



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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/HD	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB@10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB @5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name, list_price FROM product_information

WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088; Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.
The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.
You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION ALL
- C. MINUS
- D. UNION

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 12

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

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_distpbs.htm

NEW QUESTION 19

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 22

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 23

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: Name Null? Type

----- MEMBER_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (50)

LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

STATE VARCHAR2 (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?

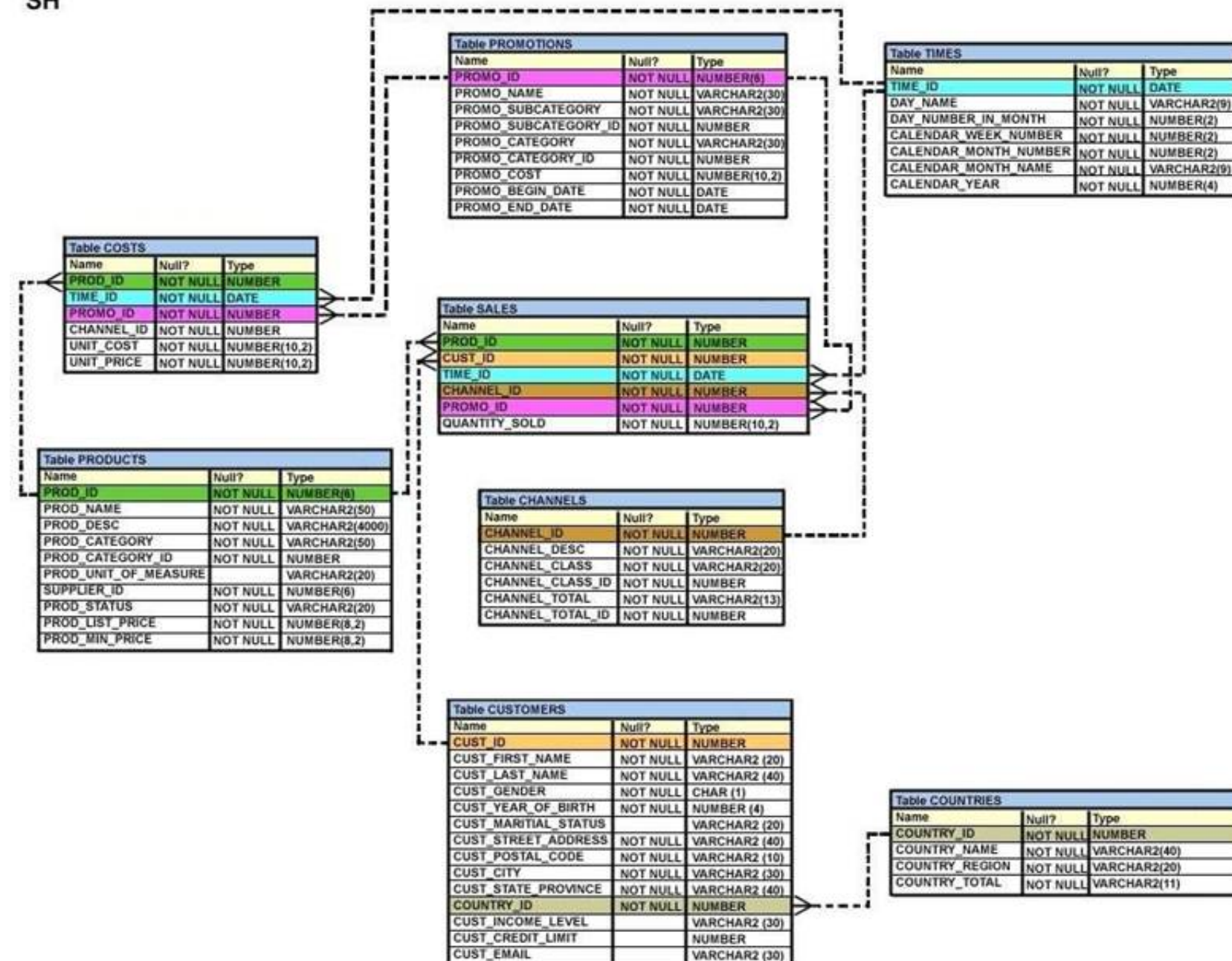
- A. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_*';
 B. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_*';
 C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';
 D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

