

1Z0-071 Dumps

Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-071-dumps.html>



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

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 3

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

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

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. changing the password for an existing database user
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases
- D. starting up a database instance
- E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: AC

Explanation:

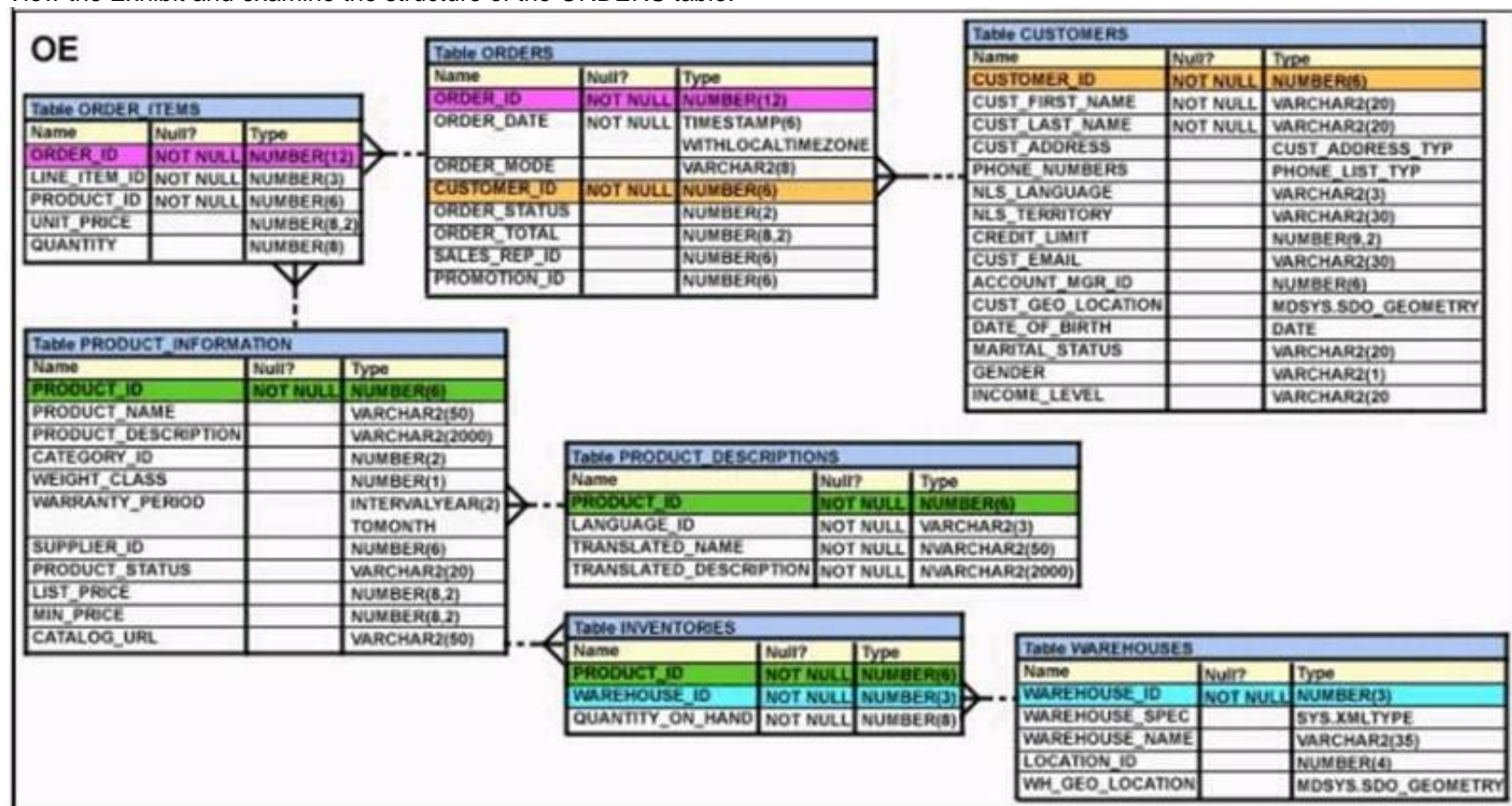
References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdb.htm

