



Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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

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

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

You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 8

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as \$1,890.55? (Choose three.)

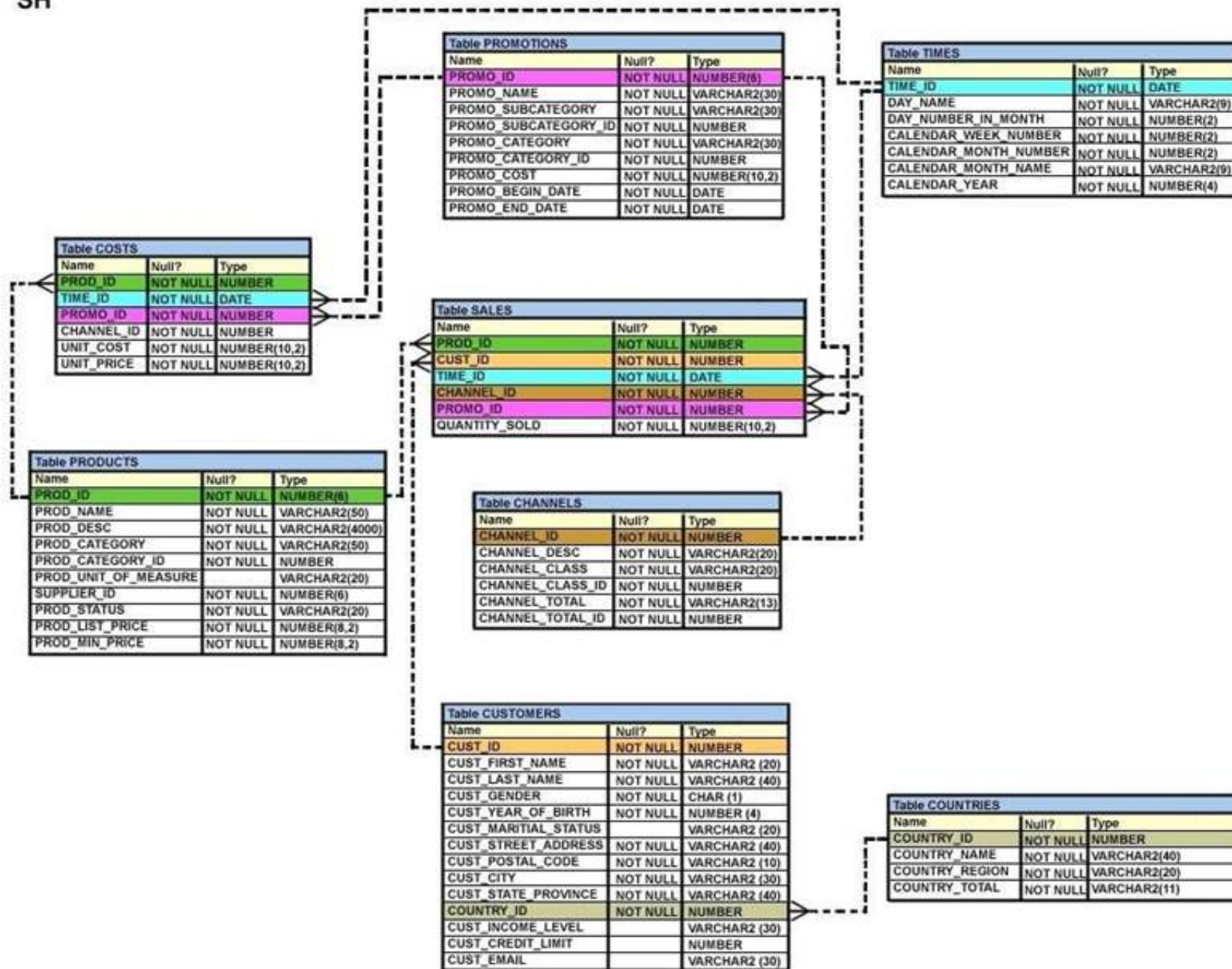
- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 10

