

# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL



#### NEW QUESTION 1

In which normal form is a table, if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

References:

<https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT\_ID – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row

EXECUTION\_DATETIME – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

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

- A. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- B. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
- C. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- D. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of ROWID data type.
- E. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. The COMPONENT\_ID column must be of CHAR data type.

**Answer:** CF

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.

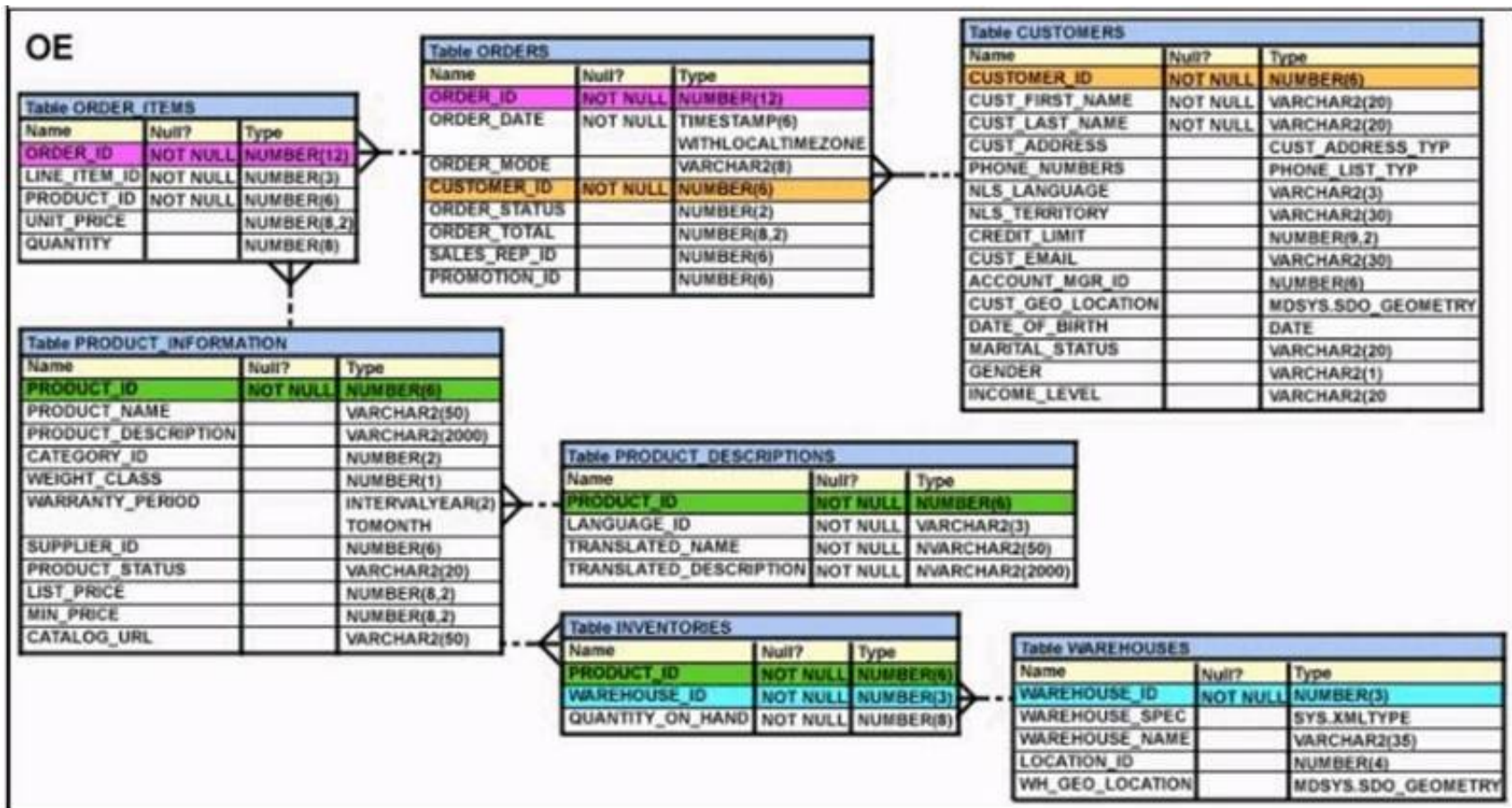
**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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. DELETETFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order\_idFROM order\_items);  
 C. DELETE ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;  
 D. DELETE order\_idFROM ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables. STUDENT  
 NameNull?Type

----- STUDENT\_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) STUDENT\_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) FACULTY\_IDVARCHAR2(2)  
 LOCATION\_IDNUMBER(2) FACULTY  
 NameNull?Type

----- FACULTY\_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) FACULTY\_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LOCATION\_IDNUMBER(2)

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

Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1

SQL>SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id) FROM student JOIN faculty  
 USING (faculty\_id, location\_id) GROUP BY faculty\_name; Statement 2

SQL>SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id)  
 FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty\_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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



D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 9

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:

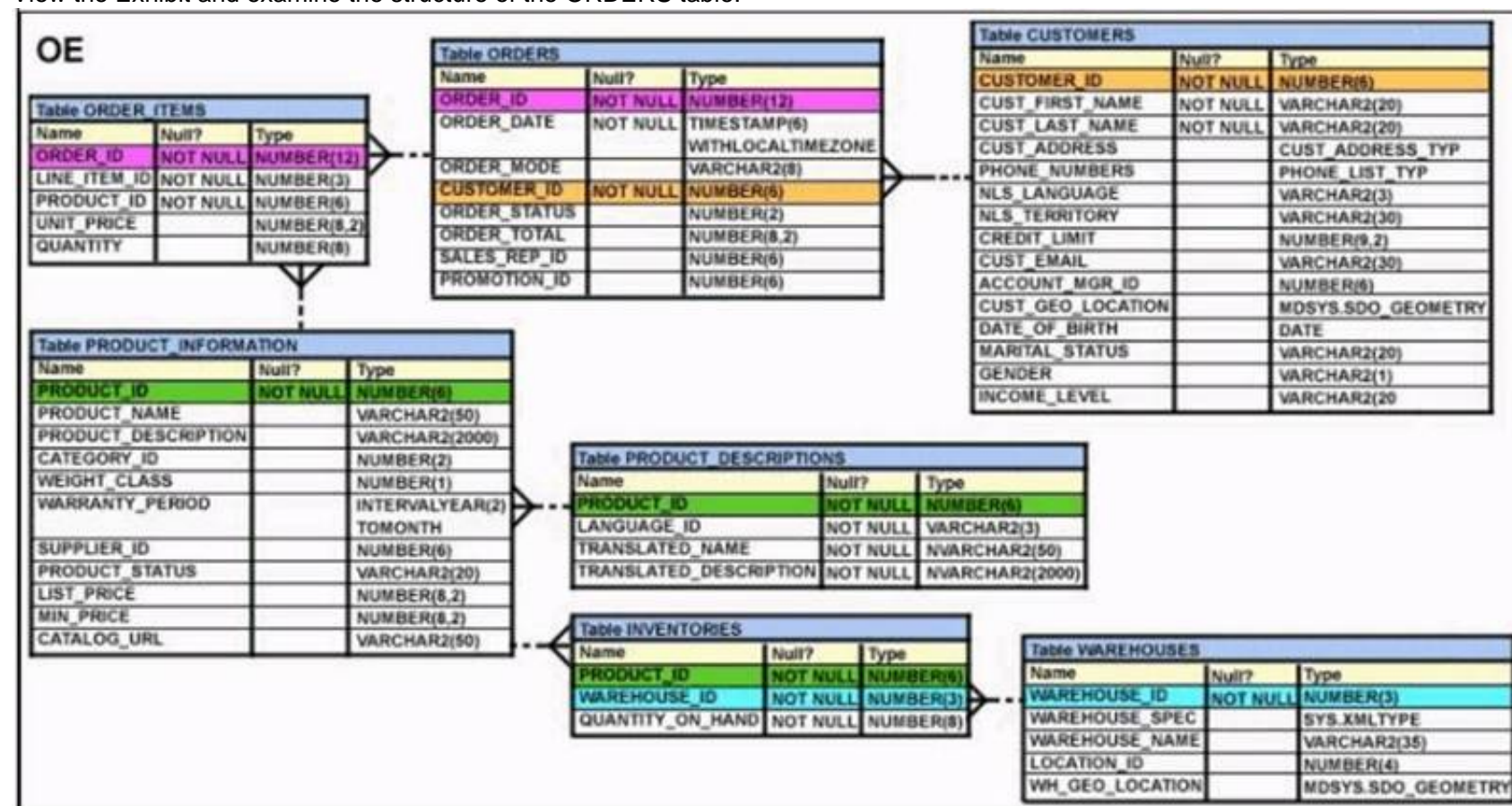
References:

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

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii\\_distdbs.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdbs.htm)

### NEW QUESTION 10

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total IS NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total = NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = TO\_DATE('12-mar-2007', 'dd-mon-yyyy'), SET order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 10

