

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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



NEW QUESTION 1

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER (8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_PK?
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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/rrefsqj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED (order_date);
Which statement is true?
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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.

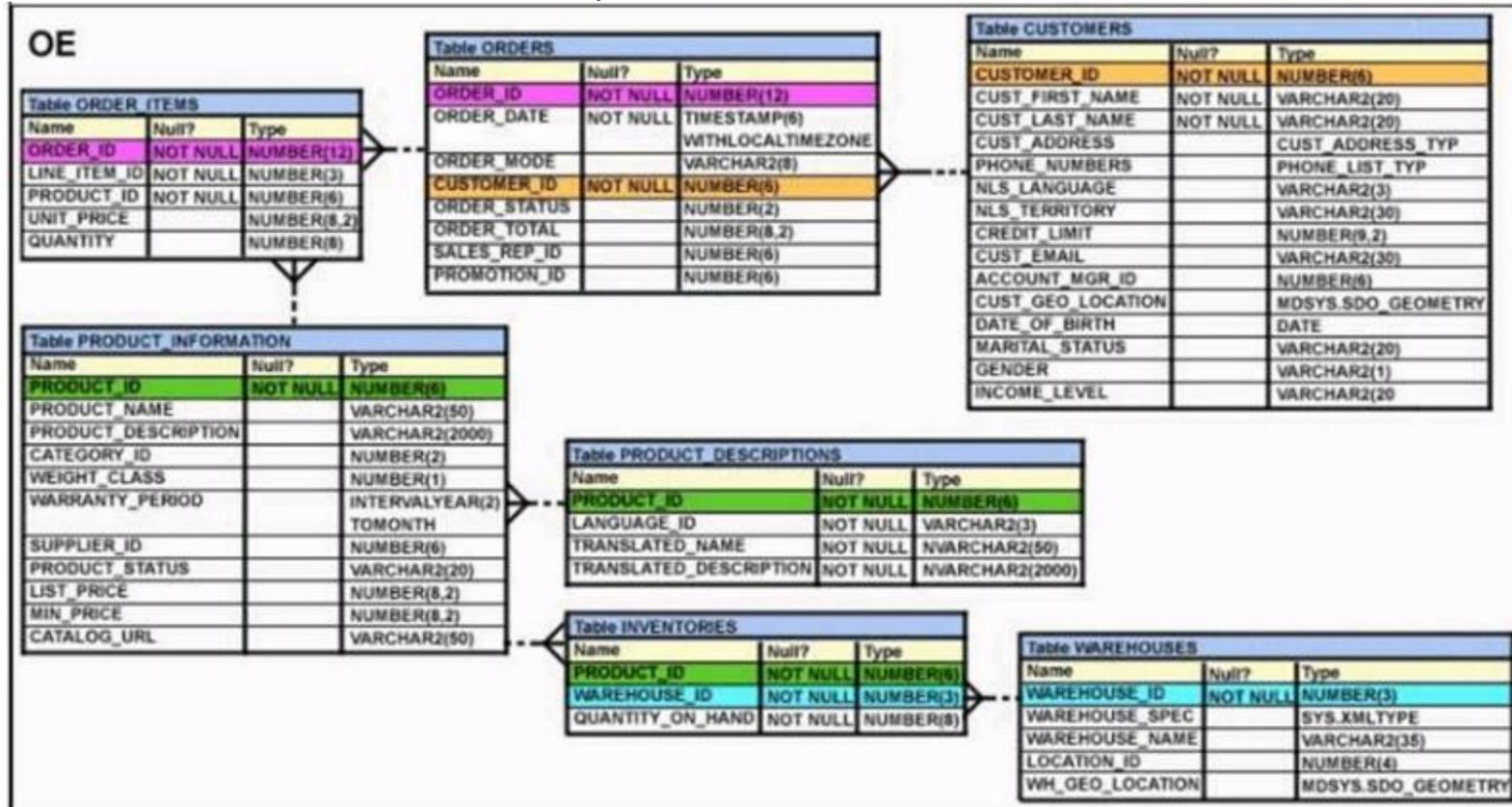
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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

