



## Oracle

### Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 2**

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 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**

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 5**

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 6**

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 7**

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 8**

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 9**

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 10**

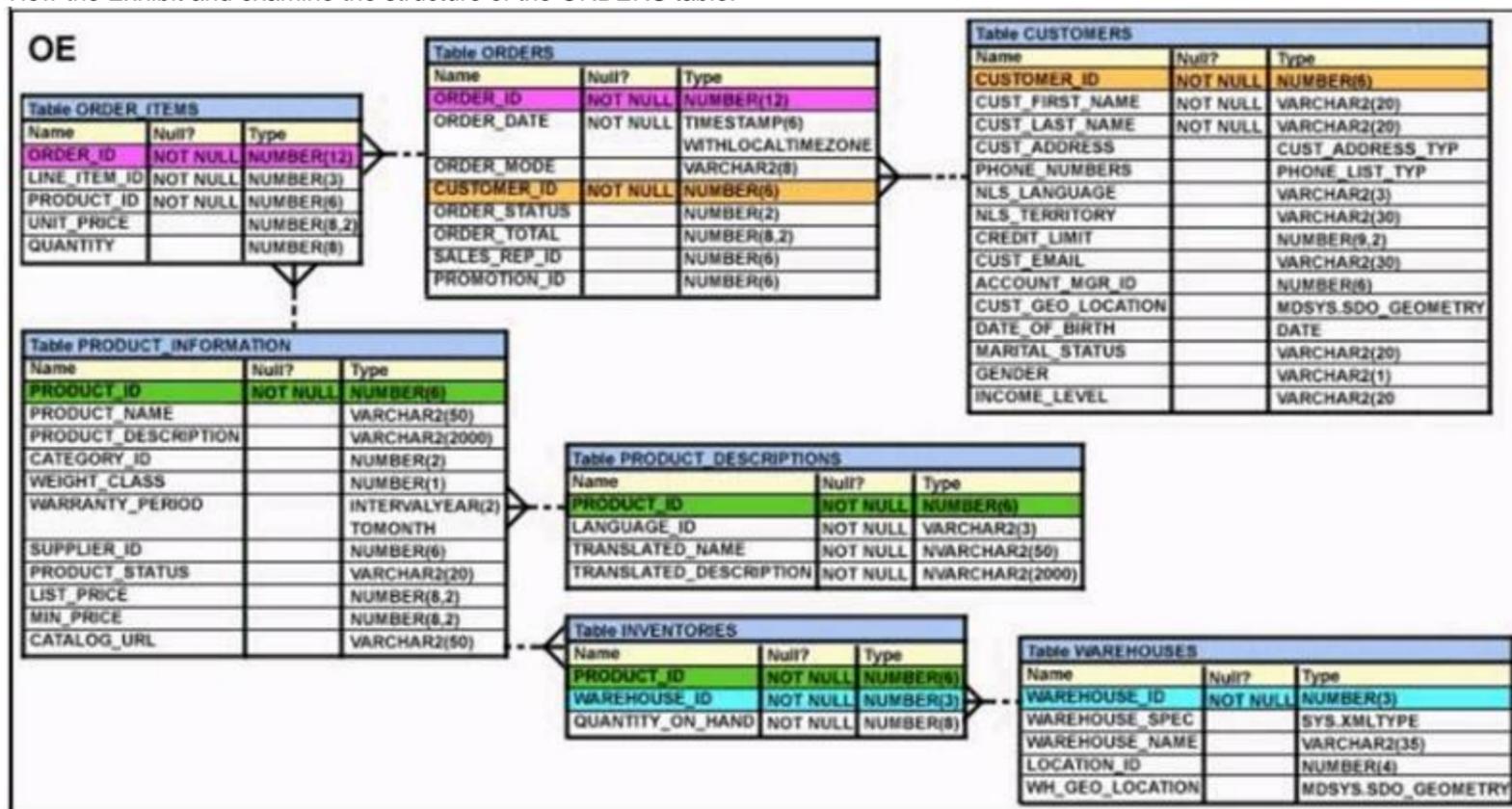
Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.
- B. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
- C. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
- D. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 15**