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 25

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 29

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 32

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 34

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 36

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 43

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

SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 48

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 52

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 56

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 61

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

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

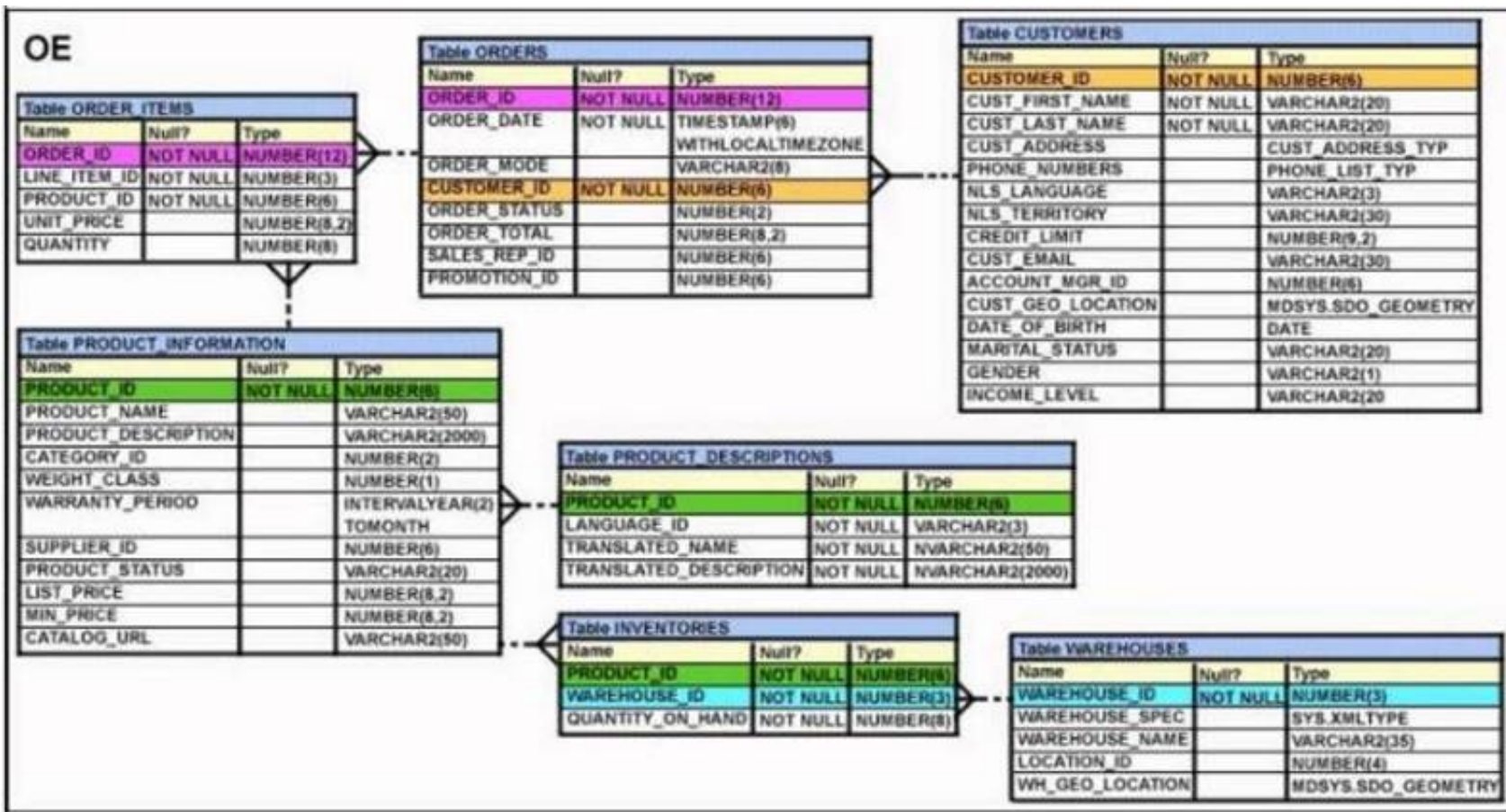
Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