Which query will provide the required result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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

STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date) FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

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

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2(2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)
Name	Null?	Type
FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

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

Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1
 SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id) FROM student JOIN faculty
 USING (faculty_id, location_id) GROUP BY faculty_name; Statement 2
 SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
 FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

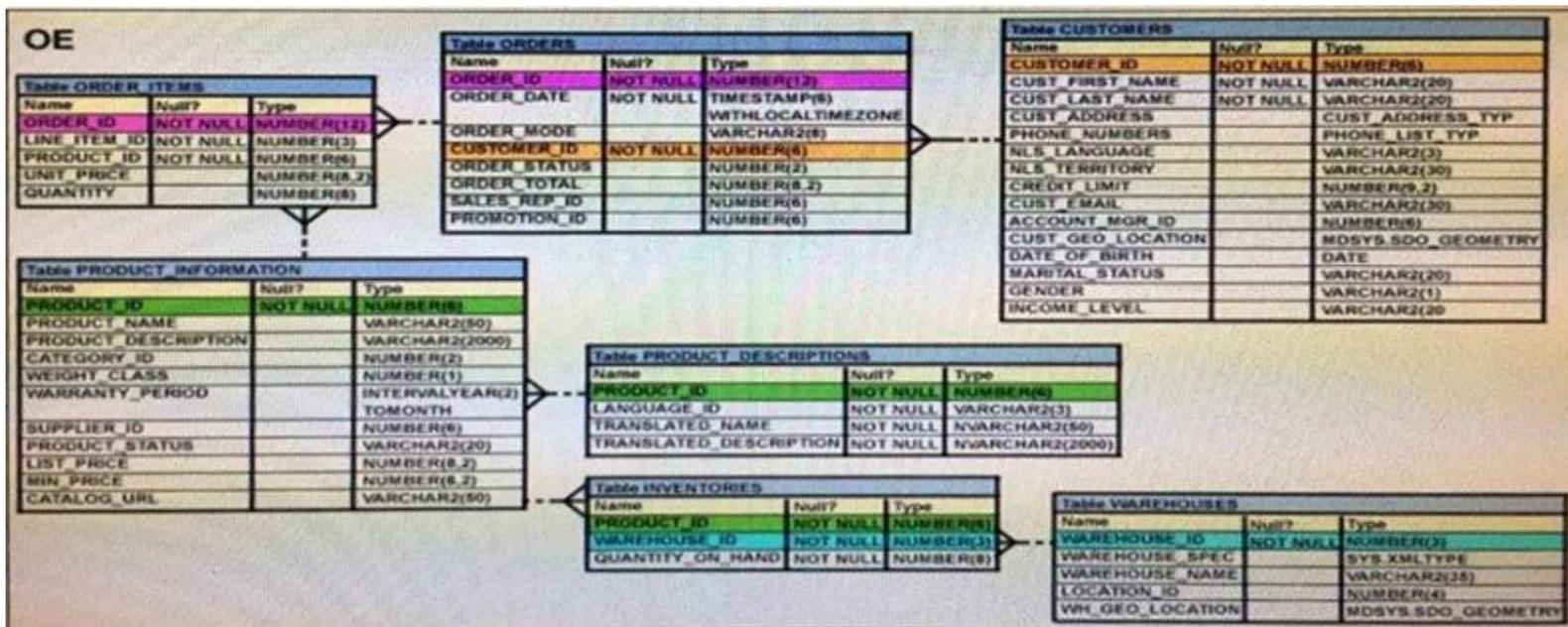
Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

