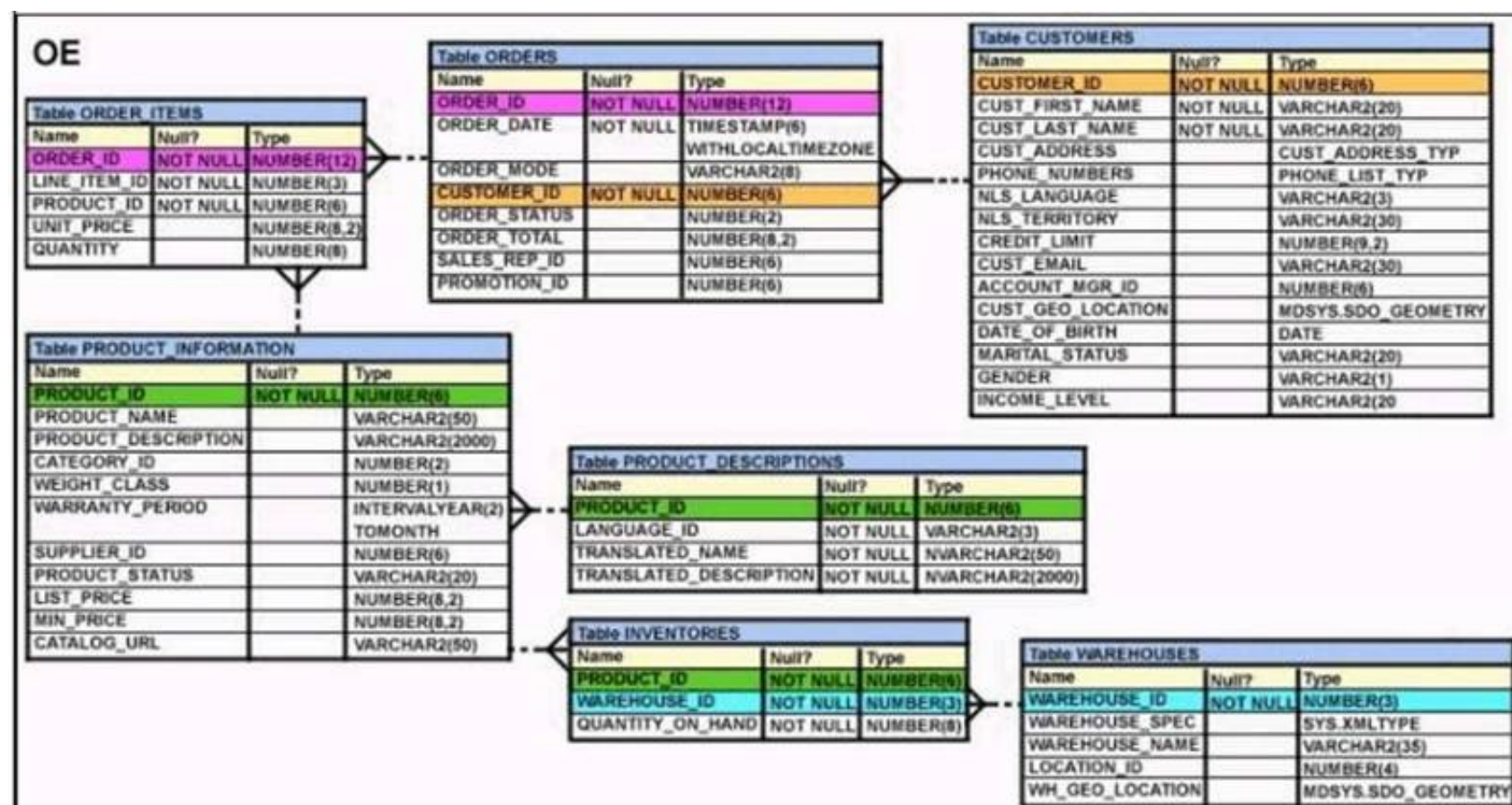

NEW QUESTION 145
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command: SQL>SELECT
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
What is the outcome?

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 150
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 154
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 156
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#autoId28

NEW QUESTION 161
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 164

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

A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division.
B. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values.
C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values.
D. SYSDATE : returns the database server current date and time.
E. INSTR : can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string.
F. TRIM : can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 165
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 169
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