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

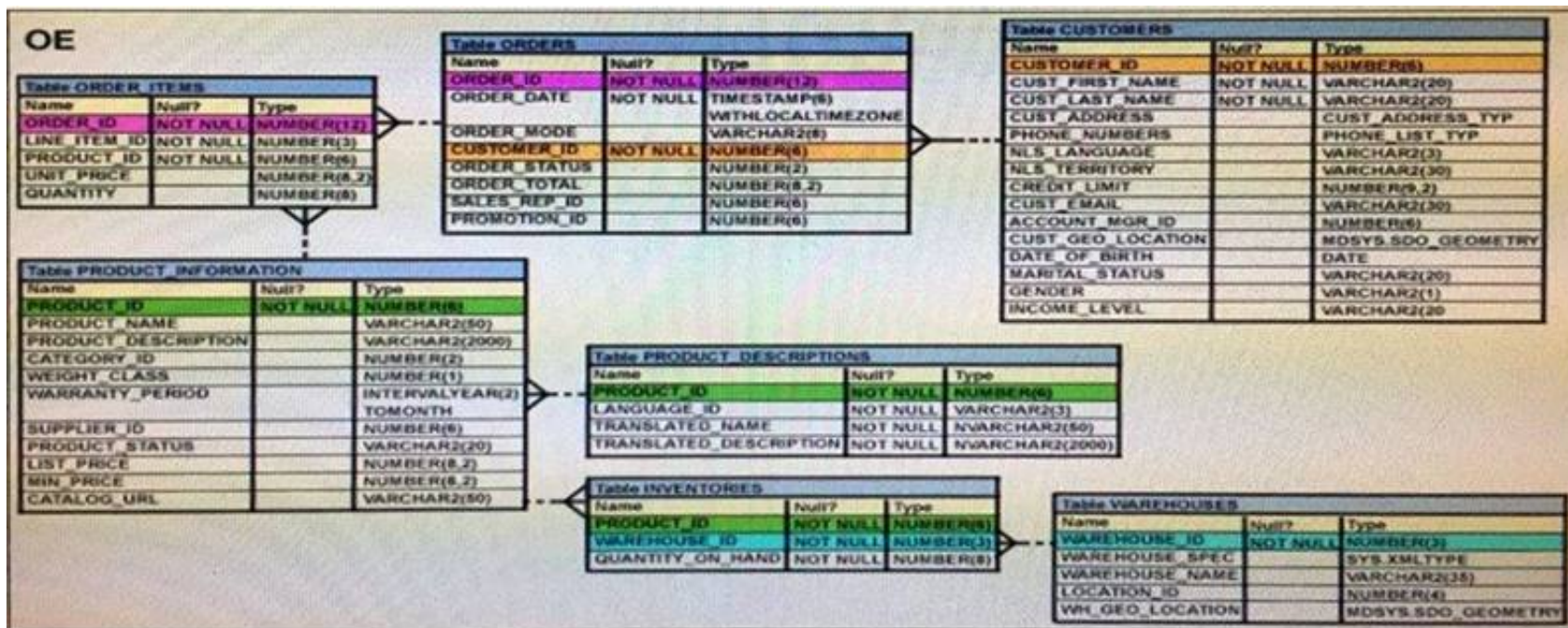
- A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
- D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
- E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
- F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

**Answer: ABF**

### NEW QUESTION 14

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 19

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**

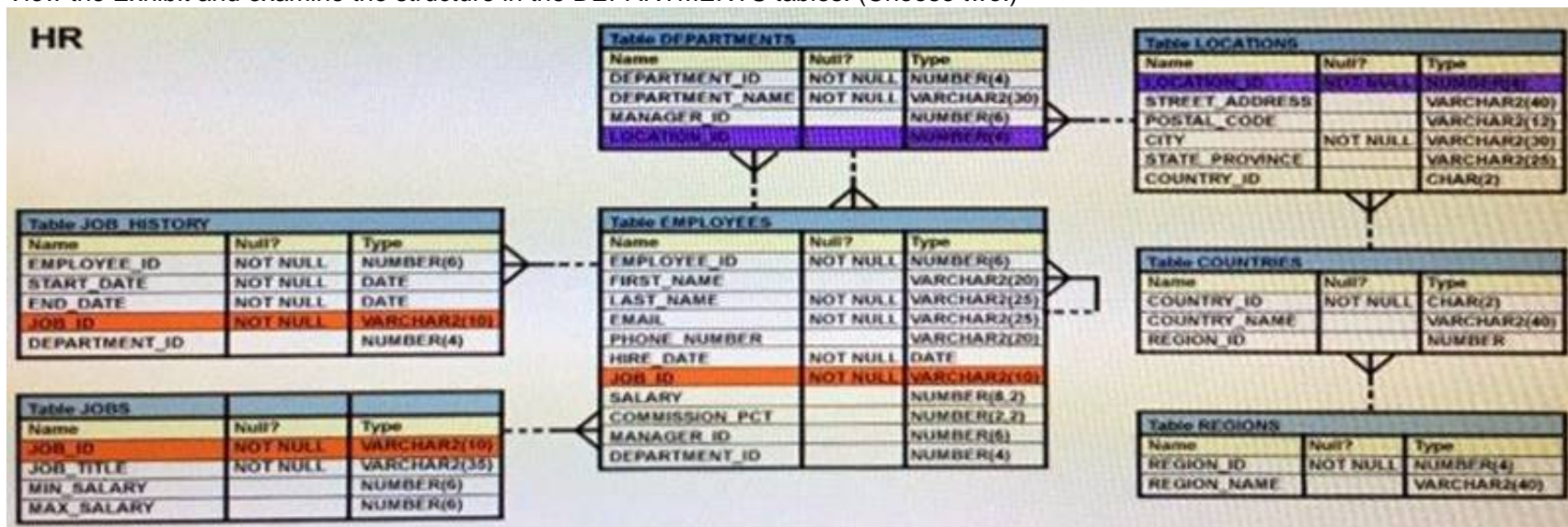
### Explanation:

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 22

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM departments
WHERE departments_id=90 UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM departments
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort output?