- 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 20

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 24

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name" FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10 UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.
```

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

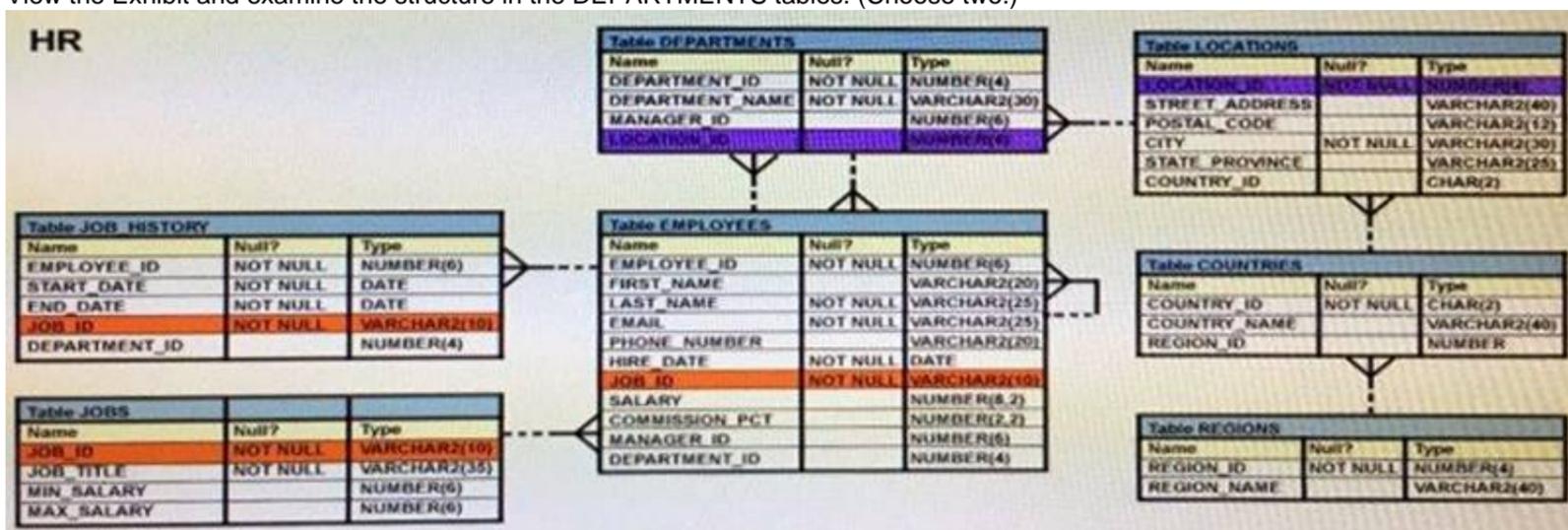
Answer: ABD

Explanation:

- Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations
- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type

