Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 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 succsessfully.
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 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 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
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.) SALESID: Number
STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified
PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified Which statement would create the table?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')FROM DUAL
B. SELECT TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')FROM DUAL
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')FROM DUAL
D. SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year'))FROM DUAL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                        Null?              Type
----------                  ----------         -------------

TRANS_ID                    NOT NULL           NUMBER(6)
CUST_NAME                   NOT NULL           VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STATUS                 NOT NULL           VARCHAR2
TRANS_DATE                  NOT NULL           DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY                                 INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE                              NUMBER(10)
```

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

A. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
C. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.
D. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10
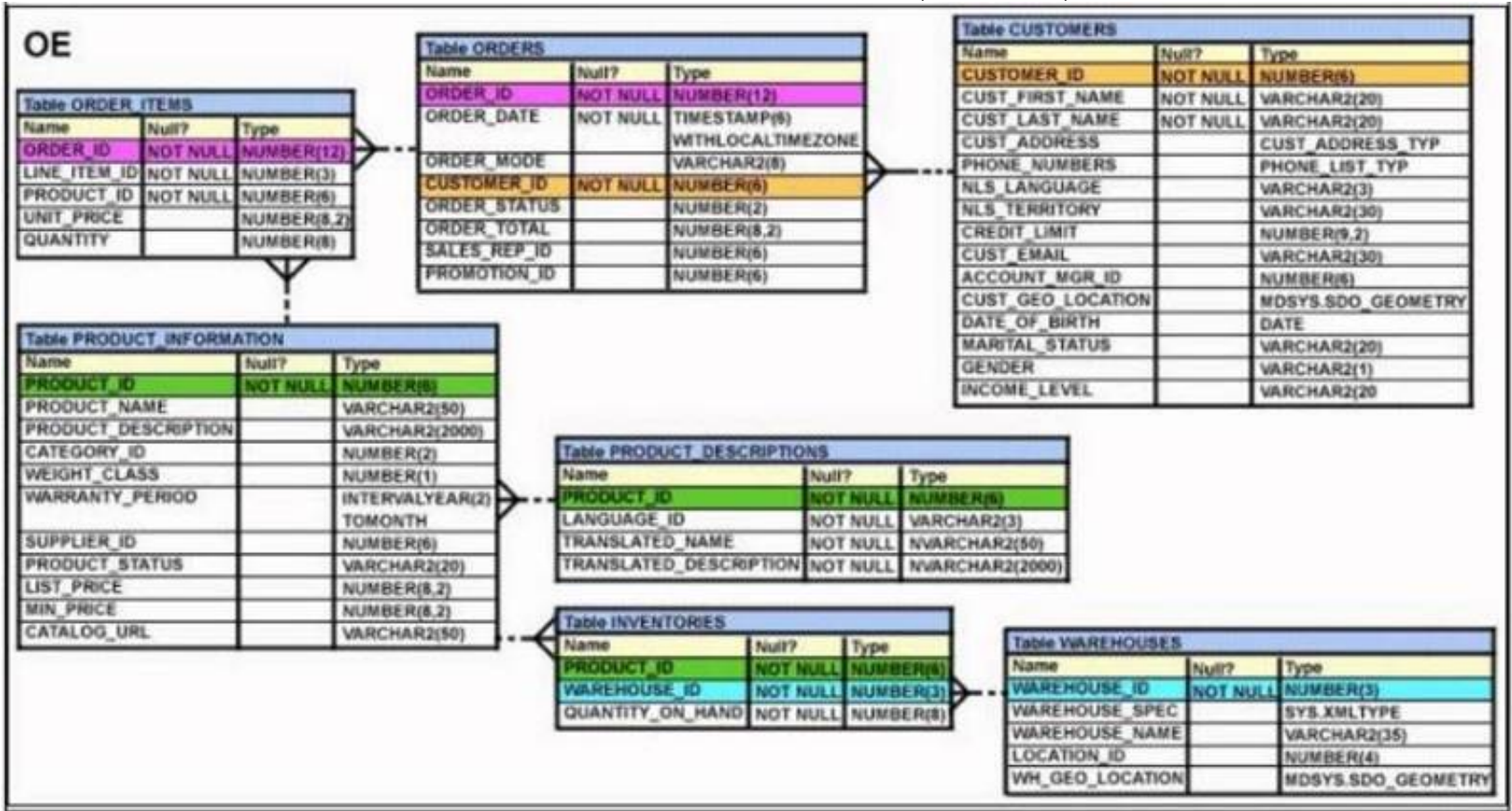Which three statements are true reading subquenes?

A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
C. The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.
D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 10
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 15
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 17
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 19
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 24
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.
B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 26
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 31
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 33
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 porducts);
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 35
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 asTRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
C. It displays details for only members A101and 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 37
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 38
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 43
View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. ORDERS
Name Null? Type
ORDER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS
Name Null? Type
CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL
NUMBER(6) CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST_LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)
Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.

E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 52
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:

```
SQL>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 53
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?
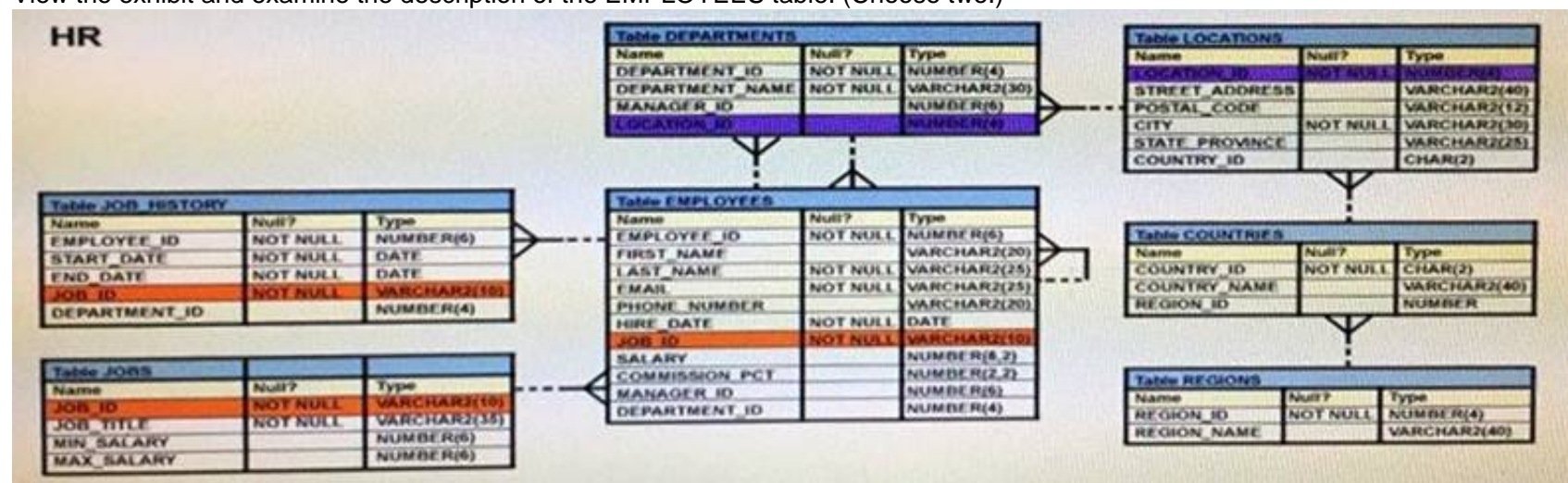
A. It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.

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 58
View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

You executed this SQL statement: SELECT first_name, department_id, salary FROM employees
ORDER BY department_id, first_name, salary desc; Which two statements are true regarding the result?

A. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID and FIRST_NAME column.
B. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in ascending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
C. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
D. The values in the all columns would be returned in descending order.
E. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 63
View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.
Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.
You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.
Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
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.
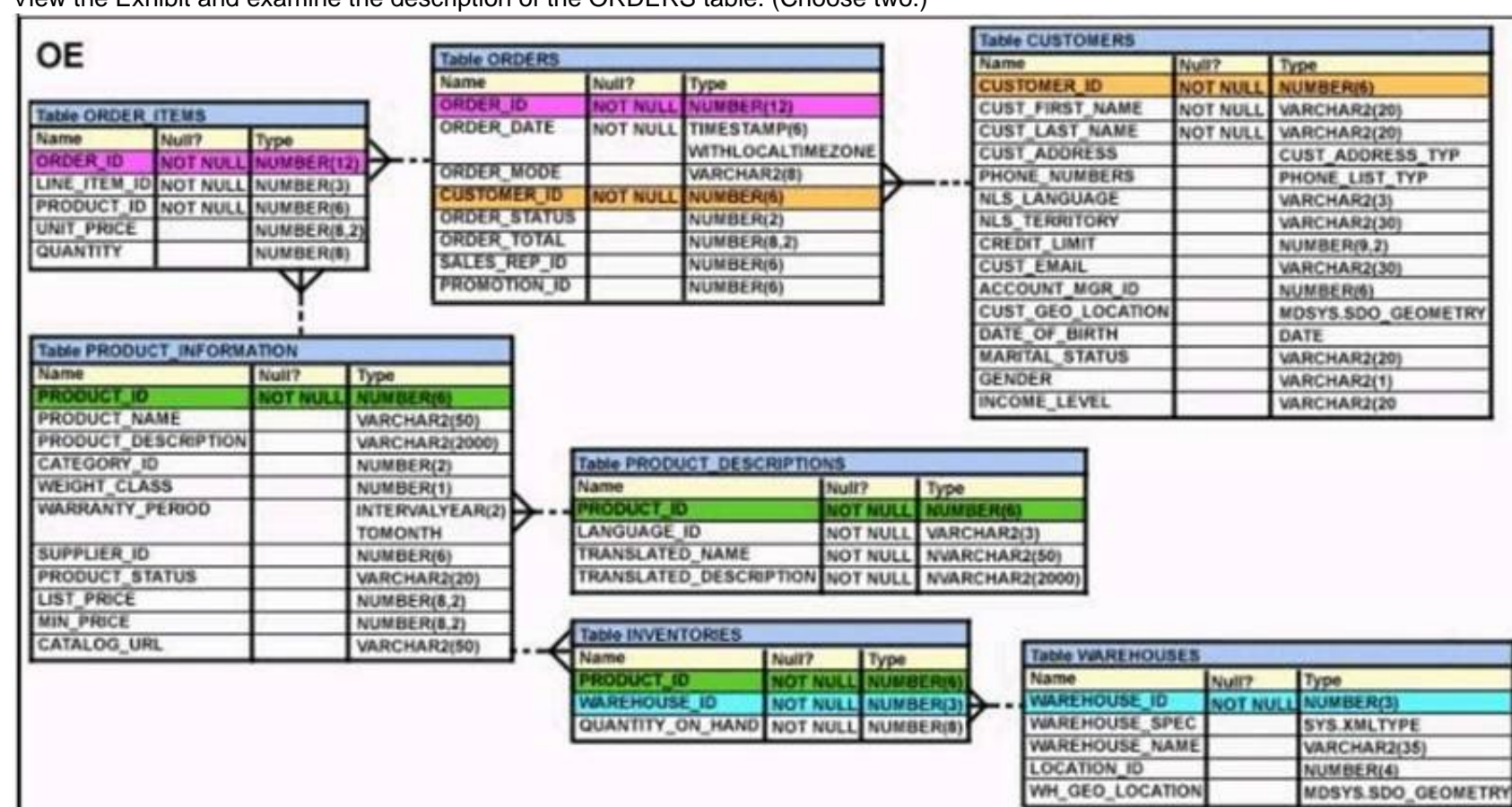
Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 69
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 71
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 72
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 73
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 76
Which statement is true regarding external tables?