- A. ORDER BY DEPT\_NAME;
- B. ORDER BY DEPT\_ID;
- C. ORDER BY 'b';

D. ORDER BY 3;

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 23

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

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 32

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 38

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 40

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 <> '';

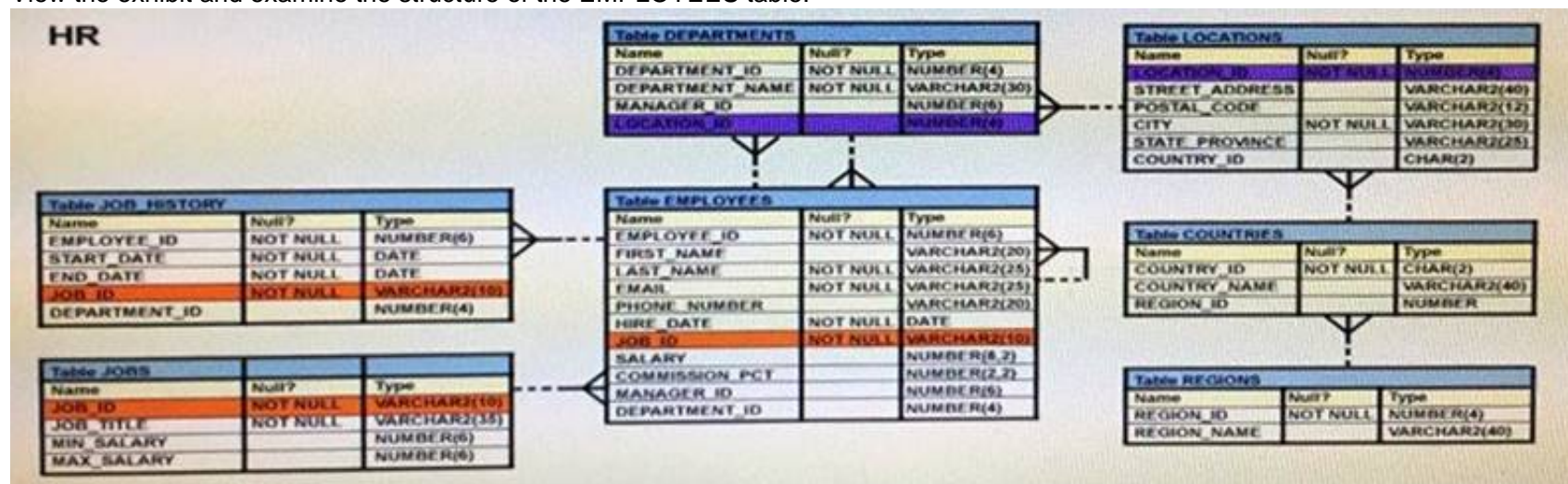
Which statement is true?

- 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 43

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 45

You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens

(citizen\_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY, last\_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL, first\_name VARCHAR2 (50), address VARCHAR2 (100), city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first\_name<>last\_name) ); What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.

- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN\_ID.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 47

n 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 51

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 54

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views consists of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
- D. The USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
- E. Both USER\_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary.

**Answer:** CDF

#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.
- B. It ignores NULL values.
- C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
- D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

#### NEW QUESTION 62

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.



DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations lWHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations l)WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations l)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations lWHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 64

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 65

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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 70

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 74

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

- 1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
- 2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
- 3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
- 4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

- A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c
- B. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
- D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 77