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTION 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 named start data for all promos that started after that last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

- A. Select promo_name, promo_being_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_being_date > ANY (SELECT promo_being-date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET'
- B. SELECT promo_neme, promo_being_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_being_date > All (SELECT promo_being-date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category ='INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo-name, promo-being _date FROM promotionsWhere promo_being_date >ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_being-date) FROM promotions) ANDPromo-category ='INTERNET';
- D. SELECT promo-name, promo-being_date FROM promotion WHERE promo-being-date IN (SELECT promo_being_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category='INTYERNET');

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.
- B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
- C. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
- D. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 156MB-40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation	Software/Other	4000	

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either \$2000 or \$4000 and with no unit of measure.

You issue this query:

SQL > SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price FROM products

Where prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> ' ';

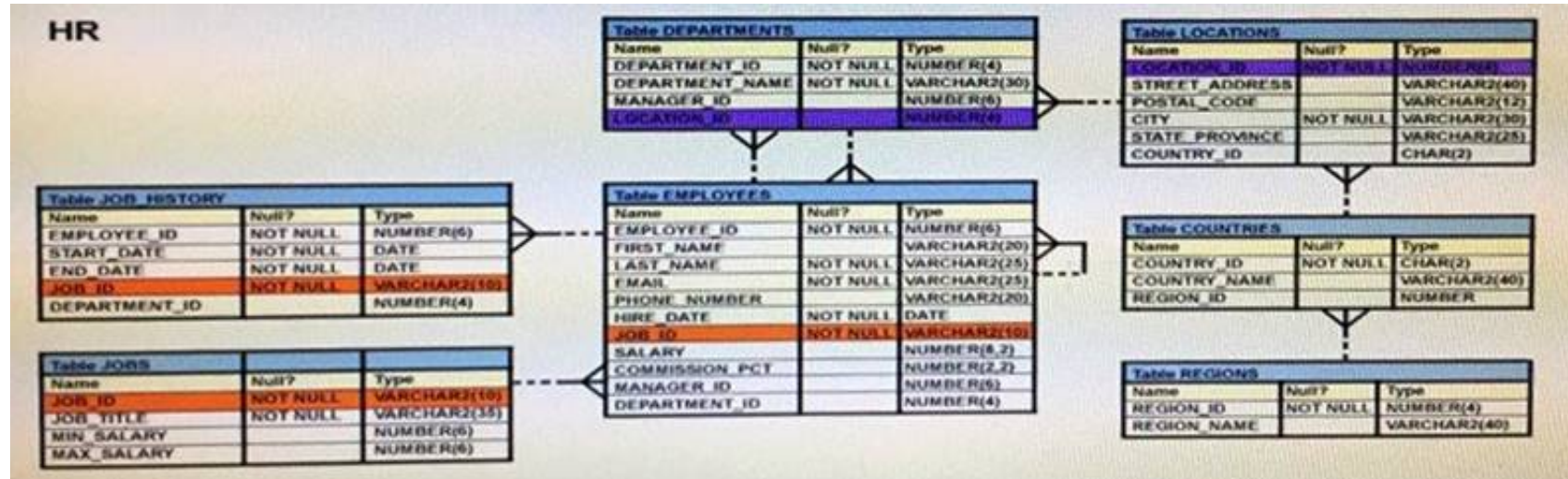
Which statement is true?

- A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
- B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
- C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

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 AND e.manager_id = 100

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

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 30

You must create a table for a banking application. (Choose the best answer.) One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short term loan
- 2: The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.
- 3: The maximum loan period is 30 days.
- 4: Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid. Which data type would you use?