A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.
B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
C. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
D. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
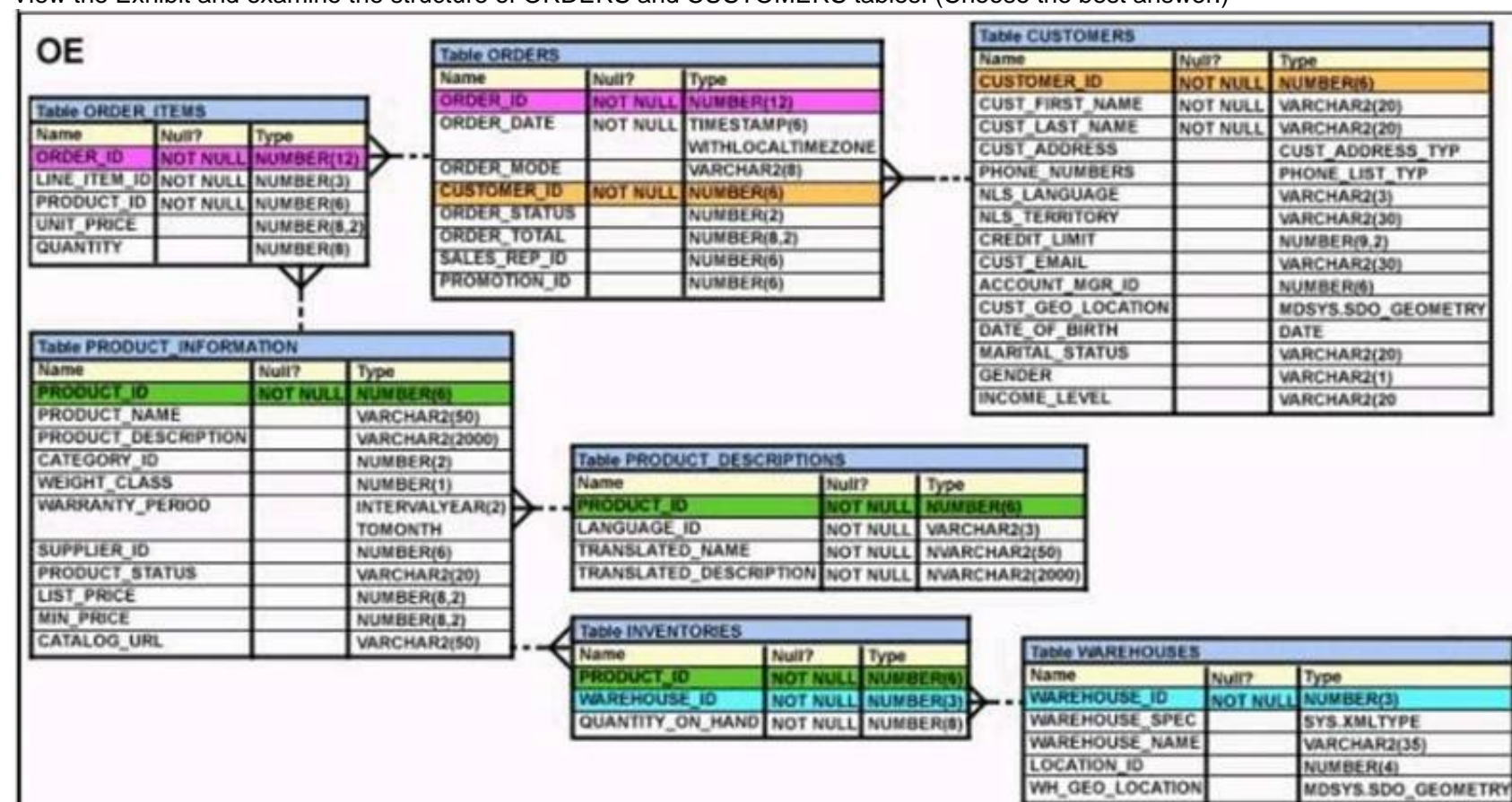
Answer: A

Explanation:
 References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

NEW QUESTION 77
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 80
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 85
Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