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?Type

EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) EMAILNOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) PHONE NUMBERVARCHAR2(20) HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(8,2) COMMISSION_PCTNUMBER(2,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4)

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

- A. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_idFROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)AND e.employee_id = 123;
- B. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_idFROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)WHERE e.employee_id =

123;
C. SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
D. SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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

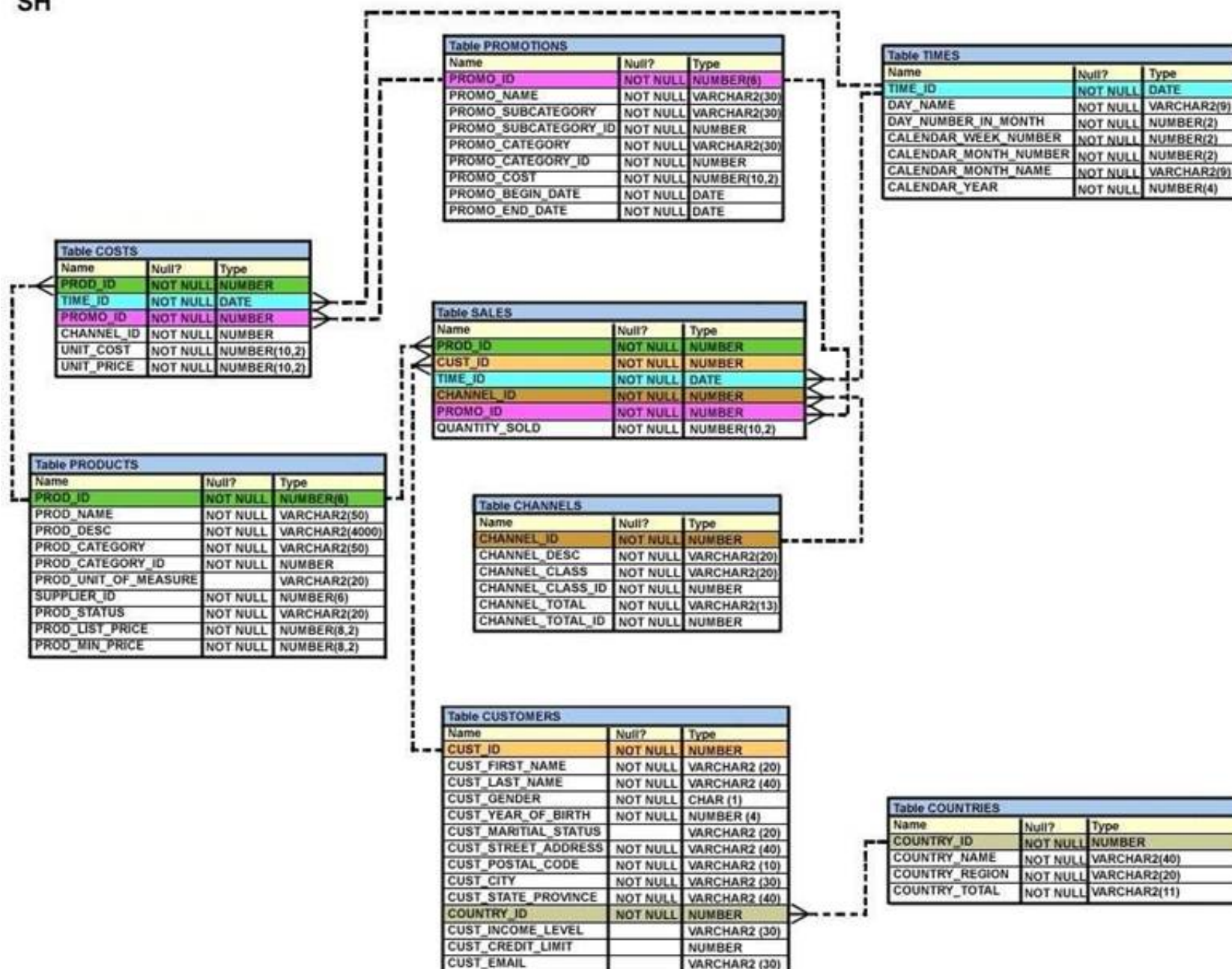
- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or 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 10