- A. Date
- B. Number
- C. Timestamp
- D. Interval day to second
- E. Interval year to month

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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

The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; 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
```

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 50

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 53

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

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.departranc_id, c.cours«_id FROM course_deatils c LEFT OUTER JOIN departmnt_details d ON (c.dapartmsnt_id=d.departtnent_id);
- B. SELECT d.department_id,
- C. course_id FROM dapartment_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_dotails c ON (c.depattnient_id=d.department_id) ;
- D. SELECT d.department i
- E. ccours_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id);
- F. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department id).- (DEPARTMENT_ID) ;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

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 63

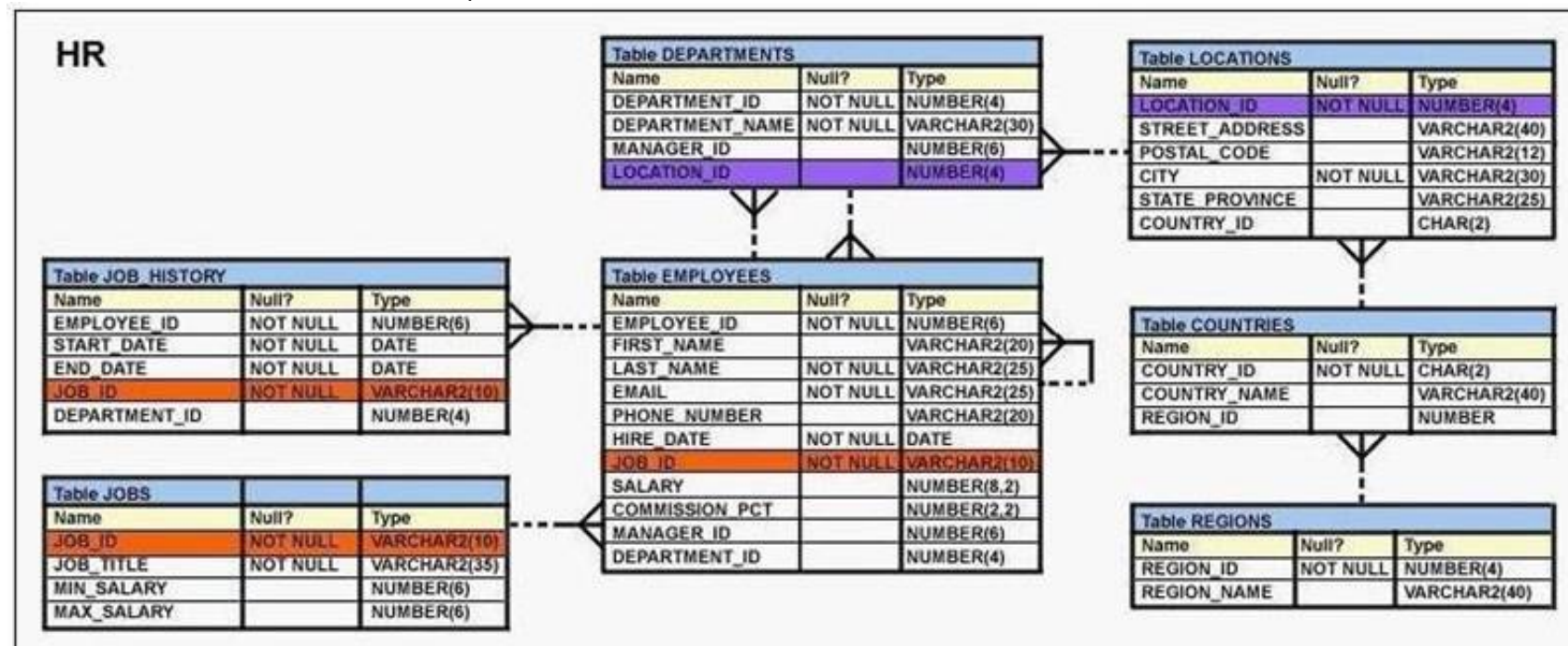
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as . (Choose the best answer.)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 67

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



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct, salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT first_name, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

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 72

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

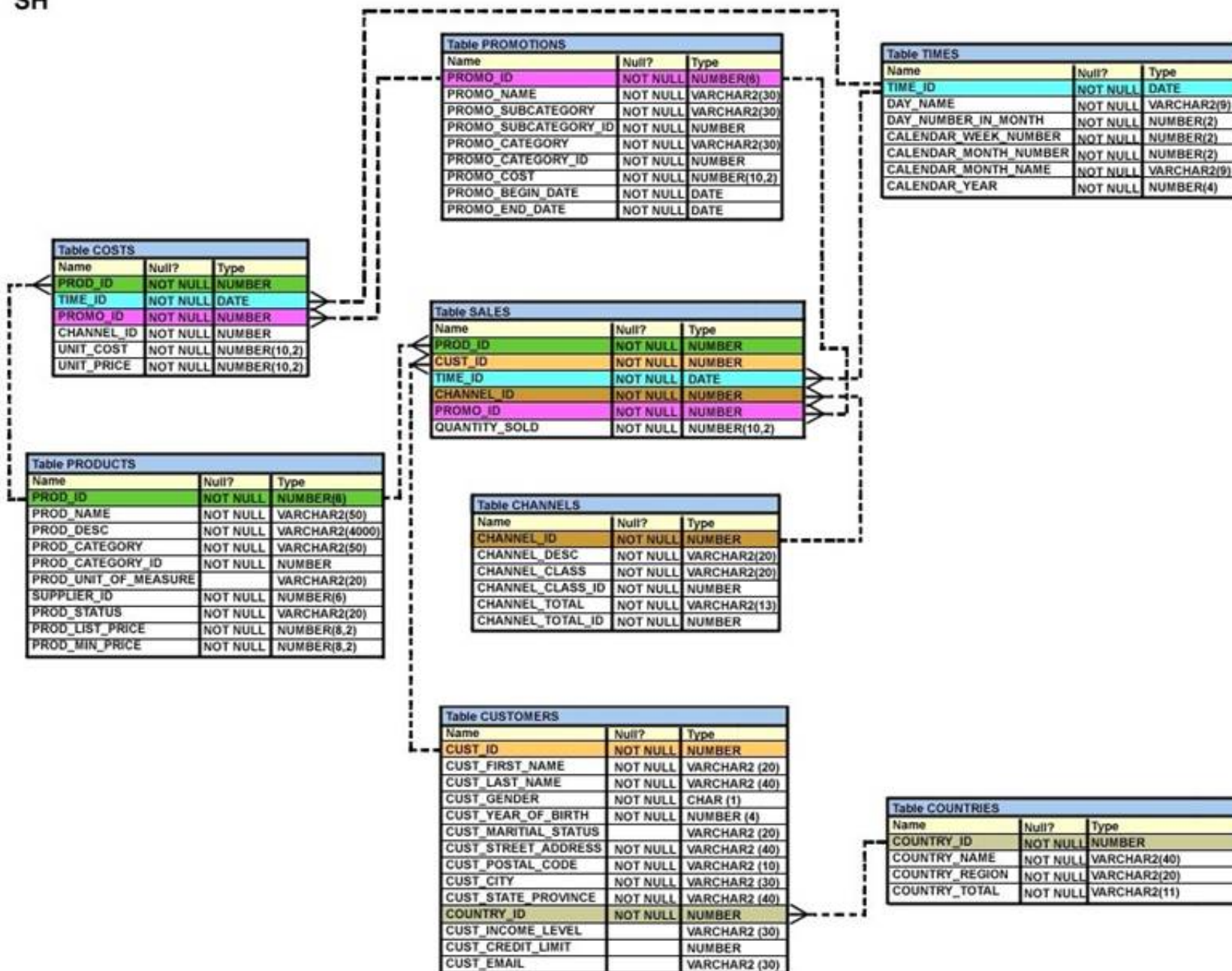
- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75

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 79