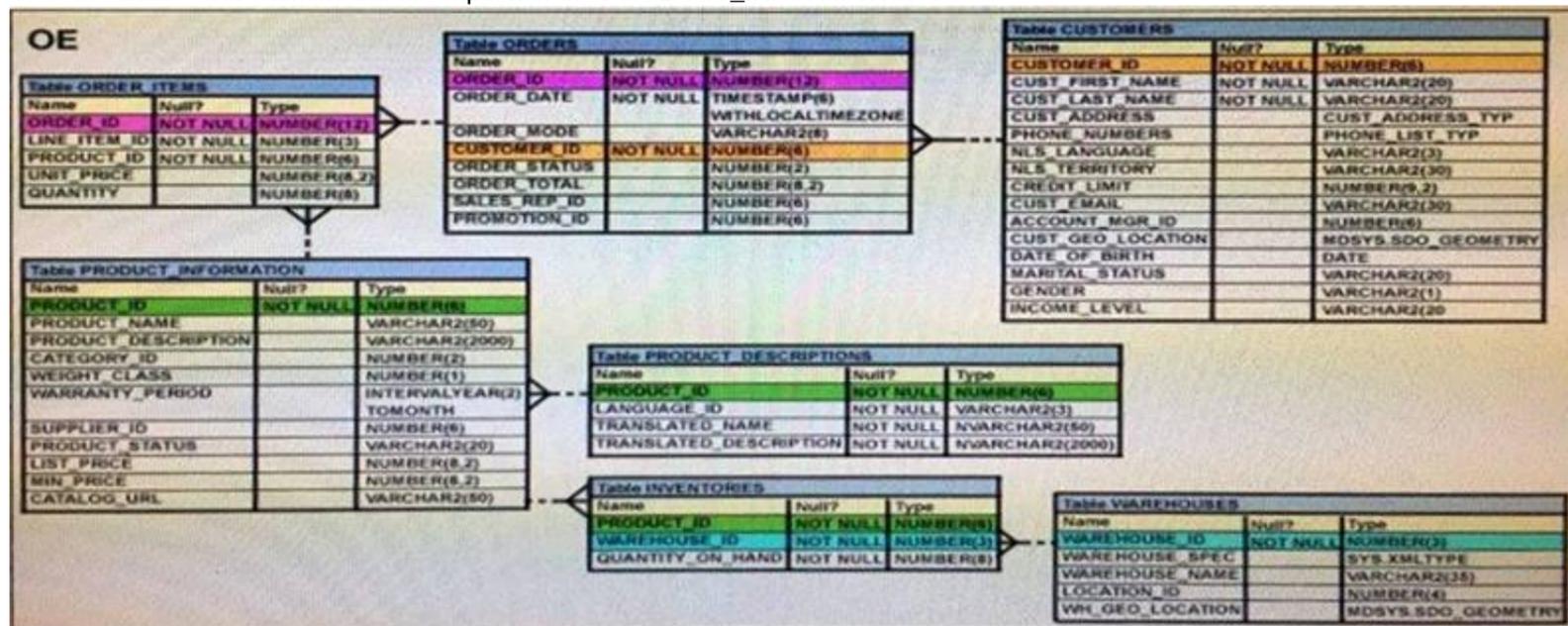
You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- 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 19**

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.



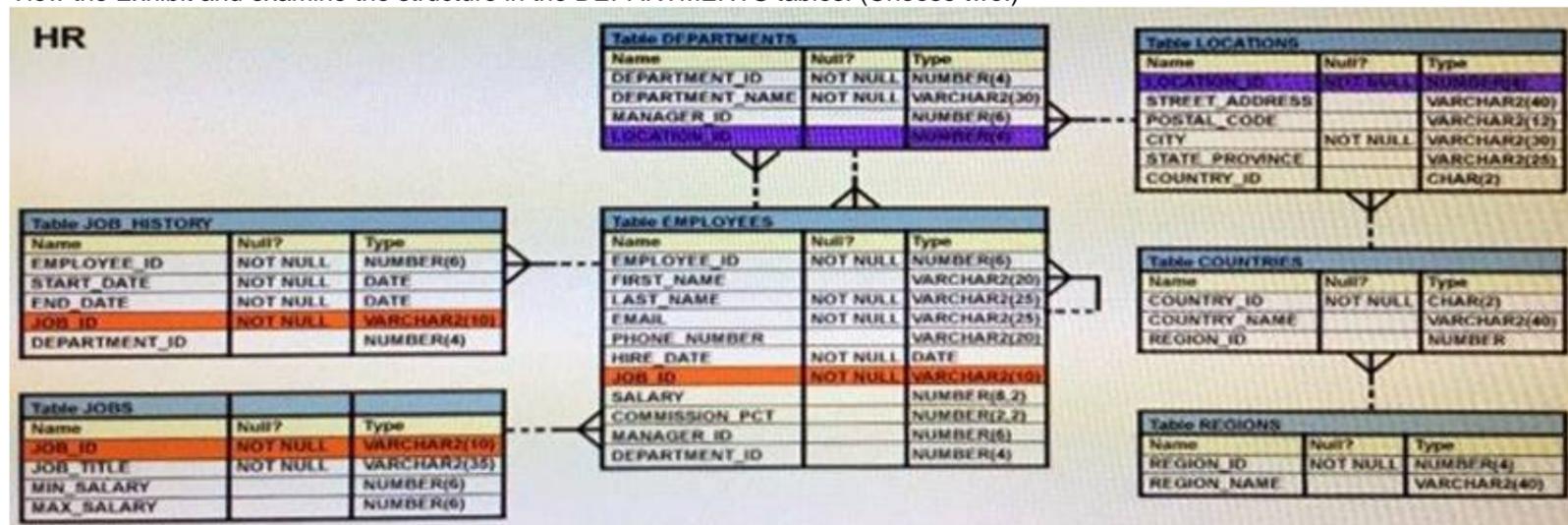
Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?