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- B. Enclose the literal character string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- C. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
- D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/sql\\_elements003.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; CONSTRAINT_NAME
CON SEARCH_CONDITION R_CONSTRAINT_NAME DELETE_RULE
```



STATUS ORDER\_DATE\_NN C  
"ORDER\_DATE" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER\_CUSTOMER\_ID\_NN C  
"CUSTOMER\_ID" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER\_MODE\_LOV C  
order \_mode in ('direct', 'online') ENABLED  
ORDER TOTAL MIN C  
order total >= 0 ENABLED ORDER PK  
P ENABLED  
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID R  
CUSTOMERS ID SET NULL ENABLED  
ORDERS SALES REP R  
EMP EMP ID SET NULL ENABLED  
Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 81

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table. STORES table  
NameNull?Type

----- STORE\_IDNUMBER NAMEVARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200) CITYVARCHAR2(100) COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100) START\_DATE DATE END\_DATE DATE PROPERTY\_PRICE NUMBER

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START\_DATE, PROPERTY\_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START\_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- A. SELECT name, concat (address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) AS full\_address, start\_date, property\_price, property\_price\*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, '01-JAN-2000') <= 36;
- B. SELECT name, concat (address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) AS full\_address, start\_date, property\_price, property\_price\*115/100 FROM stores WHERE TO\_NUMBER(start\_date - TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
- C. SELECT name, address || ', ' || city || ', ' || country AS full\_address, start\_date, property\_price, property\_price\*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
- D. SELECT name, concat (address || ', ' || city || ', ', country) AS full\_address, start\_date, property\_price, property\_price\*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000', 'DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 83

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 88

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM course\_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id);
- B. SELECT d.department\_id,
- C. course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id);
- D. SELECT d.department\_id
- E. course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id);
- F. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id)= (DEPARTMENT\_ID);

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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)

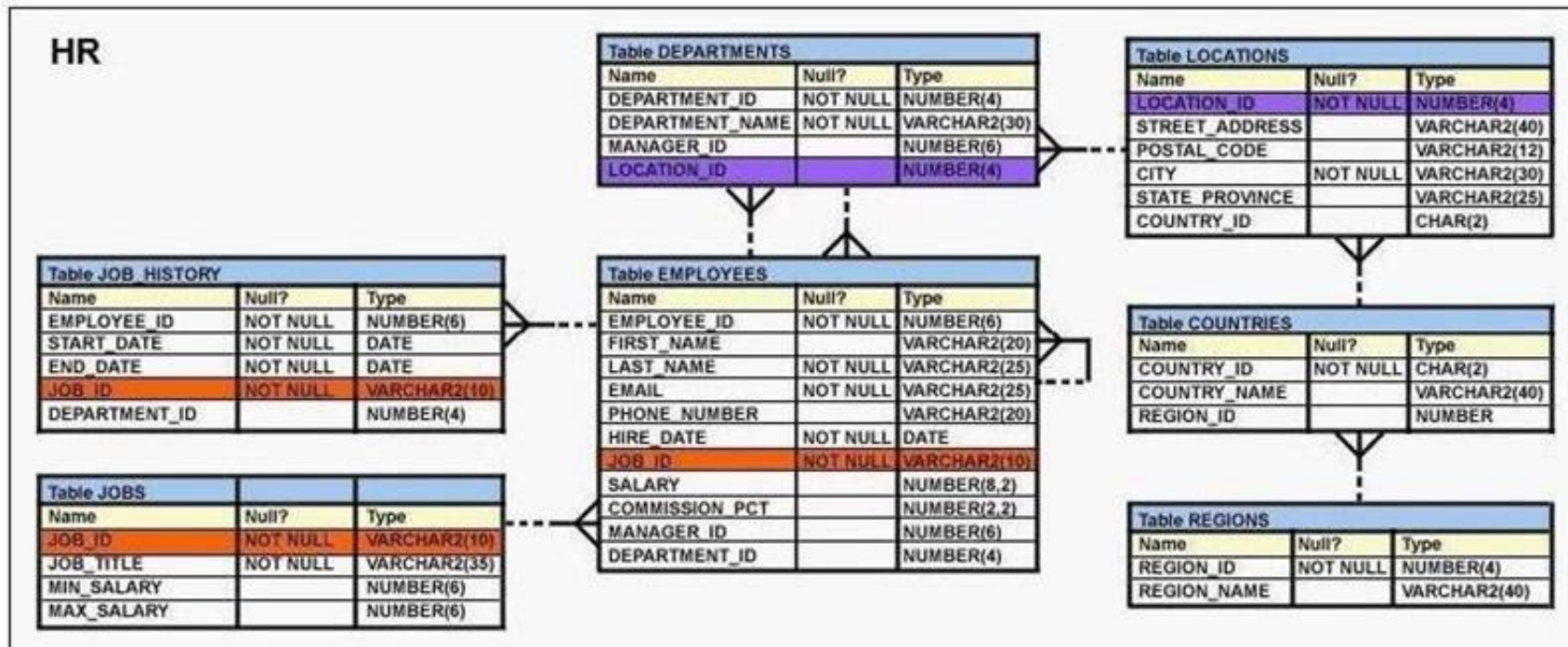
Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

- 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 96

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 97

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table NameNullType

