

## 1Z0-071 Dumps

### Oracle Database 12c SQL

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

You 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.

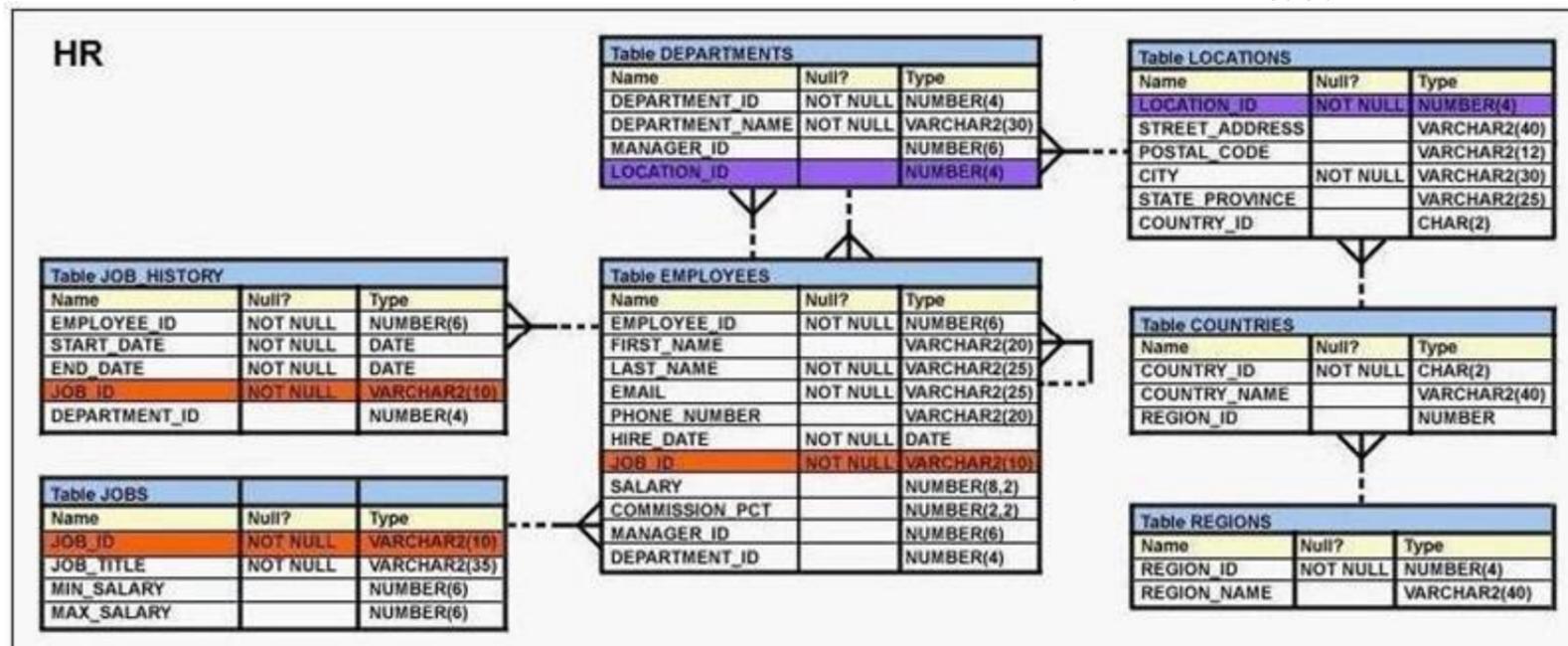
Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

- 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**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB\_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



Examine this query which must select the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA\_MAN at any time during their employment.

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'
----- SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';
```

Choose two correct SET operators which would cause the query to return the desired result.

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

**Answer: AD**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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 5**

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
SET UNUSED (order_date);
```