- 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 != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 24**

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 26**

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 30**

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

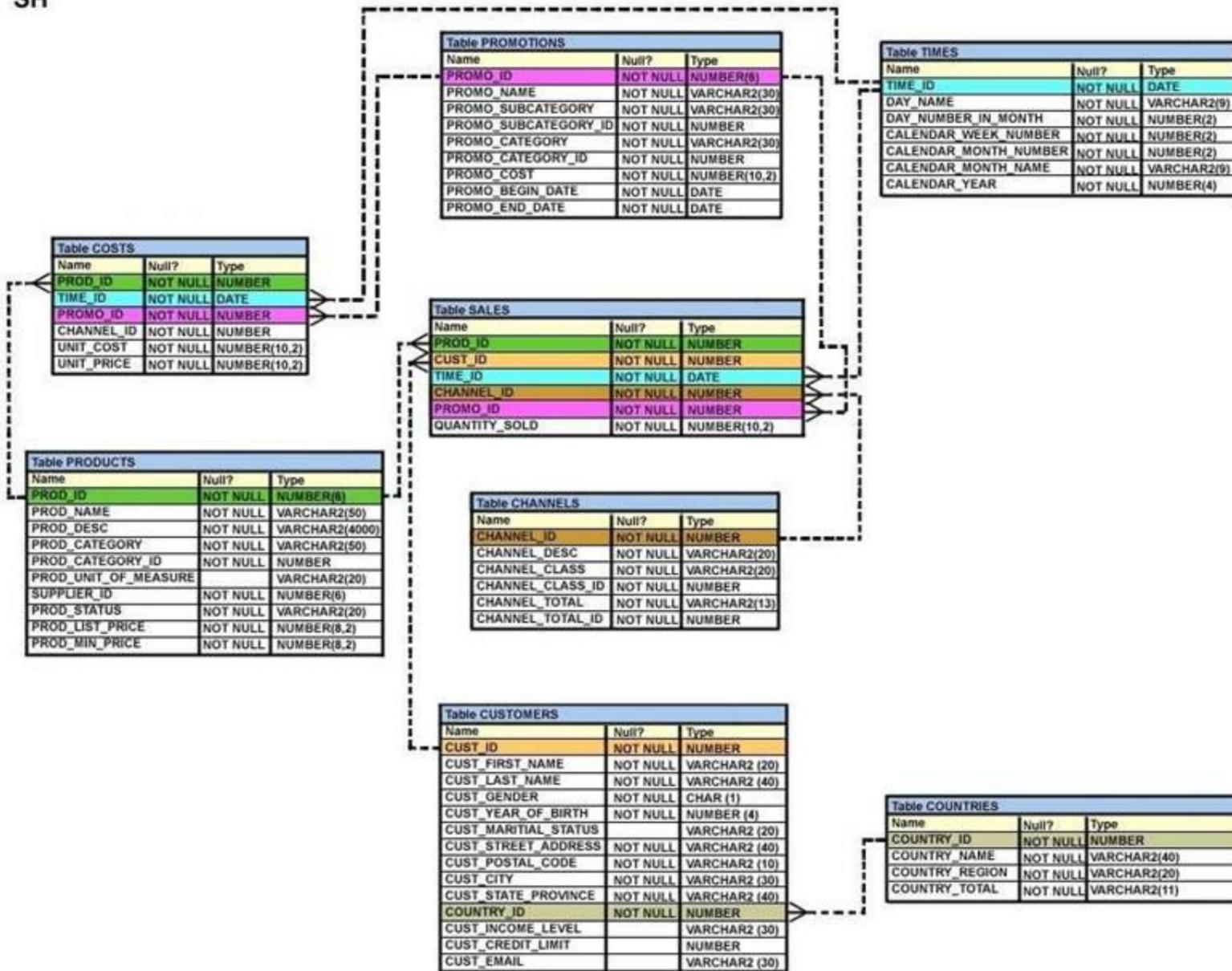
- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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 36**

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\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET')
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (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 MAX (promo\_begin\_date) FROM promotions ) AND promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotion WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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 42**