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 15

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 19

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

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

You have to generate a report that displays the promo named start data for all promos that started after that last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

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

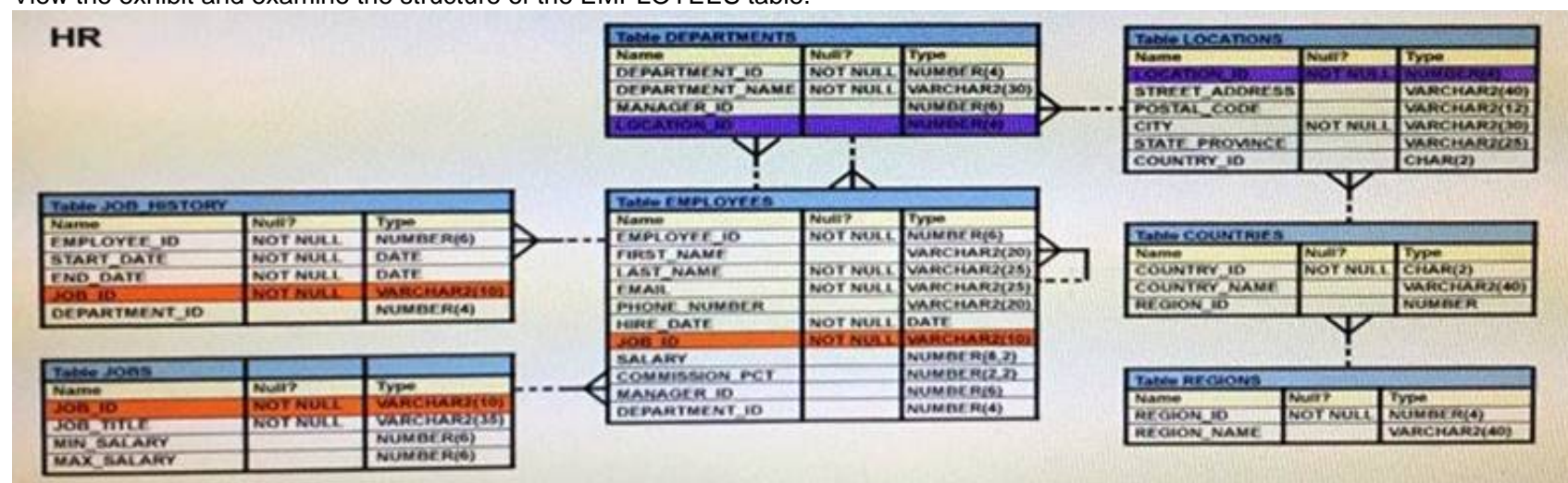
Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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



You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees.
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
B. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id and AND e.manager_id = 100

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29

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 34

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 39

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

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 44

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 create 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 47