NEW QUESTION 65

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT TO_CHAR(list_price, '\$9,999') From product_information;
 Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 67

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 72

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 IWHERE d.location_id = I.location_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations I)WHERE d.location_id = I.location_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location_id = I.location_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

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 80

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 84

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 89

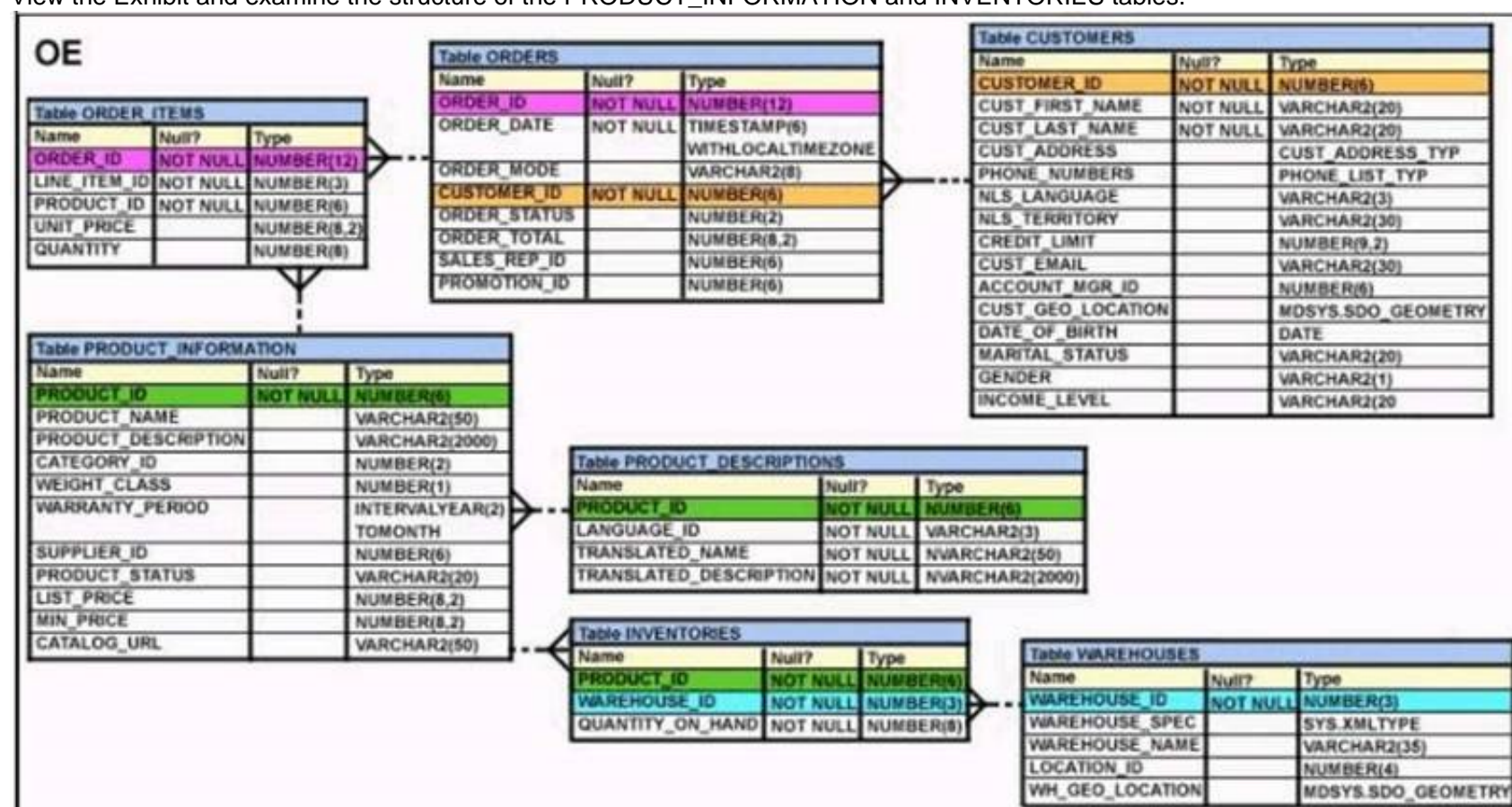
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- 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 92