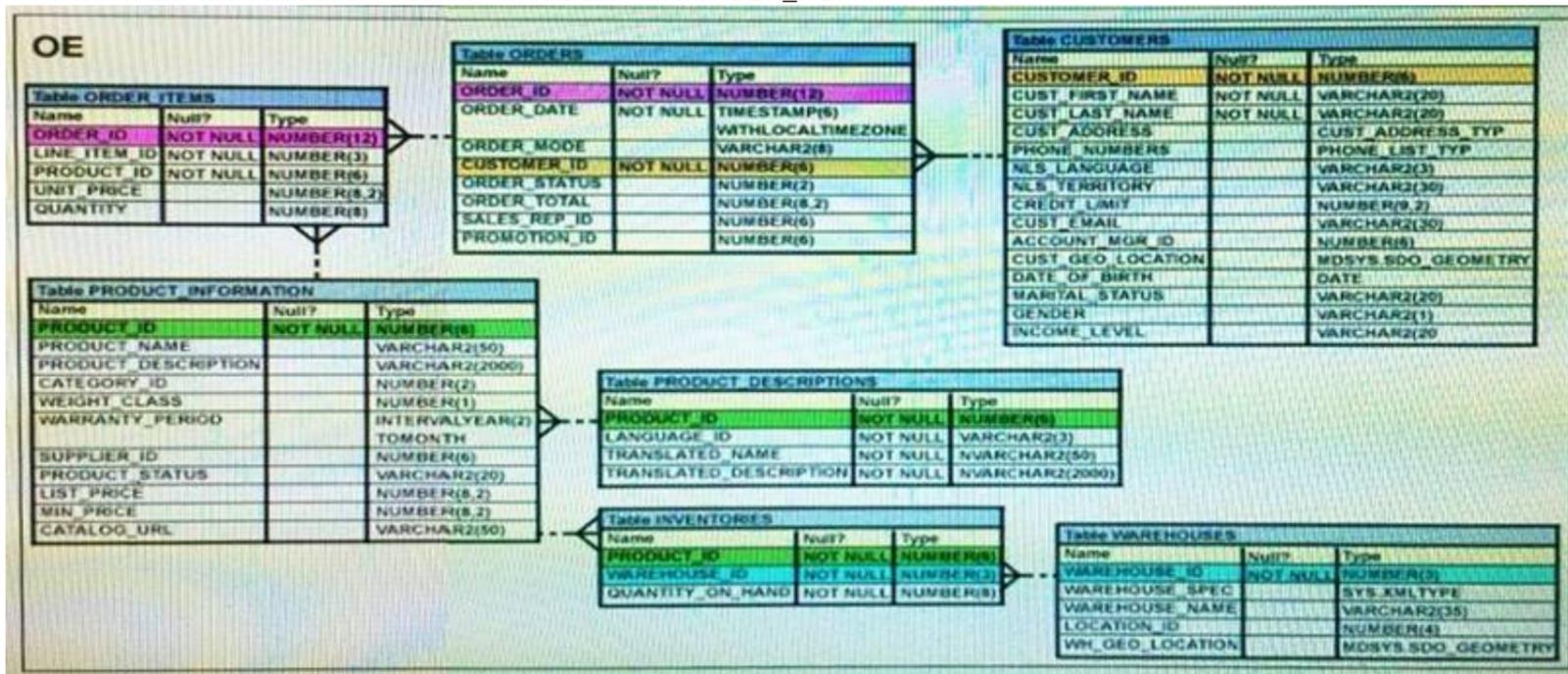
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR ('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph of month, year') FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT TO\_DATE (TO\_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 43**

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 46**

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 51**

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 53**

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

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

**Answer: ADE**

**NEW QUESTION 56**

```
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 58**

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 61**

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.

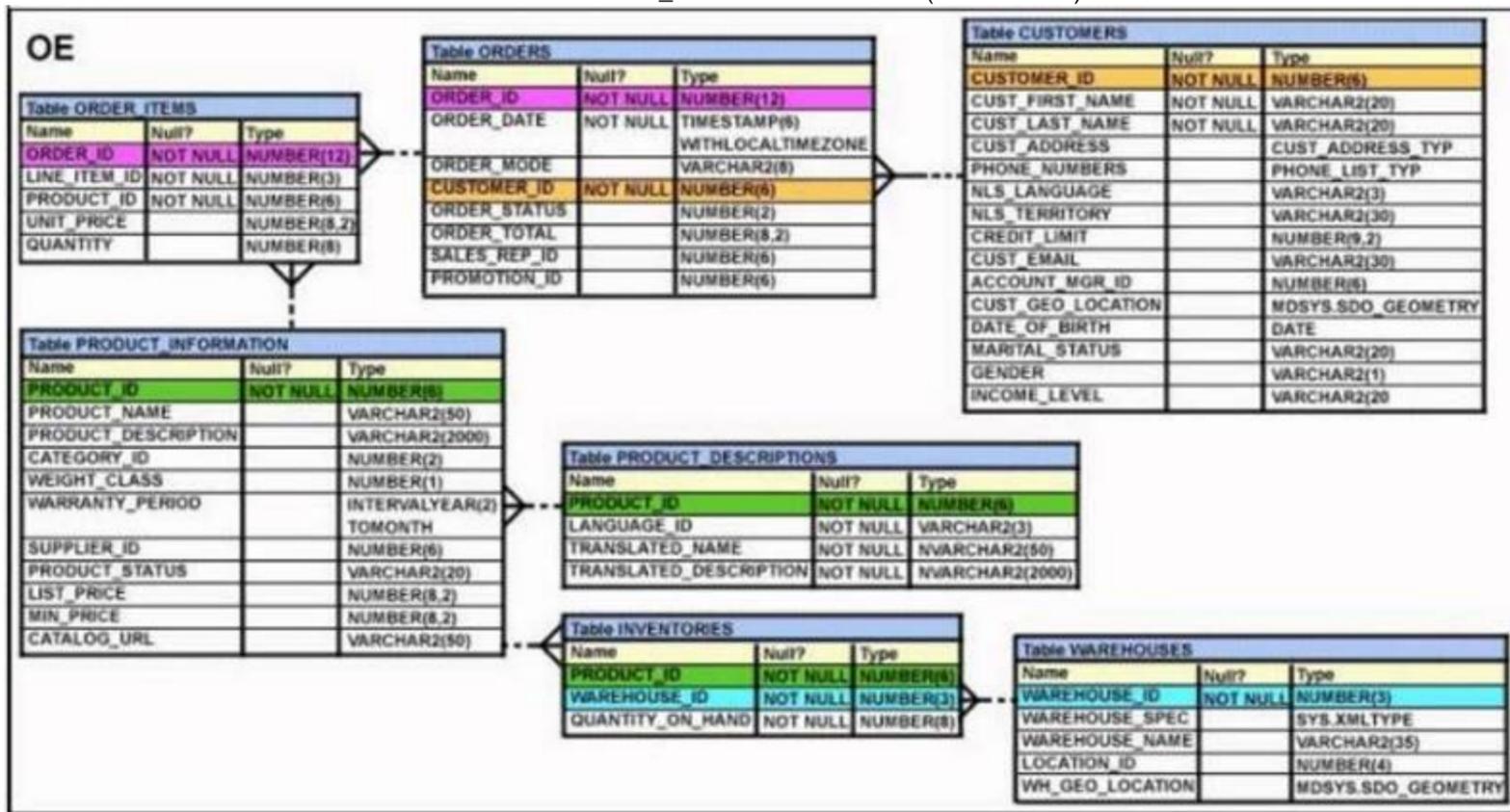
**Answer:** CDF

**Explanation:**

References:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501\\_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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 66**

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BE

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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;
```