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 49

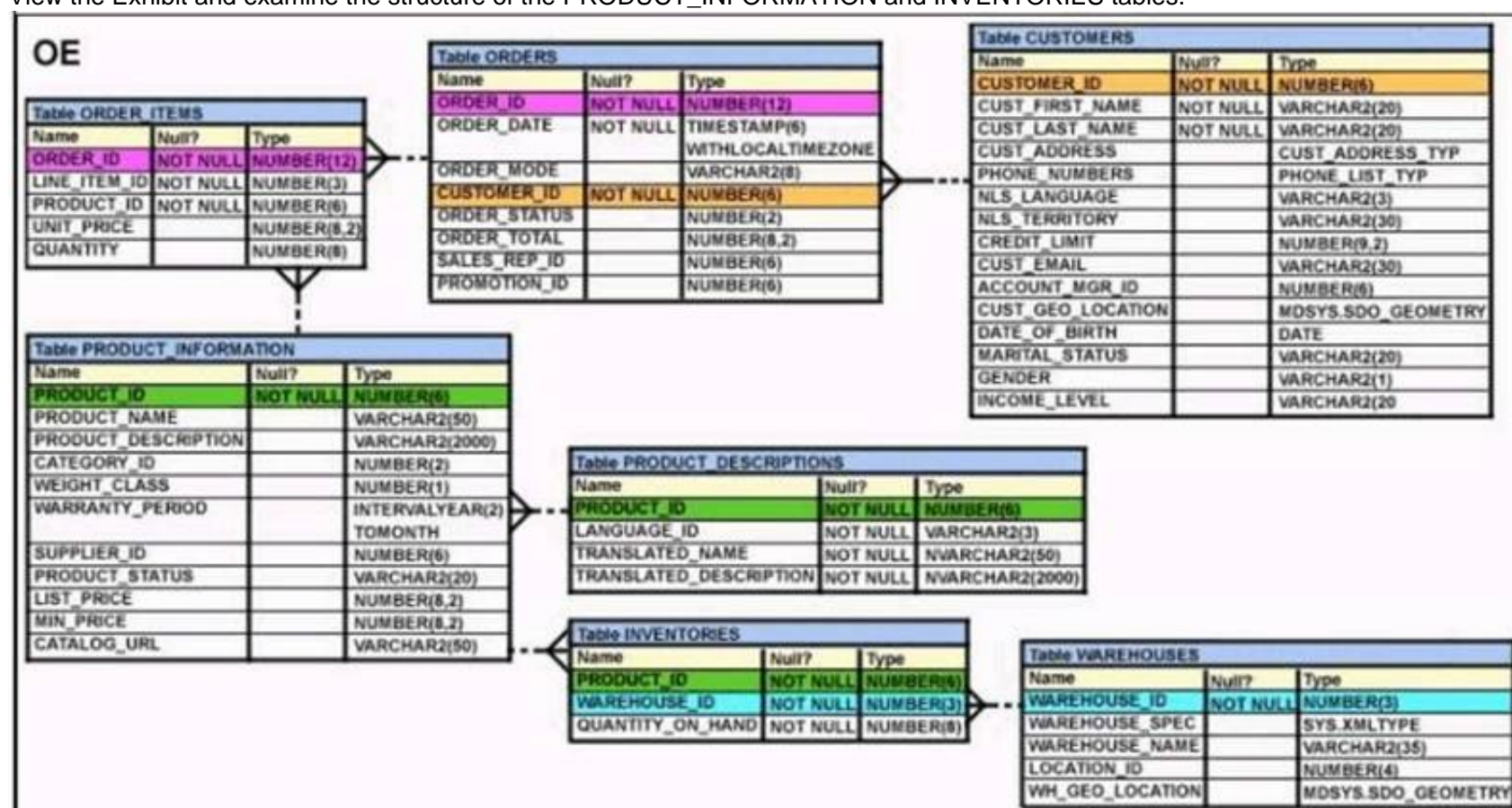
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 54

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 57

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.)

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 59

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 60

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 61

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: (Choose all that apply.) SQL > DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 64

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 65

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND (156.00, -1),-1) FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. 150
- B. 200
- C. 160
- D. 16
- E. 100

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION 68

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 69

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 70

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 71

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

ORDER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL

NUMBER(6) CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST_LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)

CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total); VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total); VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

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

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 78

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:

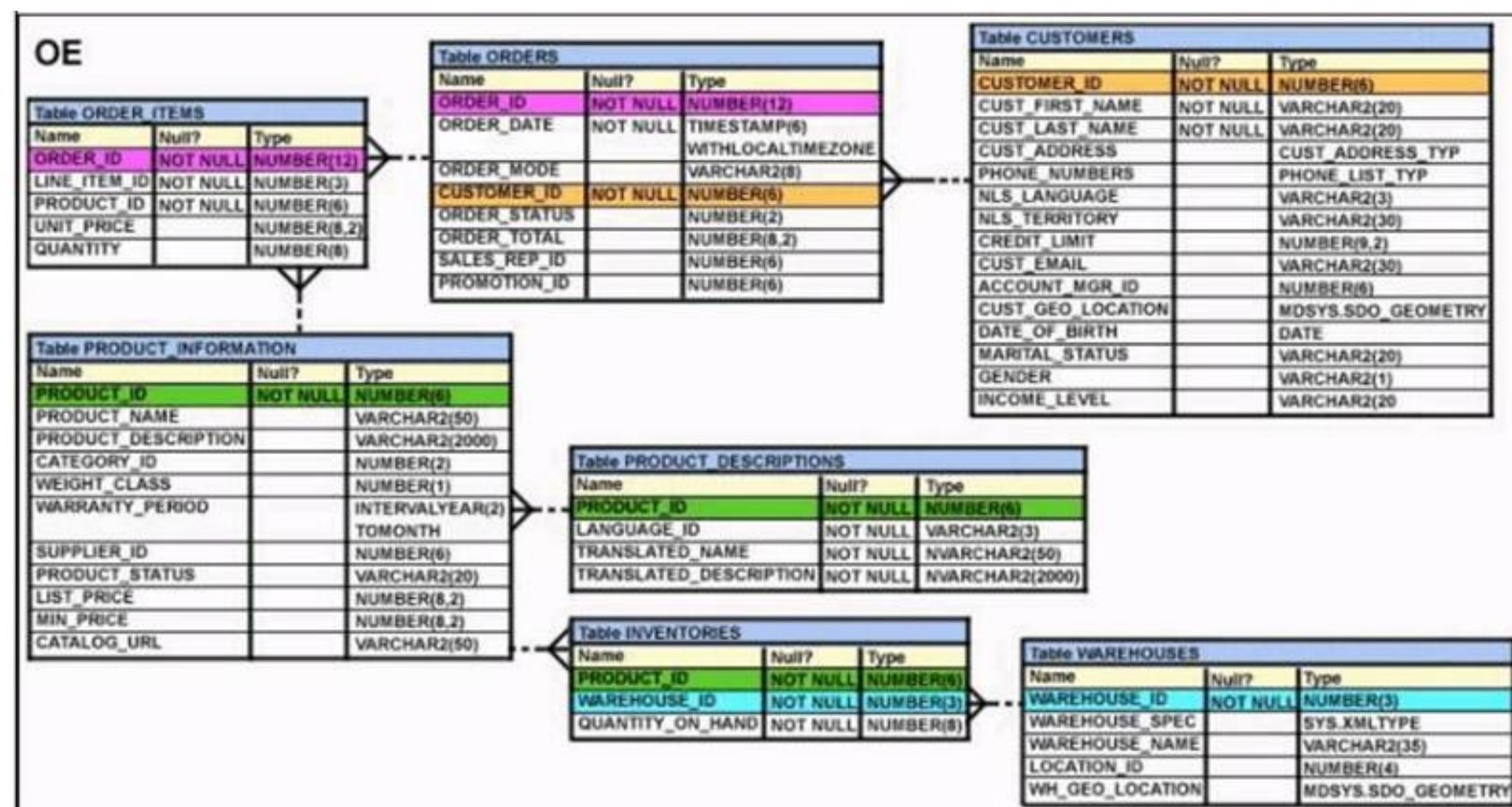
References:

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 80

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 84

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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 94

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 98

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

ORDER_ITEMS					
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY	
2355	4	2322	19	188	
2355	5	2323	17	190	
2355	9	2359	226.6	204	
2355	1	2289	46	200	
2356	5	2308	58	47	
2356	6	2311	95	51	
2356	1	2264	199.1	38	
2356	2	2274	148.5	34	
2356	3	2293	98	40	
2356	4	2299	72	44	
2357	2	2245	462	26	
2357	3	2252	788.7	26	
2357	4	2257	371.8	29	
2357	5	2262	95	29	

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table.
Which query would produce the desired result?