```
----- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATEVARCHAR2 (3)
```

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character. Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

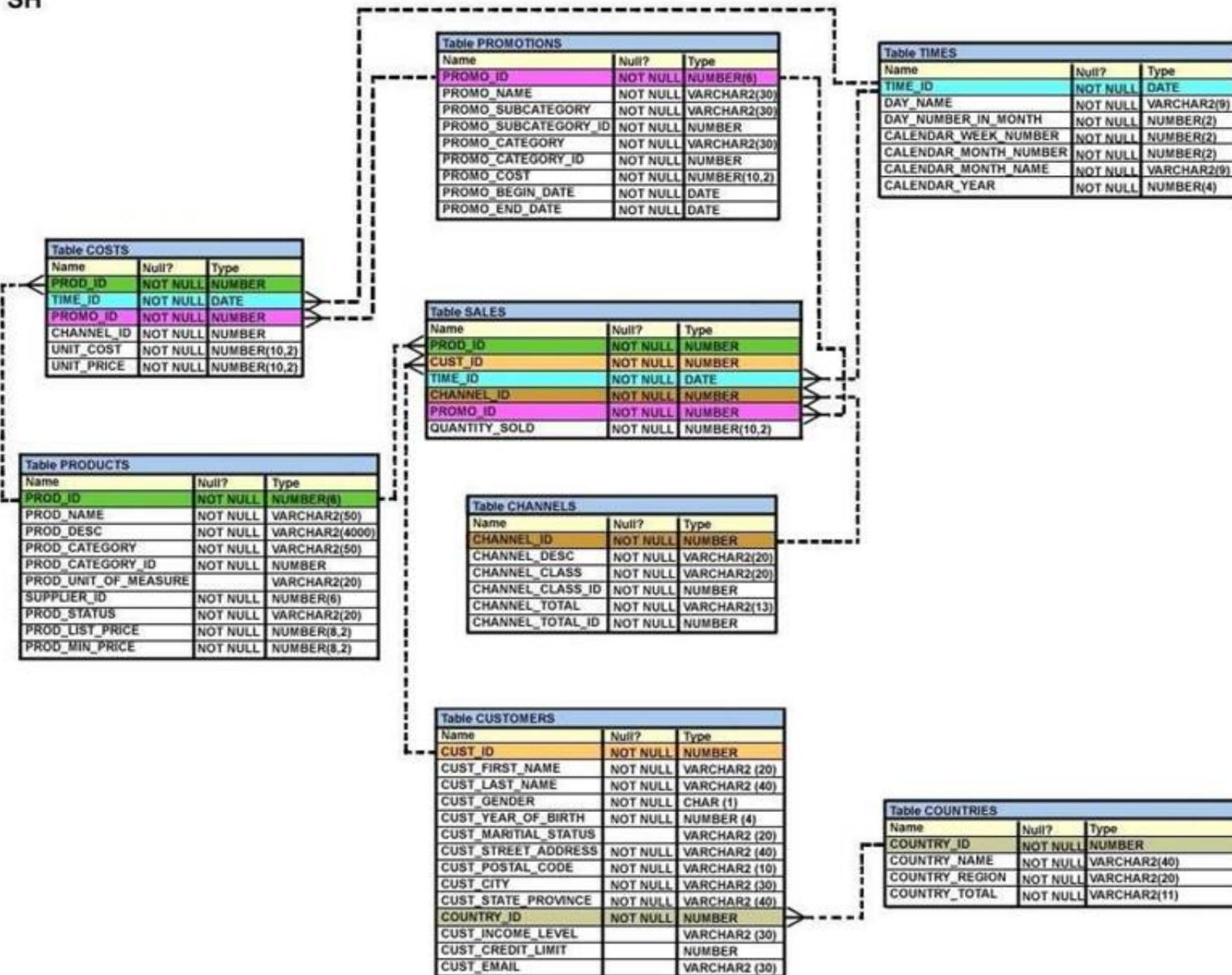
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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 37

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

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

GROUP BY p.prod_id;
 Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

References:
<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>

NEW QUESTION 46

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
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 51

Examine the business rule:
 Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.
 You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
 STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
 Which two statements are true in this scenario?

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>

NEW QUESTION 54

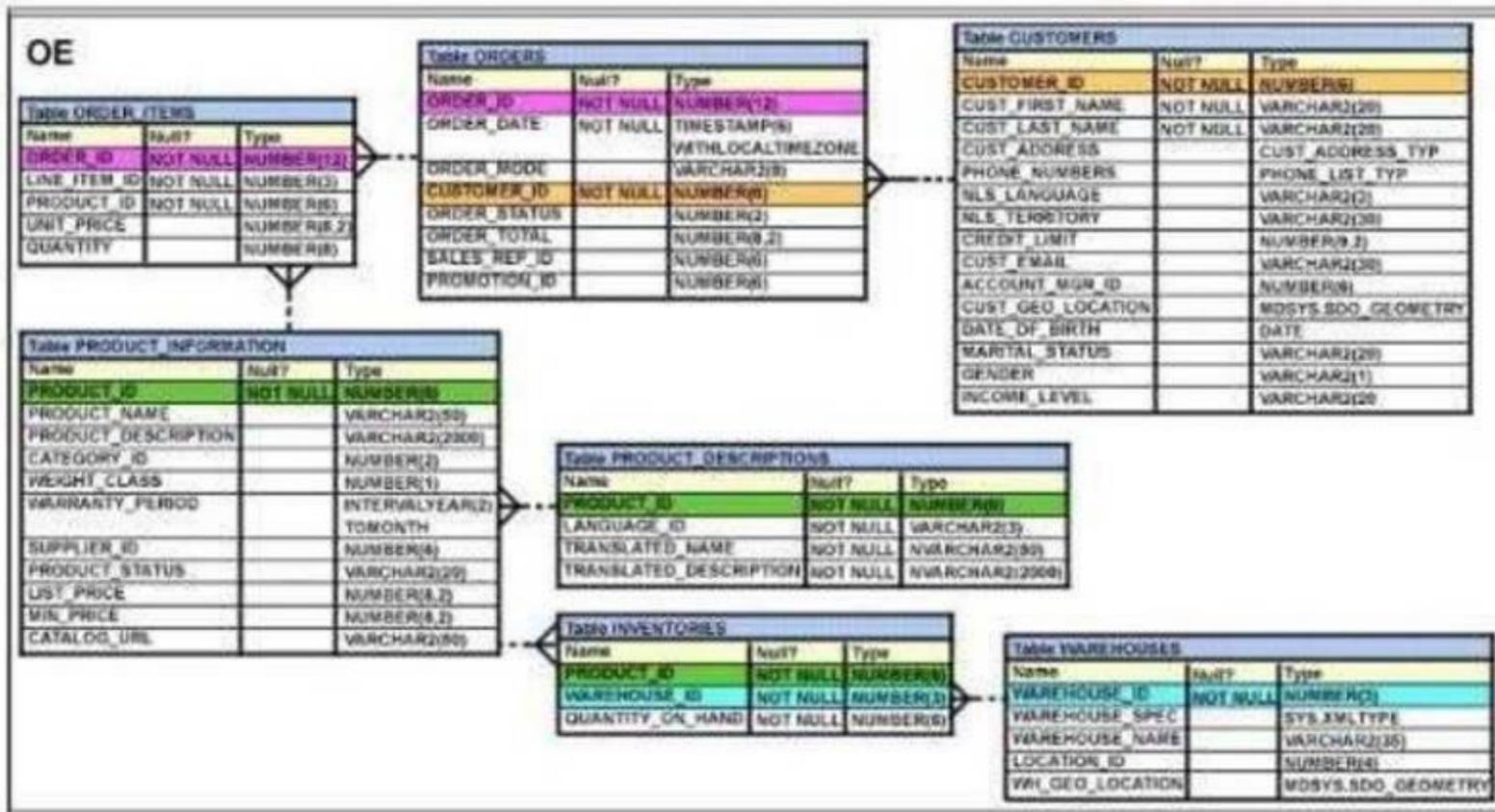
Which two statements are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- 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 59

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



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key. You create an index using this command: SQL > CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

- A. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE product_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product_id FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61

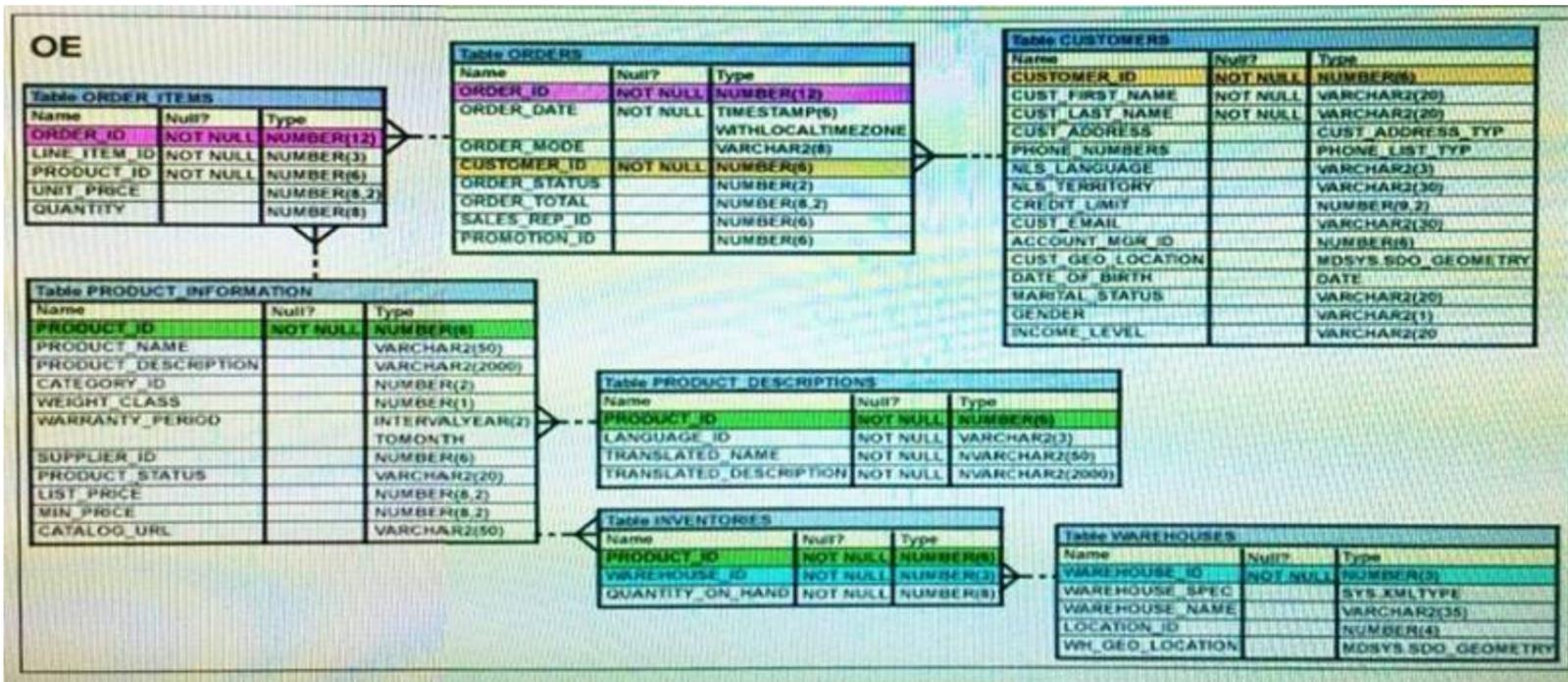