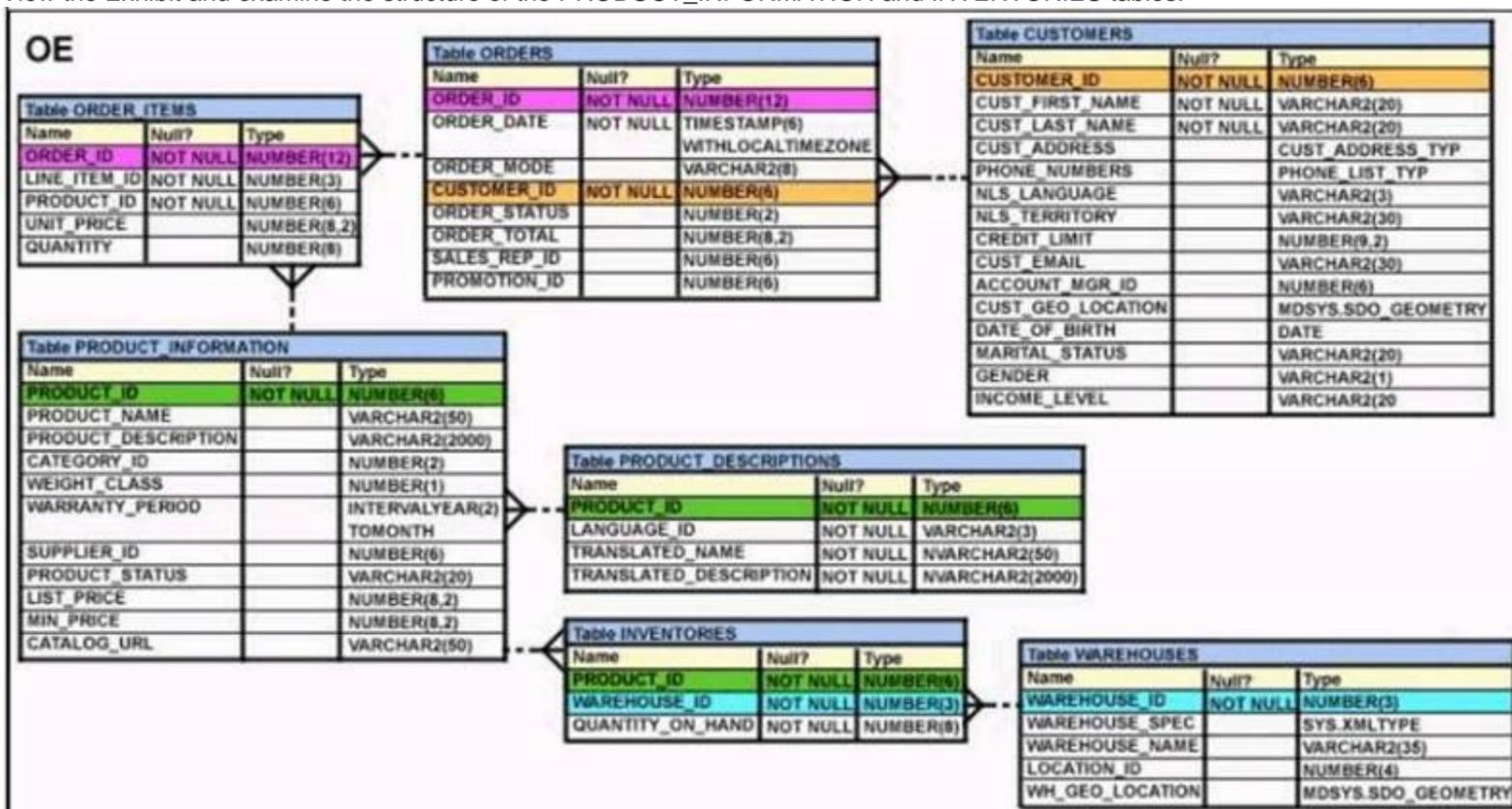
What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- 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 75**

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 78

Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
- B. It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- C. It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
- D. It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 83

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 88

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 92

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 93

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 96

Examine the commands used to create the DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and the COURSE-DETAILS tables: SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(50), HOD VARCHAR2(50));

SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE-DETAILS (COURSE\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE\_NAME VARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS);

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 99**

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?