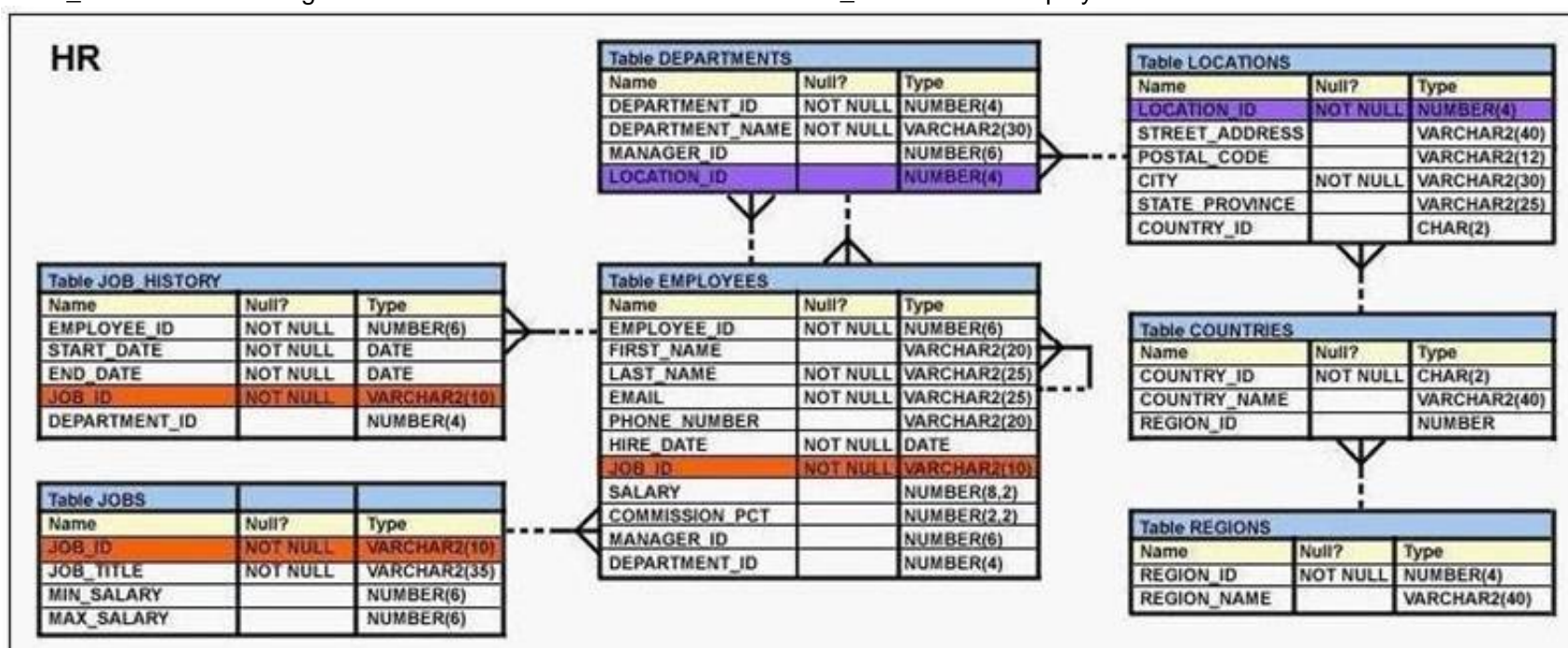
- A. SELECT order_id FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
- B. SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;
- 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 101

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.