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 93

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 96

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

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 97

Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
C. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 99

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table. NameNull?Type

----- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATENOT NULL VARCHAR2 (3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

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

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.
C. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 112

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_ TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true about the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 115

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 117

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 122

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 125

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 127

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

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 133

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

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

Exhibit 2

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

Evaluate the following statement. INSERT ALL

WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders

WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders

WHEN order_total > 200000 THEN INTO large_orders

SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id FROM orders;

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151

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 152

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course_id, department_id, FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c USING (department_id)
- B. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id)
- C. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=
- D. department_id)
- E. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id<>
- F. department_id)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 154

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 156

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 157

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 158

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER (3),
item-id NUMBER (2),
qty NUMBER (4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
PRIMARY KEY (order_id, item_id)
USING INDEX
(CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
ON order_item (order_id, item_id)));
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
- B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
- C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID PK would be created.
- D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CRETAE TABLE command.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161

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

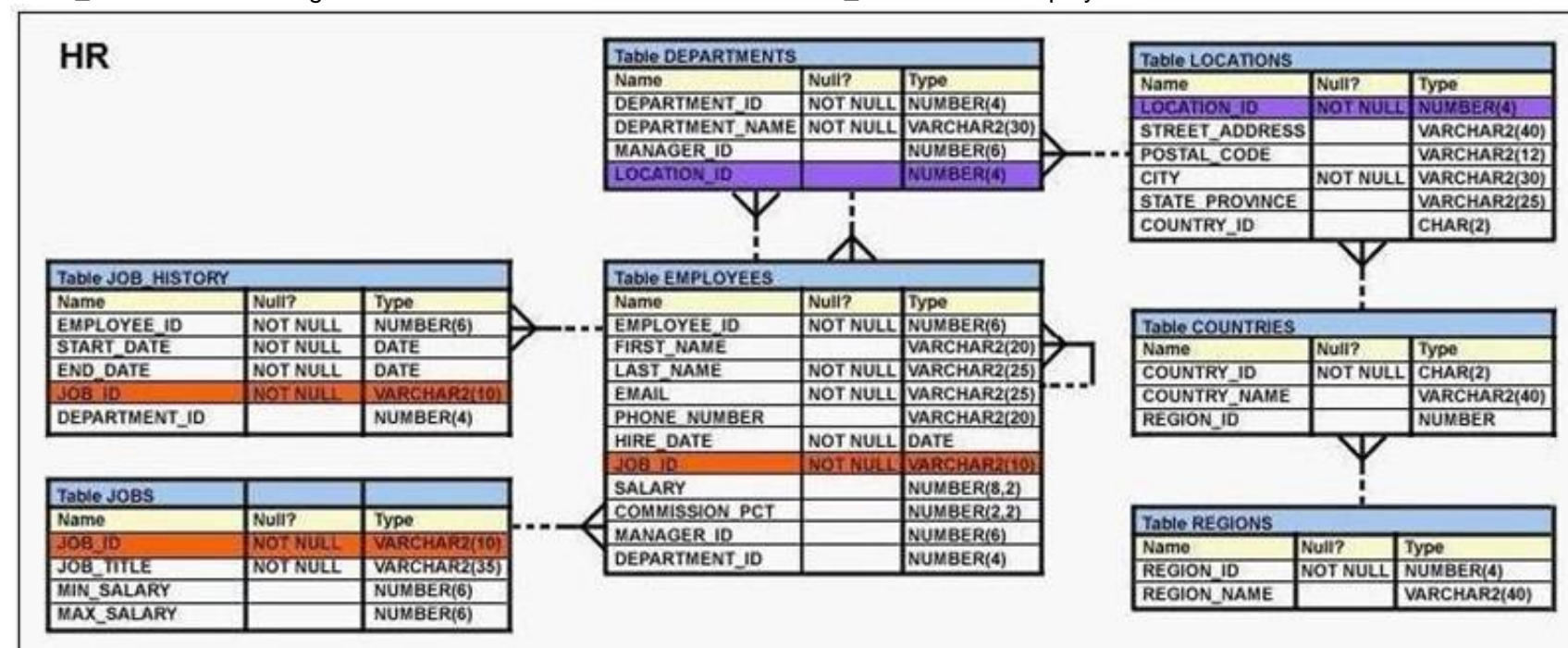
- A. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- B. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER by clause.
- C. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- D. NULLs are not including in the sort operation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