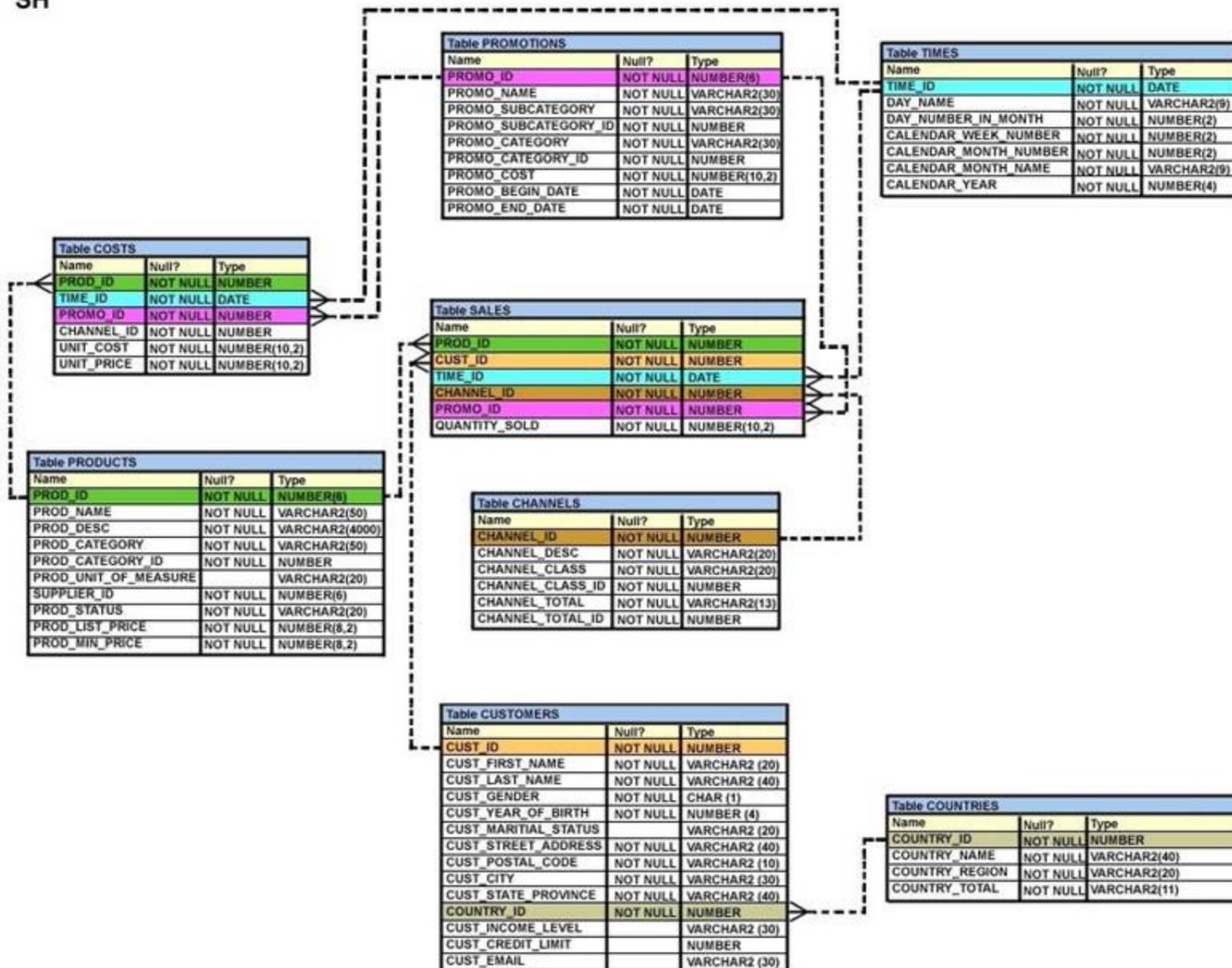
- A. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' AND state ='MI';
- B. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';
- C. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');
- D. SELECT DISTINCT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' OR state ='MI';

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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 102**