----- SALES\_IDNUMBER STORE\_IDNUMBER ITEMS\_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES\_DATEDATE

SALES2 table NameNullType

----- SALES\_IDNUMBER STORE\_IDNUMBER

ITEMS\_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES\_DATEDATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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



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

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

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id FROM products
```

```
GROUP BY prod_category_id
```

```
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM 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 104

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_ TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID		
TRANSACTION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		VARCHAR2 (3)
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		DATE
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
		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 105

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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 110

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/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm) [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/olap.111/b28126/dml\\_functions\\_2127.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 112

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
--------------	-------------	-------------

Inkjet C/8/HQ 12		
------------------	--	--

102094		
--------	--	--

Inkjet C/4 12		
---------------	--	--

102090		
--------	--	--

LaserPro 600/6/BW 12		
----------------------	--	--

102087		
--------	--	--

LaserPro 1200/8/BW 12		
-----------------------	--	--

102099		
--------	--	--

Inkjet B/6 12		
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102096		
--------	--	--

Industrial 700/ID 12		
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102086		
--------	--	--

Industrial 600/DQ 12		
----------------------	--	--

102088		
--------	--	--

Compact 400/LQ 12		
-------------------	--	--

102087		
--------	--	--

Compact 400/DQ 12		
-------------------	--	--

102088		
--------	--	--

HD 12GB /R 13		
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102090		
--------	--	--

HD 10GB /I 13		
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102071		
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HD 12GB @7200 /SE 13		
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102057		
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HD 18.2GB @10000 /E 13		
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102078		
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HD 18.2GB @10000 /I 13		
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102050		
--------	--	--

HD 18GB /SE 13		
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102083		
--------	--	--

HD 6GB /I 13		
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102072		
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HD 8.2GB@5400 13		
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102093		