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 84

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;
What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:
<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqljgrant.html>

NEW QUESTION 87

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 88

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 91

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

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

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm

NEW QUESTION 95

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

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

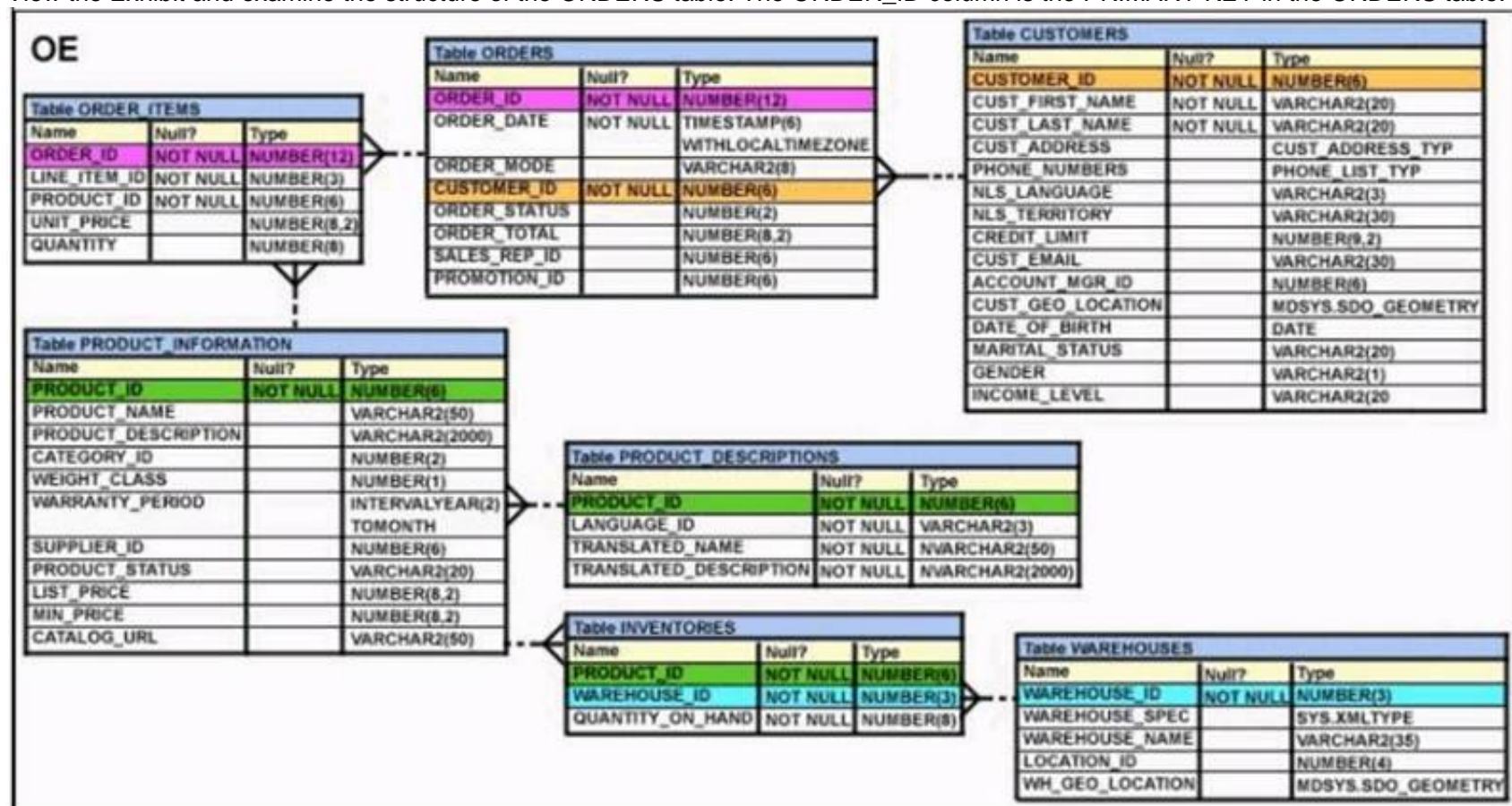
Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id) AS
SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102

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 103