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 104**

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
```

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 109**

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 114

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 119

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 124**

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 128**

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](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 135**

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

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER (6)</b>
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
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
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 139**

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

Name	Null	Type
INV_NO	NOTNULL	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 143**

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 145**

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\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- C. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- D. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 149**

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 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 152**

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= department\_id)
- D. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id<> department\_id)

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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 157**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER\_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

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?

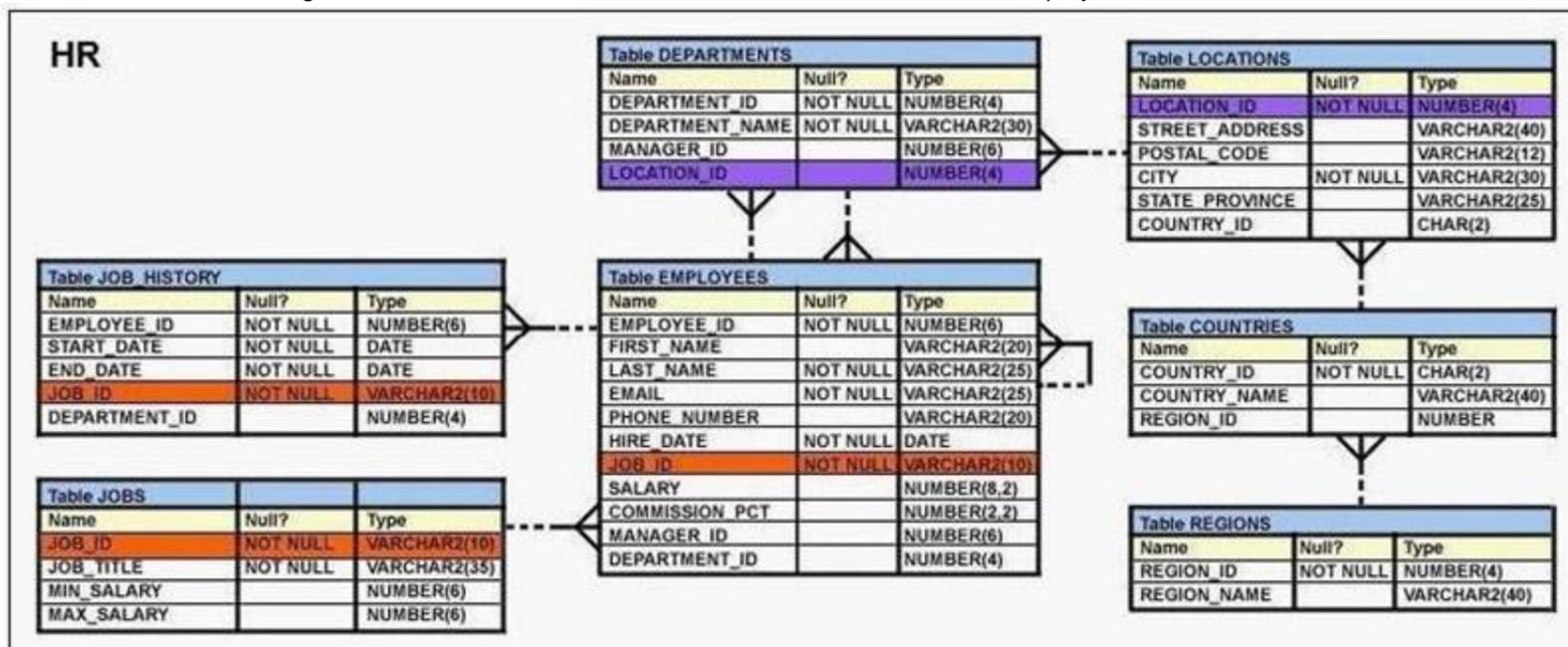
- A. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id HAVING SUM(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id);
- B. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)) FROM order\_items) GROUP BY order\_id);
- C. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) GROUP BY order\_id);
- D. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id)

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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 165**

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.

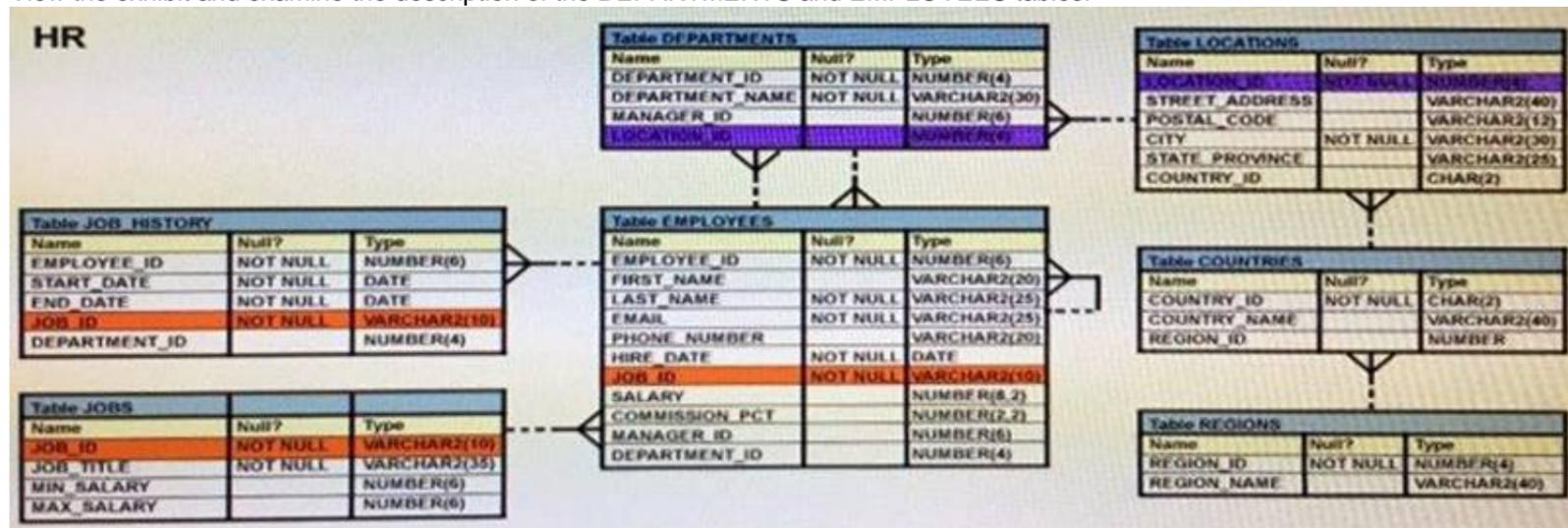