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You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name FROM product_information
```

```
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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 119



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 122

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 125

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

CREATE TABLE emp

(emp\_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_no\_pk PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR 2 (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 will be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

- A. It will be enabled and immediate.
- B. It will be enabled and deferred.
- C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.
- D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 132

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMPLOYEES

NameNull?Type

----- EMPLOYEE\_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) HIRE\_DATENOT

NULLDATE JOB\_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(10,2) COMMISSIONNUMBER(6,2) MANAGER\_IDNUMBER(6)

DEPARTMENT\_IDNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENTS

NameNull?Type

-----

DEPARTMENT\_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(30) MANAGER\_IDNUMBER(6) LOCATION\_IDNUMBER(4)

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows: You issue the following command:

SQL> UPDATE employees SET department\_id = (SELECT department\_id FROM departments

WHERE location\_id = 2100), (salary, commission) =

(SELECT 1.1\*AVG(salary), 1.5\*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments

WHERE departments.location\_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))

WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id FROM departments WHERE location\_id = 2900 OR location\_id = 2700; What is outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- B. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the desired update
- D. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 136

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 139

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 141

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

- A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
- B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
- D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
- E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 145

Which statement is true regarding the default behaviour of the ORDER by clause?

- A. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- B. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER by clause.
- C. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- D. NULLs are not including in the sort operation

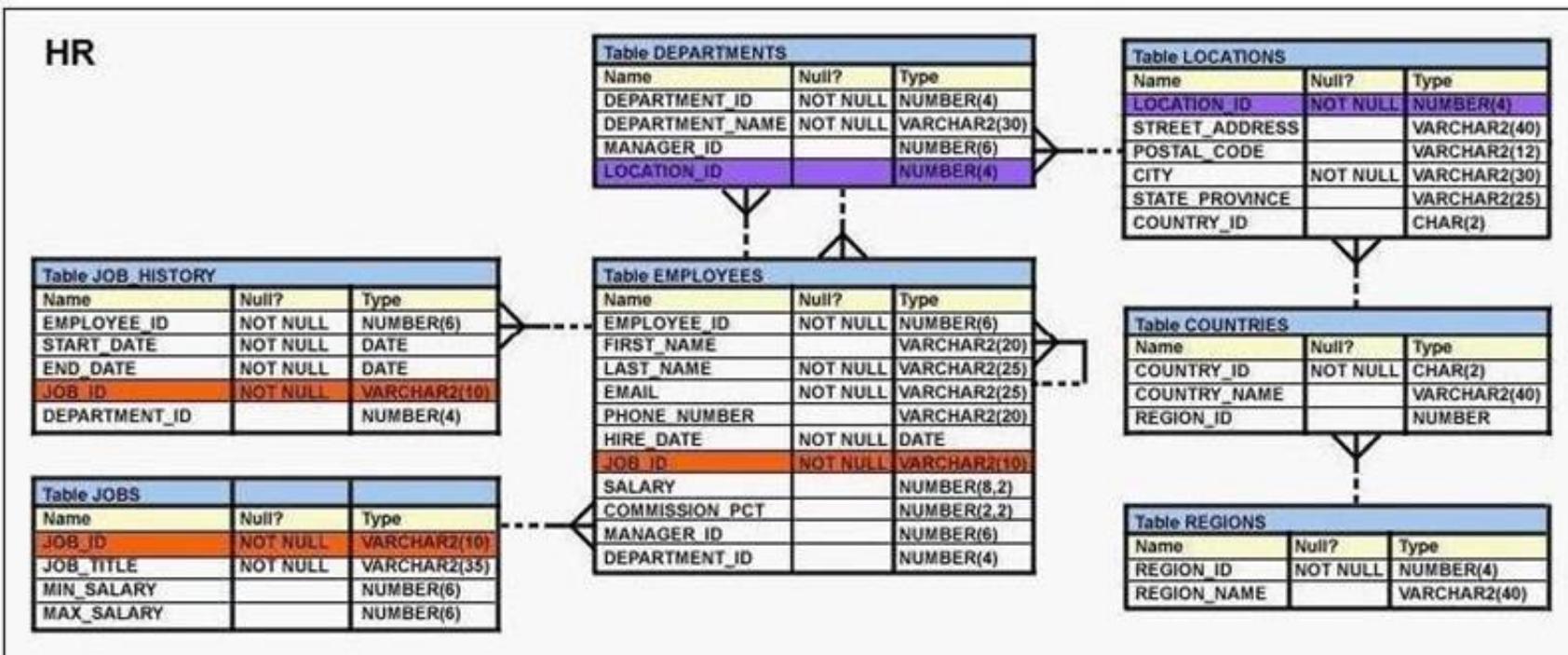
**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 150

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.





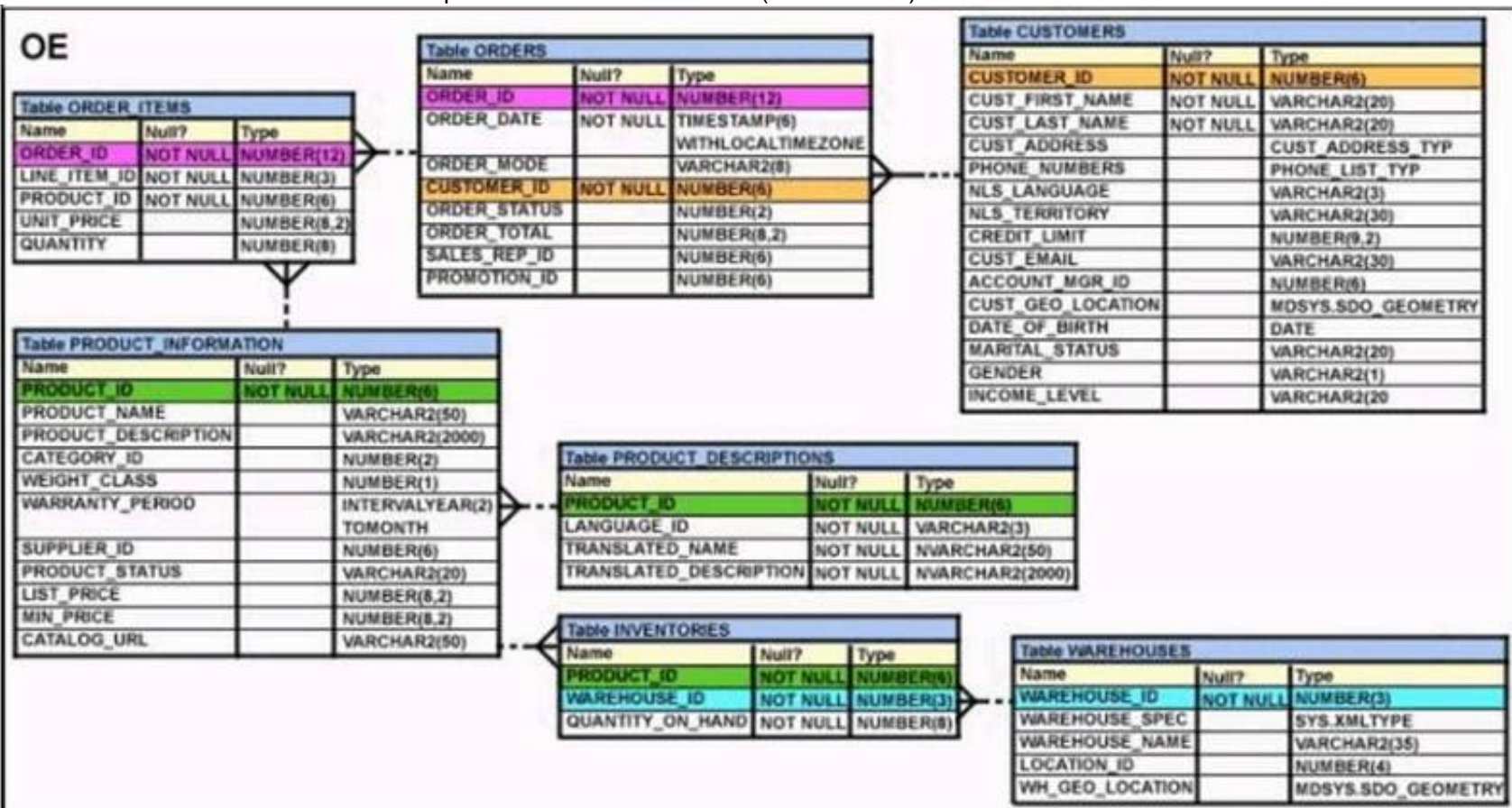
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- 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 152

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 156