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

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



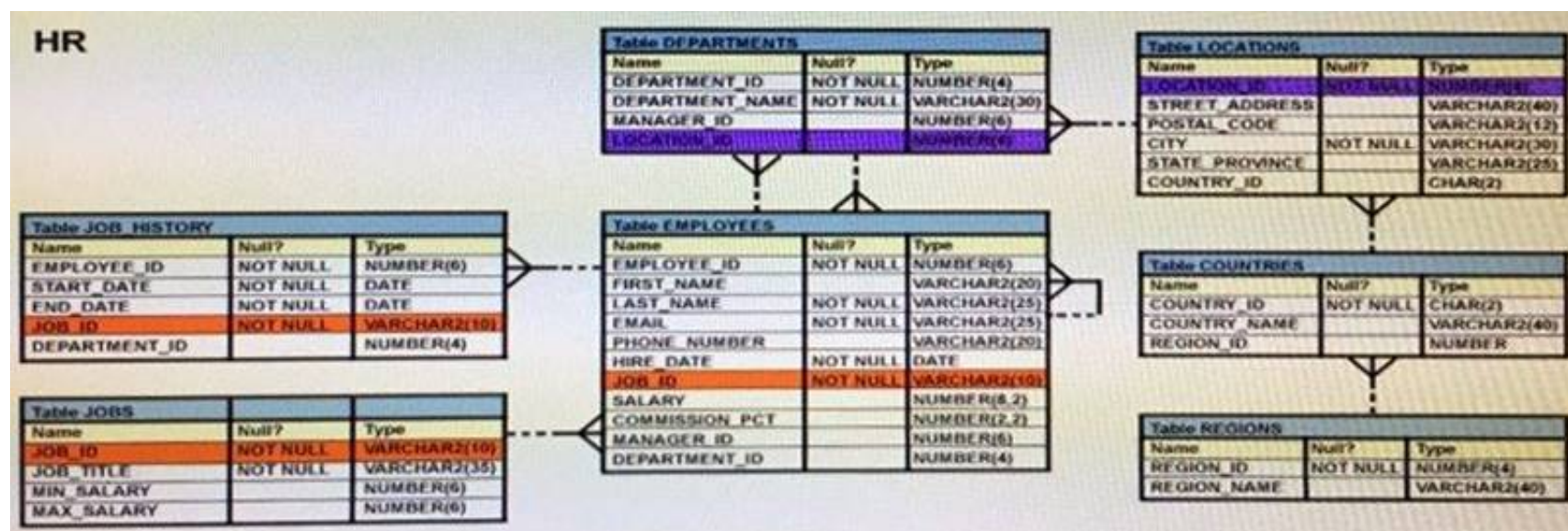
Which SQL statement would you execute?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167

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 170

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 174

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT CREATE VIEWON table1 TOuser1;
- B. GRANT ALTER TABLETO PUBLIC;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLETO user1, user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE SESSIONTO ALL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 179