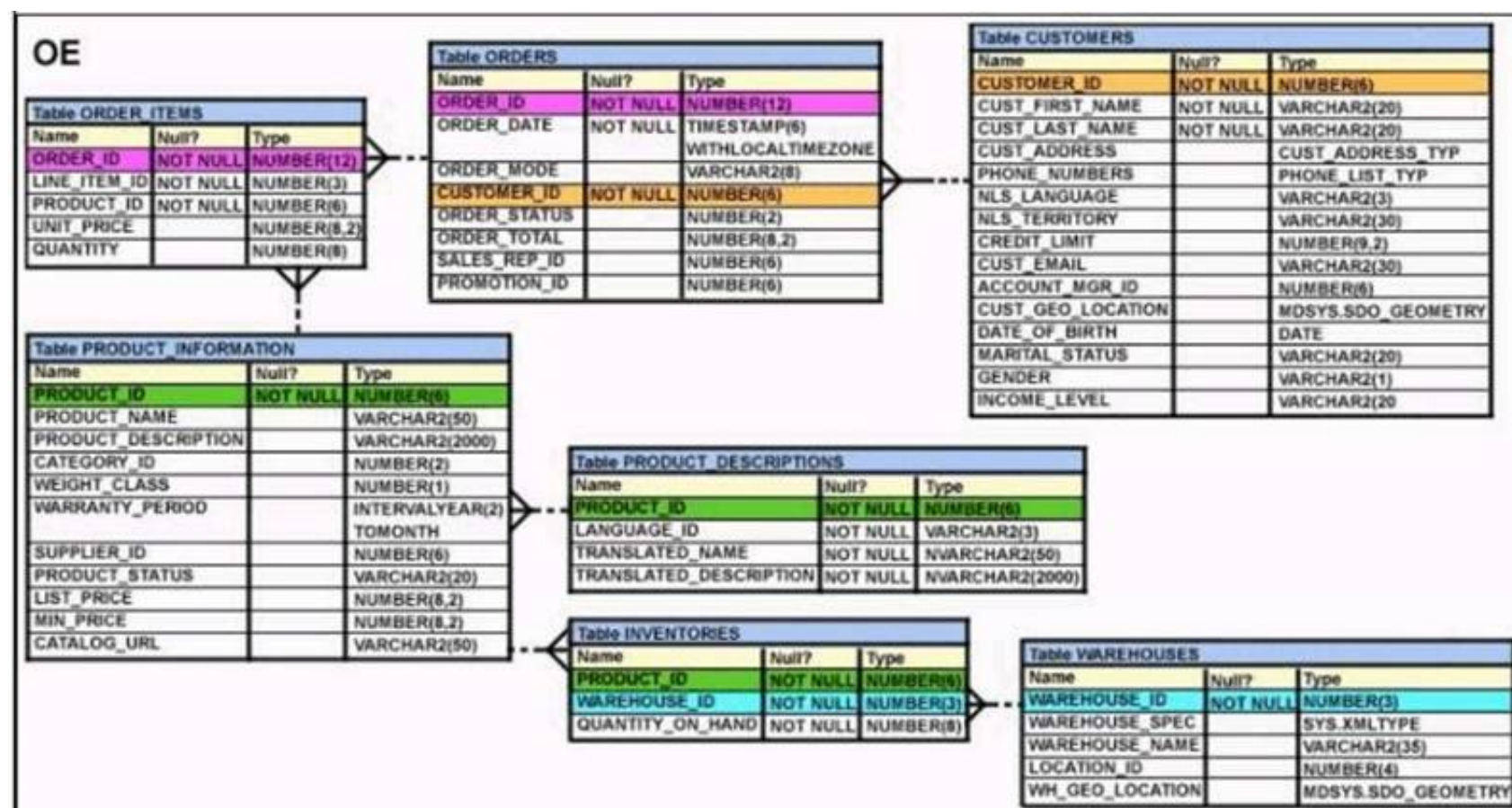
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- 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 106

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



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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 111

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 115

Evaluate the following query:

```

SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;

```

Which is the correct output of the above query?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 119

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

TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 121

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), HODVARCHAR2(50));
```

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS (COURSE_IDNUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT_IDVARCHAR2(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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 124

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 128

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 129

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 131

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 134

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 137

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- D. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140

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 142

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