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.

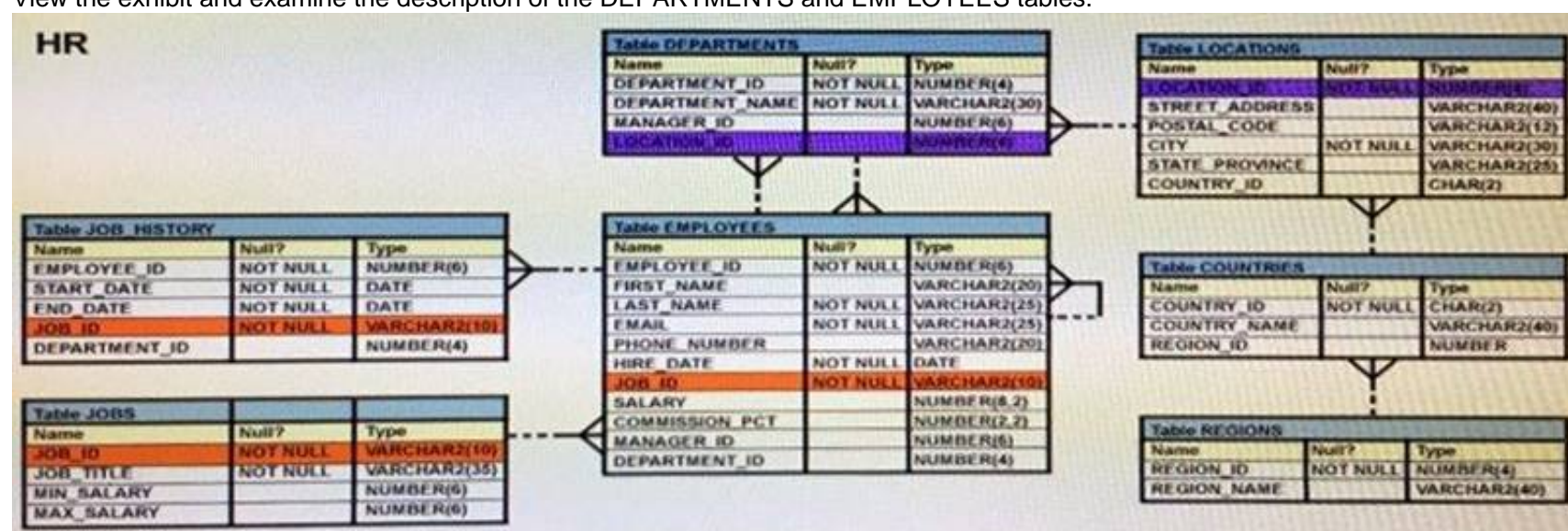
Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- 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 159

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



The retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name FROM employees
```

```
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- B. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department\_ID and Manager\_ID)

#### NEW QUESTION 162

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 167

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 171

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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?

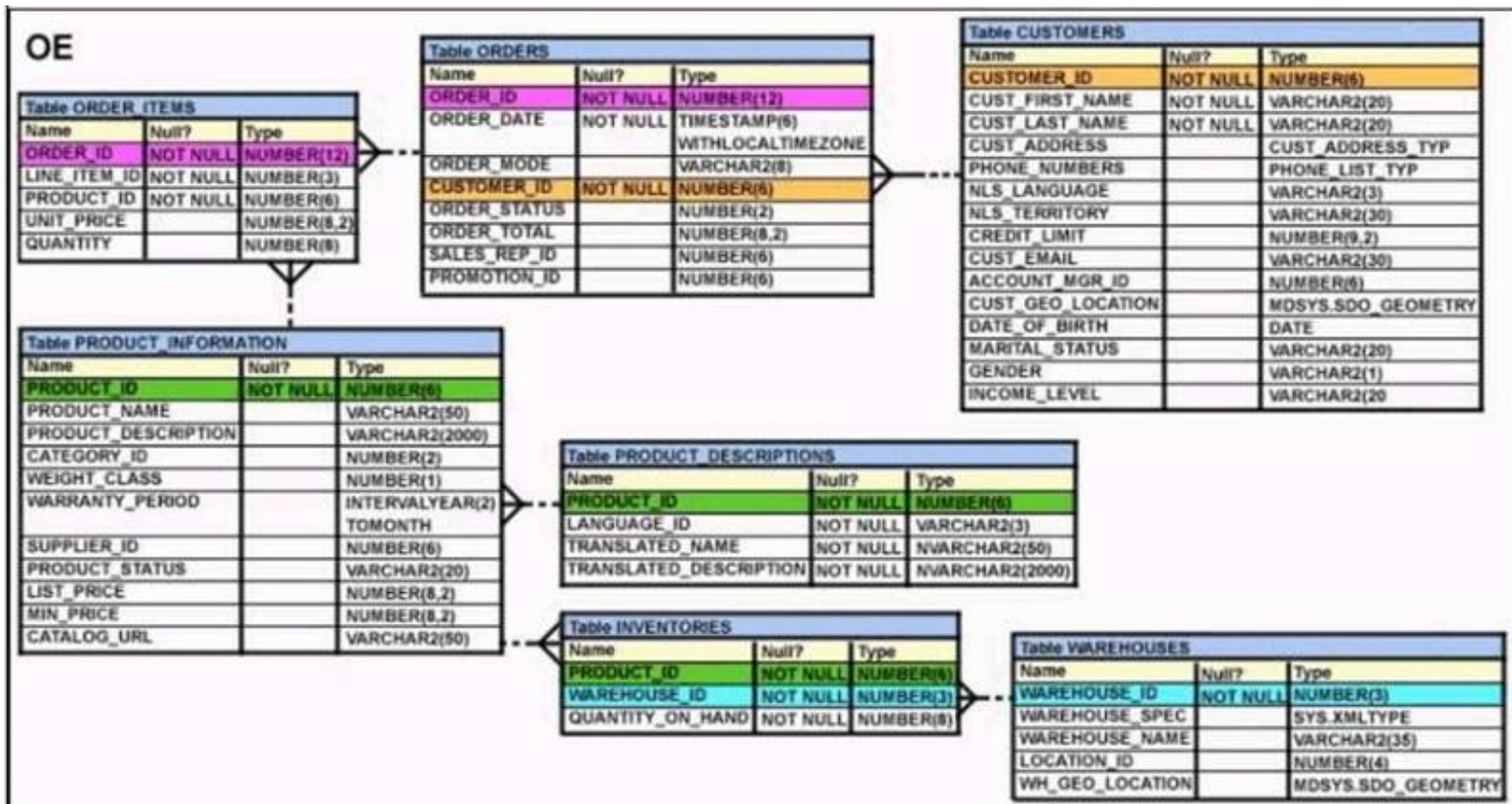
- A. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. It generates an error because TO\_CHAR should be replaced with TO\_DATE.
- E.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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 174

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





You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE  
 ( SELECT order\_date, order\_total, customer\_id FROM orders) Set order\_date = '22-mar-2007'  
 WHERE customer\_id IN  
 (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers  
 WHERE cust\_last\_name = 'Roberts' AND credit\_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 175

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);
- 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 177

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.
- B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.
- C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.
- D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

**Answer: AD**

#### NEW QUESTION 179

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 180



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

#### NEW QUESTION 184

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 187

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

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

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

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

What is the outcome?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 192

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 196

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 199

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit = 1000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 2000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 3000 Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 202

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 204

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table. NameNull?Type  
----- INV\_NONOT NULLNUMBER(3) INV\_DATEDATE INV\_AMTNUMBER(10,2)  
Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_date, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, sysdate-inv\_date, sysdate)FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_amt\*.25, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 207

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