You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names. Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- 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 170**

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 173**

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

ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

- 1
- 1000
- 2
- 2000
- 3
- 3000
- 4

MONTHLY\_ORDERS ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

- 2
- 2500
- 3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement: MERGE INTO orders\_master o USING monthly\_orders m ON (o.order\_id = m.order\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET o.order\_total = m.order\_total DELETE WHERE (m.order\_total IS NULL) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (m.order\_id, m.order\_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

D. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1 and 2.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 177**

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 182**

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Compare Period ADDM report.
- B. AWR Compare Period report.
- C. Active Session History (ASH) report.
- D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 184**

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') FROM programs

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 188**

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

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

**Answer:** ABD

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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 193**

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

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

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

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

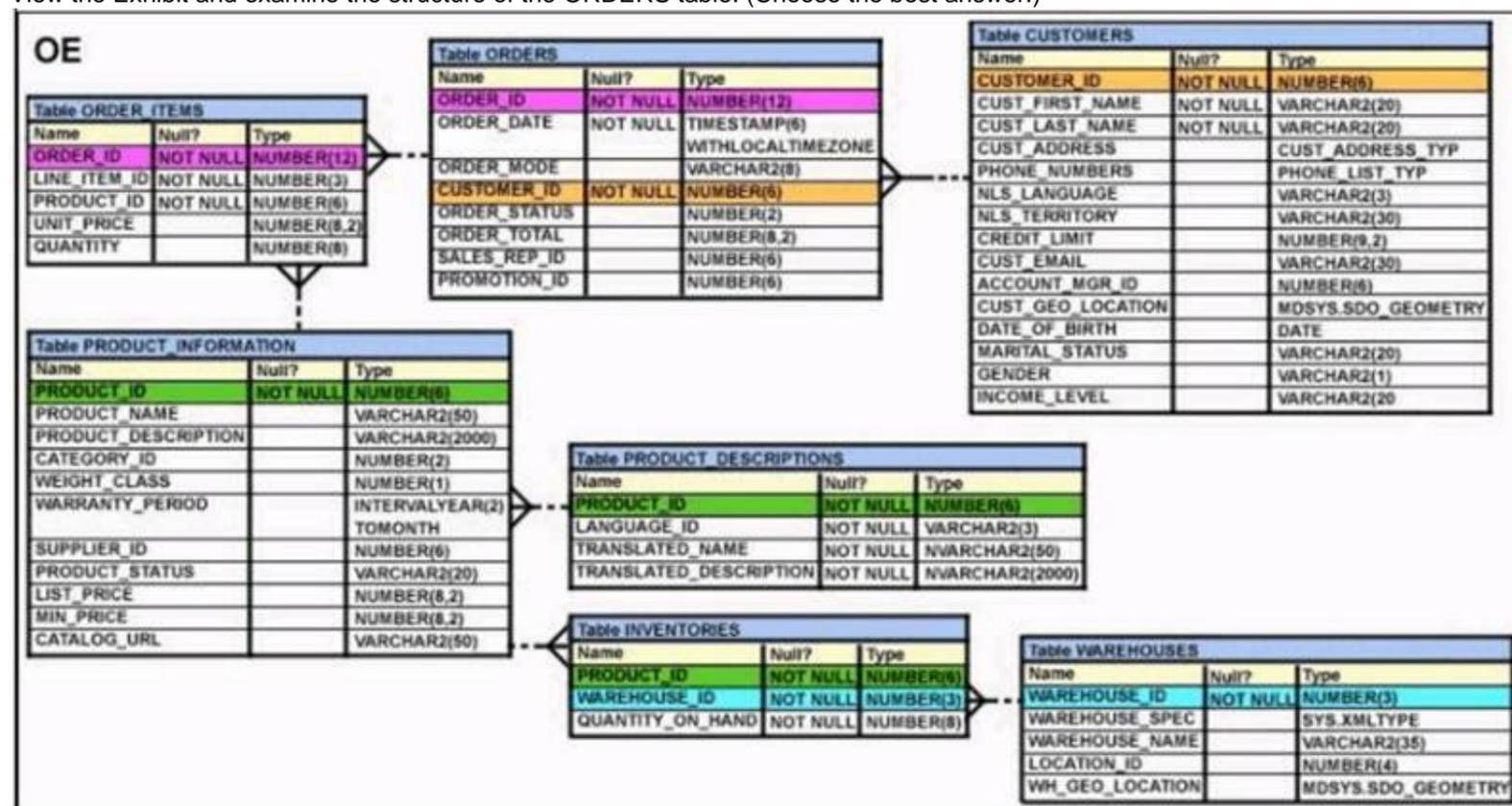
What is the outcome?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 196**

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 199**

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

- A. The WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if they are applied to different columns in the table.
- B. The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.

- C. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
- D. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 202**

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 207**

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## Relate Links

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