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 180

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 181

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;
```

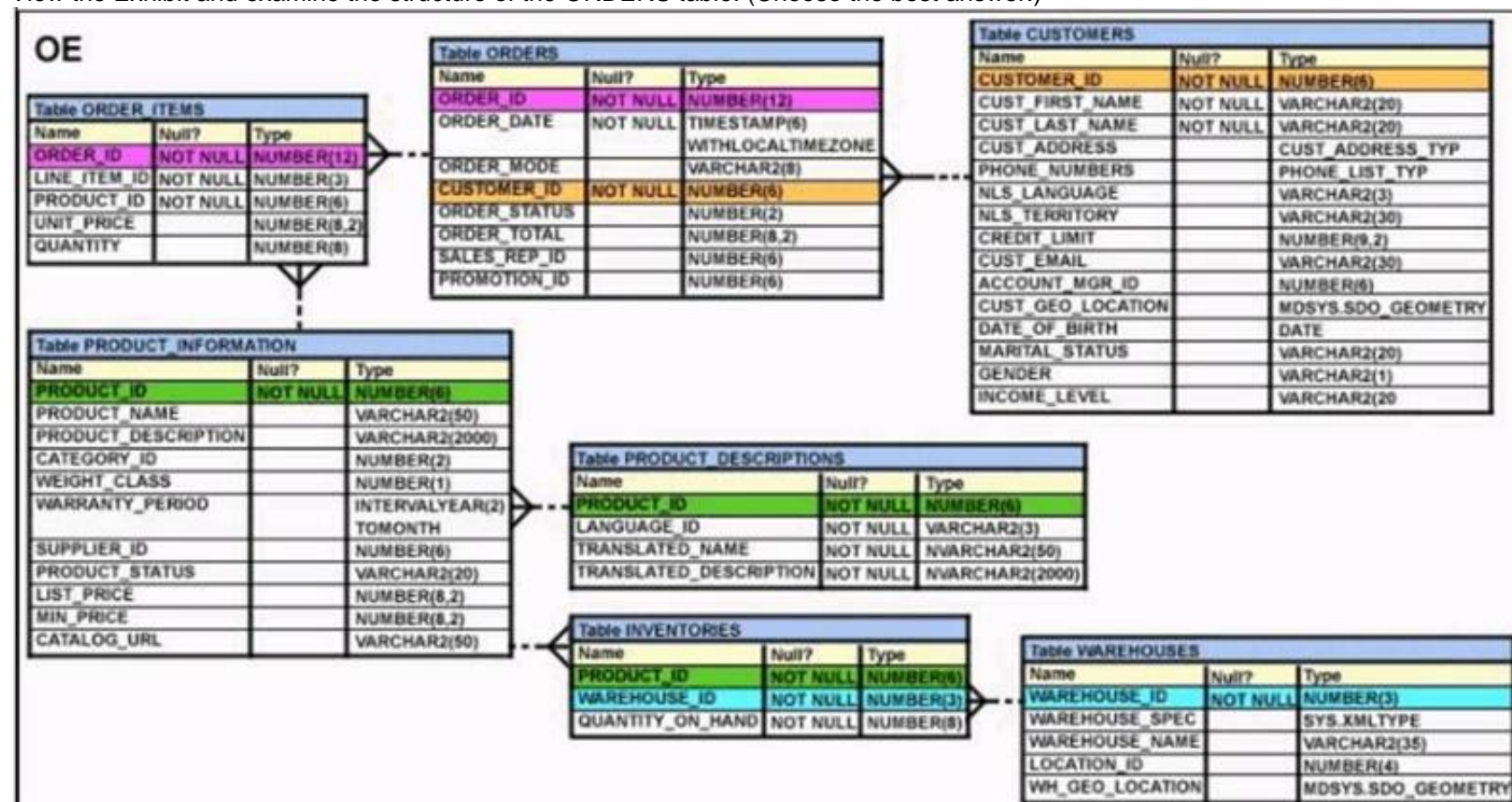
What is the outcome?

- 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 183

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



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101. Which query would give you the desired result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184

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 186

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 187

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