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

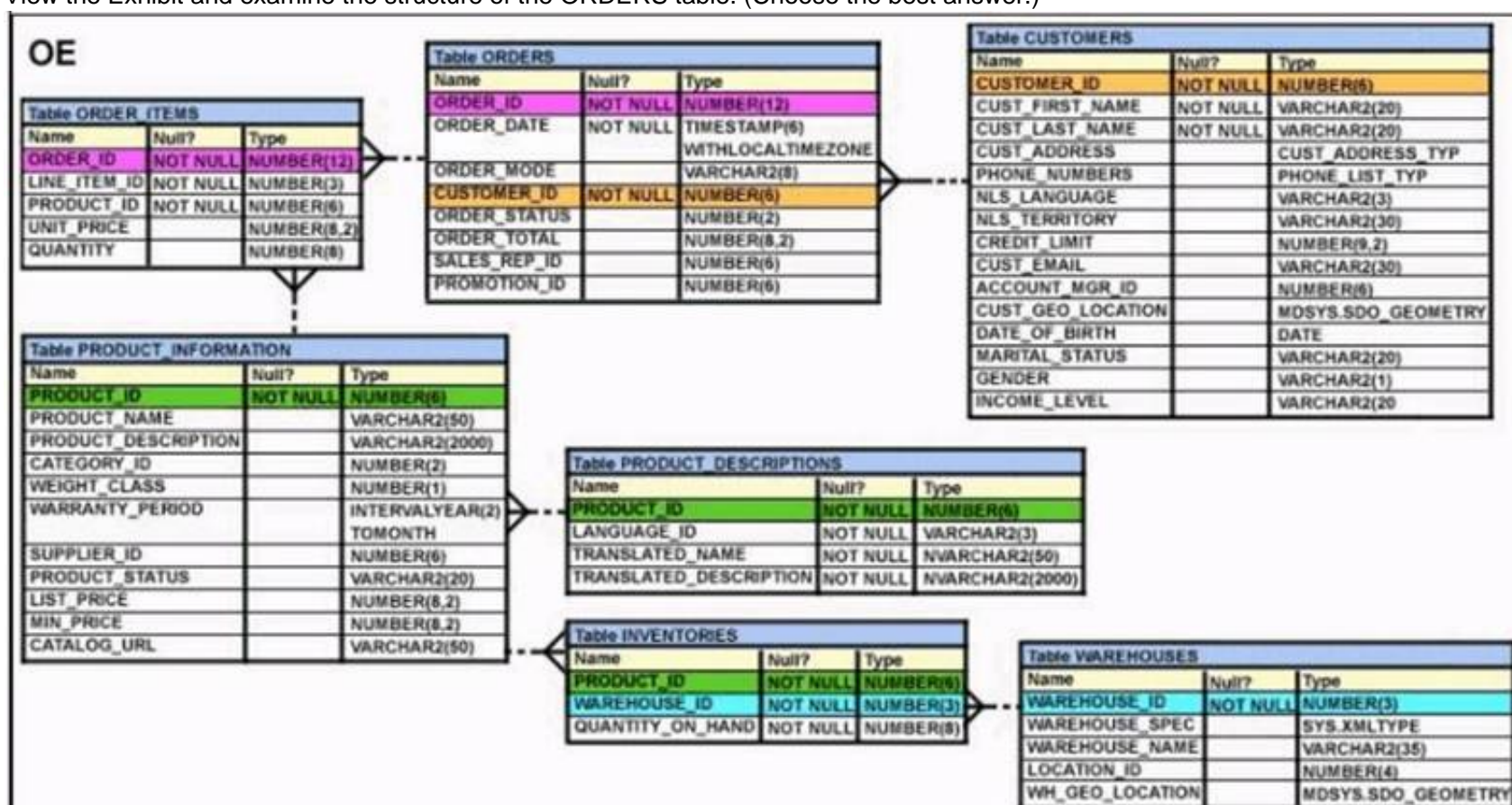Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 90
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 ordersWHERE order_date > ANY(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91
Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 96
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://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/

NEW QUESTION 98
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 99
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