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- 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 62

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 64

Evaluate the following CRTEATE TABLE commands:

CREATE TABLE orders

(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY, ord_date DATE, cust_id NUMBER (4));

CREATE TABLE ord_items (ord_no NUMBER (2), item_no NUMBER(3),

qty NUMBER (3) CHECK (qty 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 65

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 67

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 68

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

SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 72

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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 prod_id FROM costs WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions WHERE promo_cost < ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo_end_date- promo_begin_date))); What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81

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 82

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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 91

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 96

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 101

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103

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 105

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

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

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 111

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 116

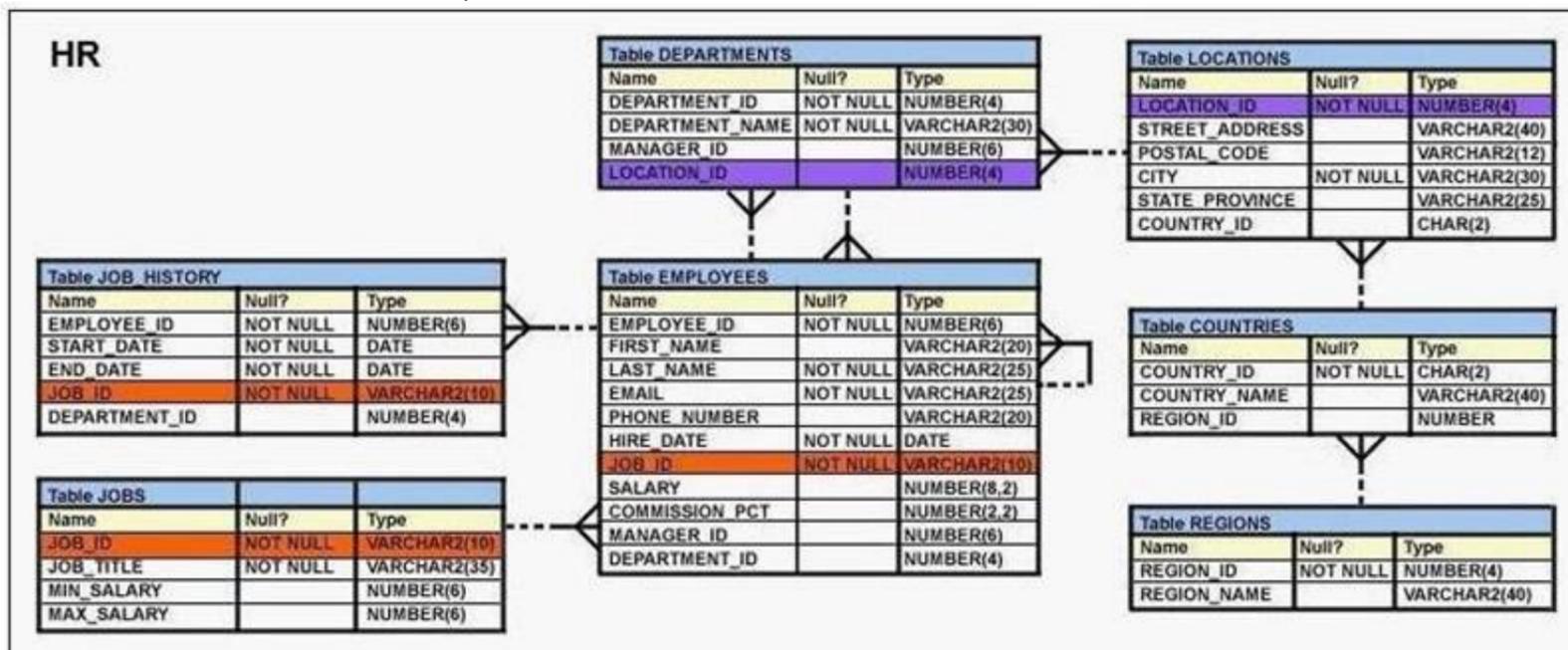
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as . (Choose the best answer.)

- 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 118

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 120

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

Name	Null?	Type
PRDD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

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

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);
What is the result?
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_ TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true about the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126

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 129

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 132

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

- A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100) INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE - 180;
- B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100) UNION ALL (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE - 180) INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000);
- C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100') UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE - 180 INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000;
- D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)) UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE - 180;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

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

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