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

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

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

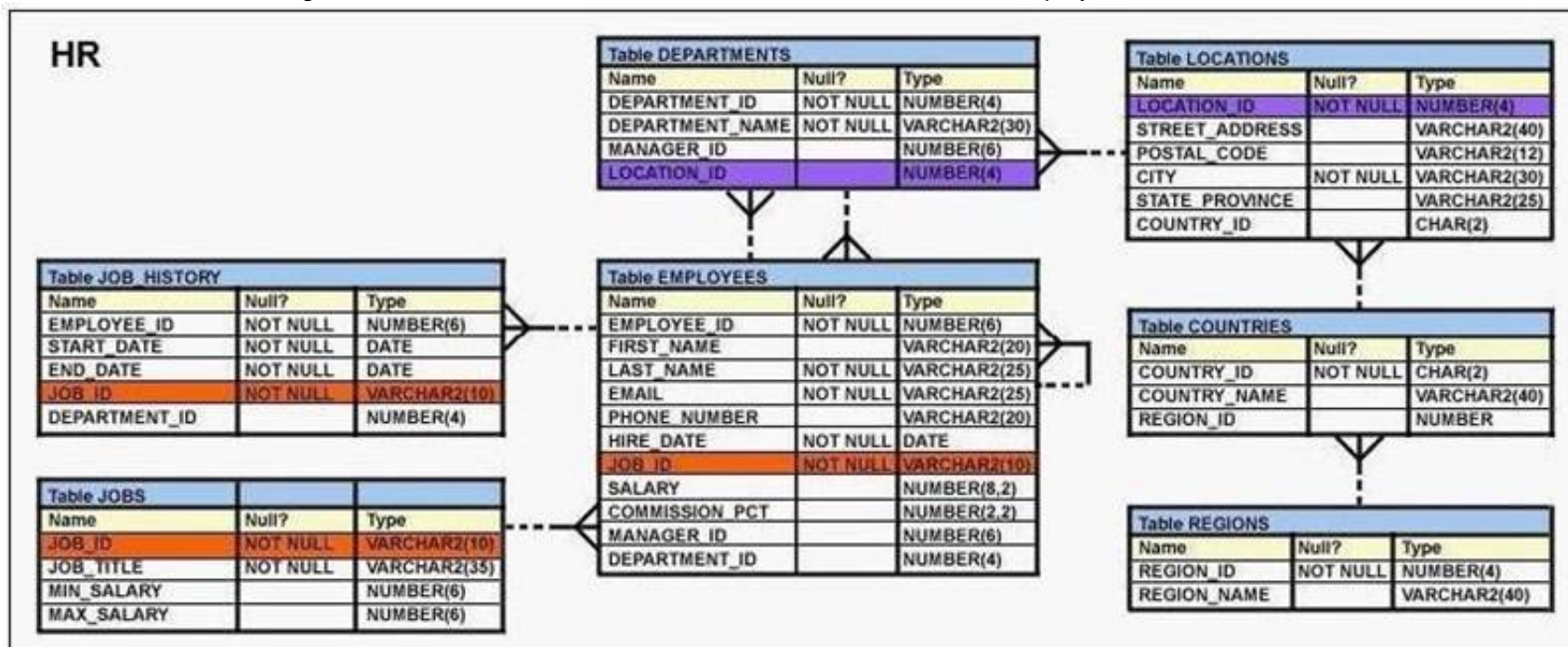
- A. `SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsalFROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);`
B. `SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;`
C. `SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 104

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_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.managerjd=100;`
C. `SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON 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 eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.managerjd=100;`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

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 110

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 115