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 136

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 140

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 144

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 149

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

- A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
- D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

NEW QUESTION 153

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2
SALARY		NUMBER (10, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

Evaluate this SQL statement: ALTER TABLE emp
 DROP COLUMN first_name; Which two statements are true?

- A. The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is added to the SQL statement.
- B. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one column remains in the table.
- C. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
- D. The drop of the FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the SQL statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

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

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2 (20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)

Exhibit 2

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162

Evaluate the following statement. INSERT ALL
 WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders
 WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders
 WHEN order_total > 200000 THEN INTO large_orders
 SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 167

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)

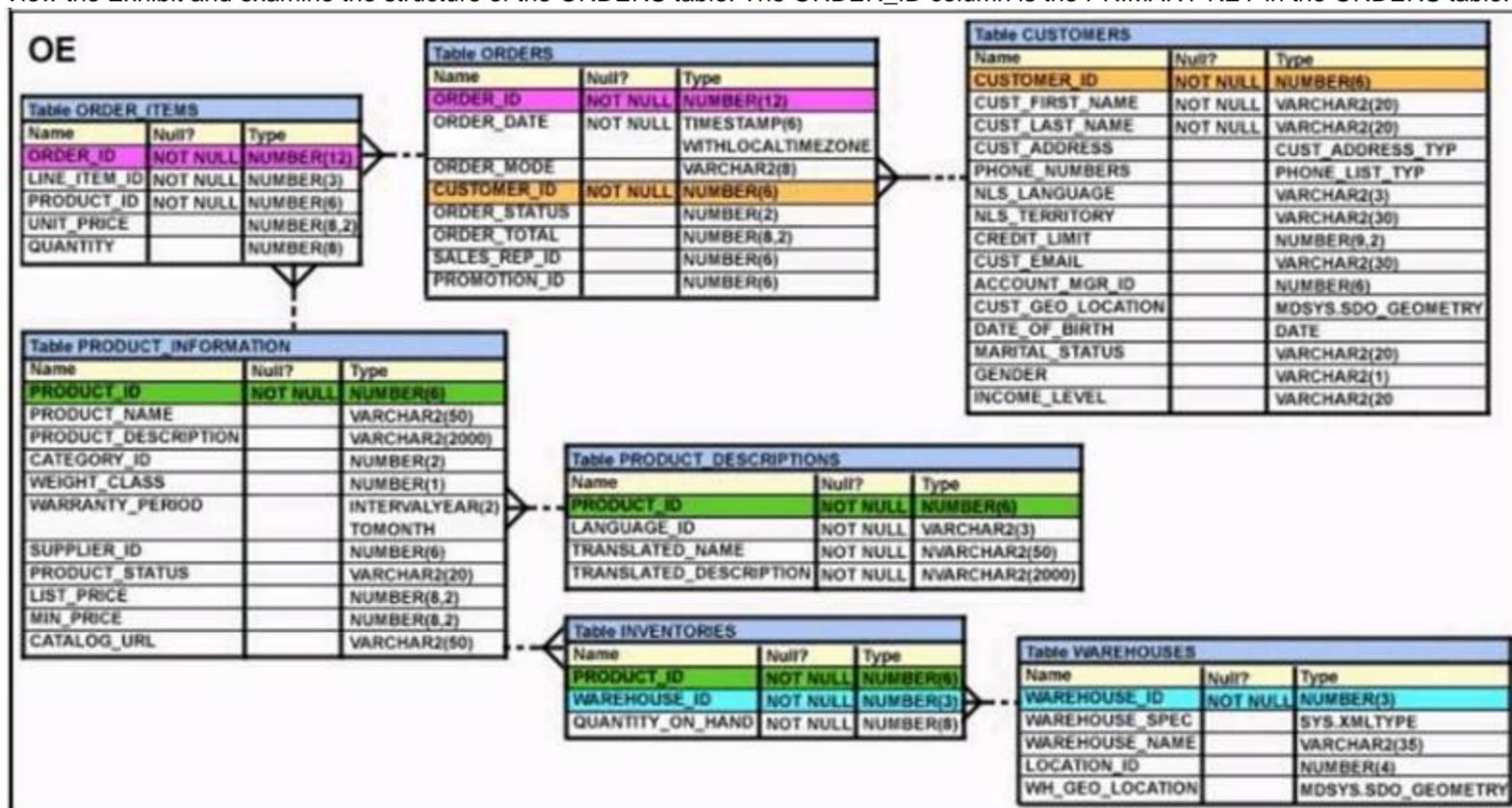
Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- 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 170

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 172

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 175

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

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 180

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 181

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 184

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 187

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
 Which SQL statement must you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

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 195

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 198

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type
 ----- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
 LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
 ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

You execute the SQL statement:
 SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;
 What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 201

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER (8, 2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROMprograms

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 202

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 207

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

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

NEW QUESTION 212

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 217

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 220

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