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 119

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

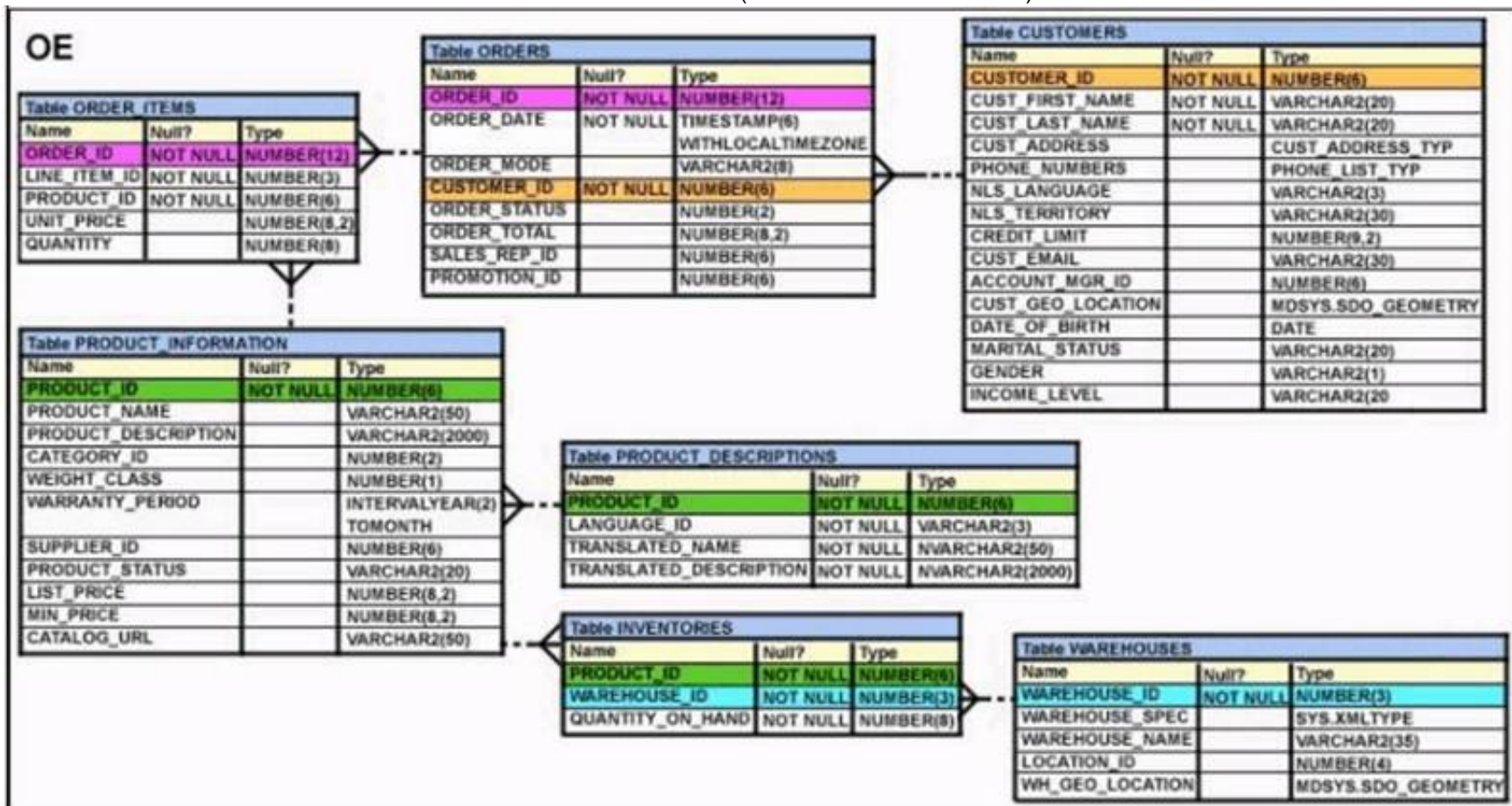
SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- 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 124

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



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ANY(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > IN(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 128

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 132

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000 or cust_credit_limit = 3000 Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.
- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

<http://oracleexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 141

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