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.) ALTER TABLE orders

```
SET UNUSED (order_date);
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, a new column called ORDER\_DATE can be added to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER\_DATE column must be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to restore the ORDER\_DATE column.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER\_DATE column.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

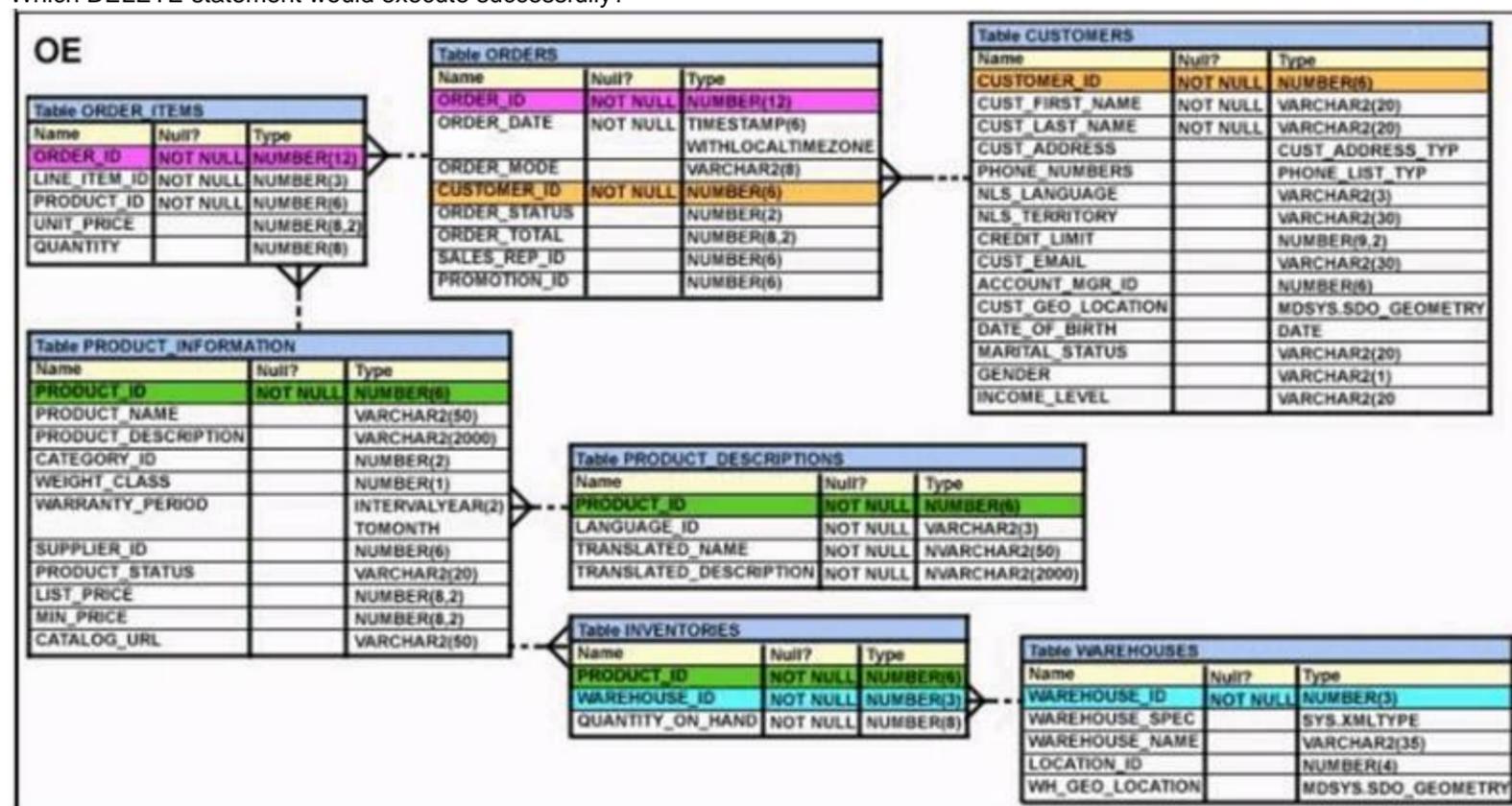
The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST\_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company. You need to find those customers who have 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 8**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables. ORDER\_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER\_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option. Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



- A. DELETE orders o, order\_items IWHERE o.order\_id = i.order\_id;
- B. DELETEFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order\_idFROM order\_items);
- C. DELETE ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE order\_idFROM ordersWHERE order\_total < 1000;

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 9**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database. You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance. SQL> SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the result?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. All table rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column.
- C. The first three rows in the table are displayed in the order that they are stored.
- D. Only the three rows with the lowest values in the key column are displayed in the order that they are stored.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo 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 10**

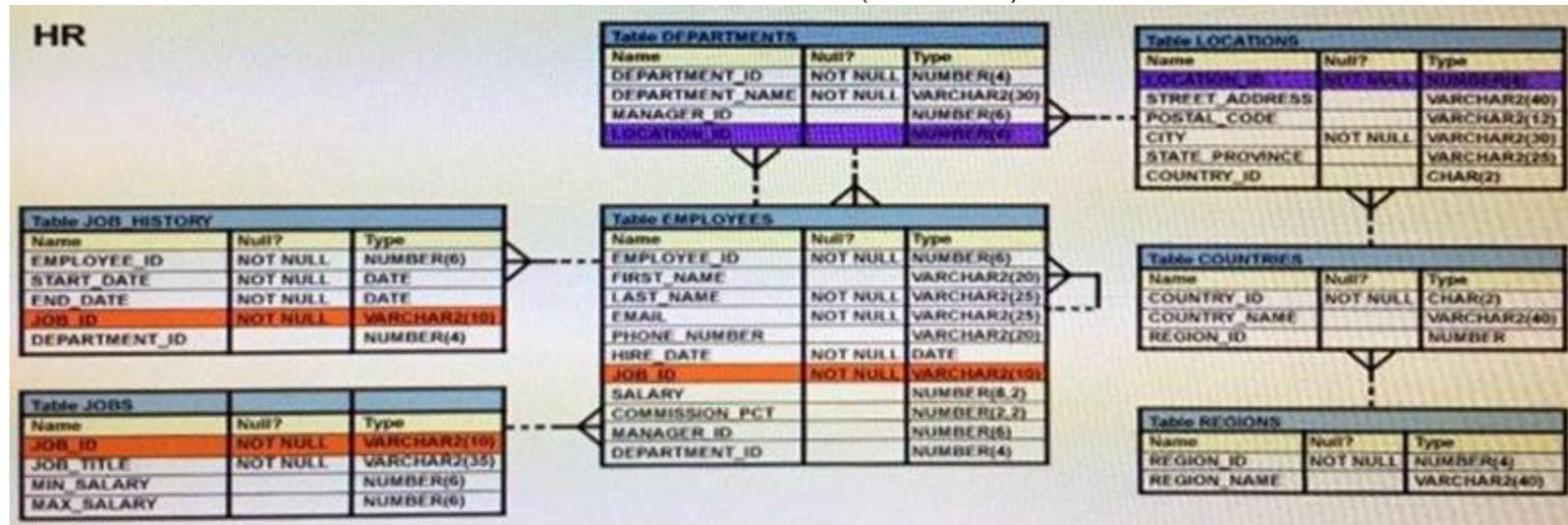
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Finding the lowest value
- B. Finding the quotient
- C. Raising to a power
- D. Subtraction
- E. Addition

Answer: ACE

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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 13**

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 18**

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as \$1,890.55? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

Answer: ACE

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

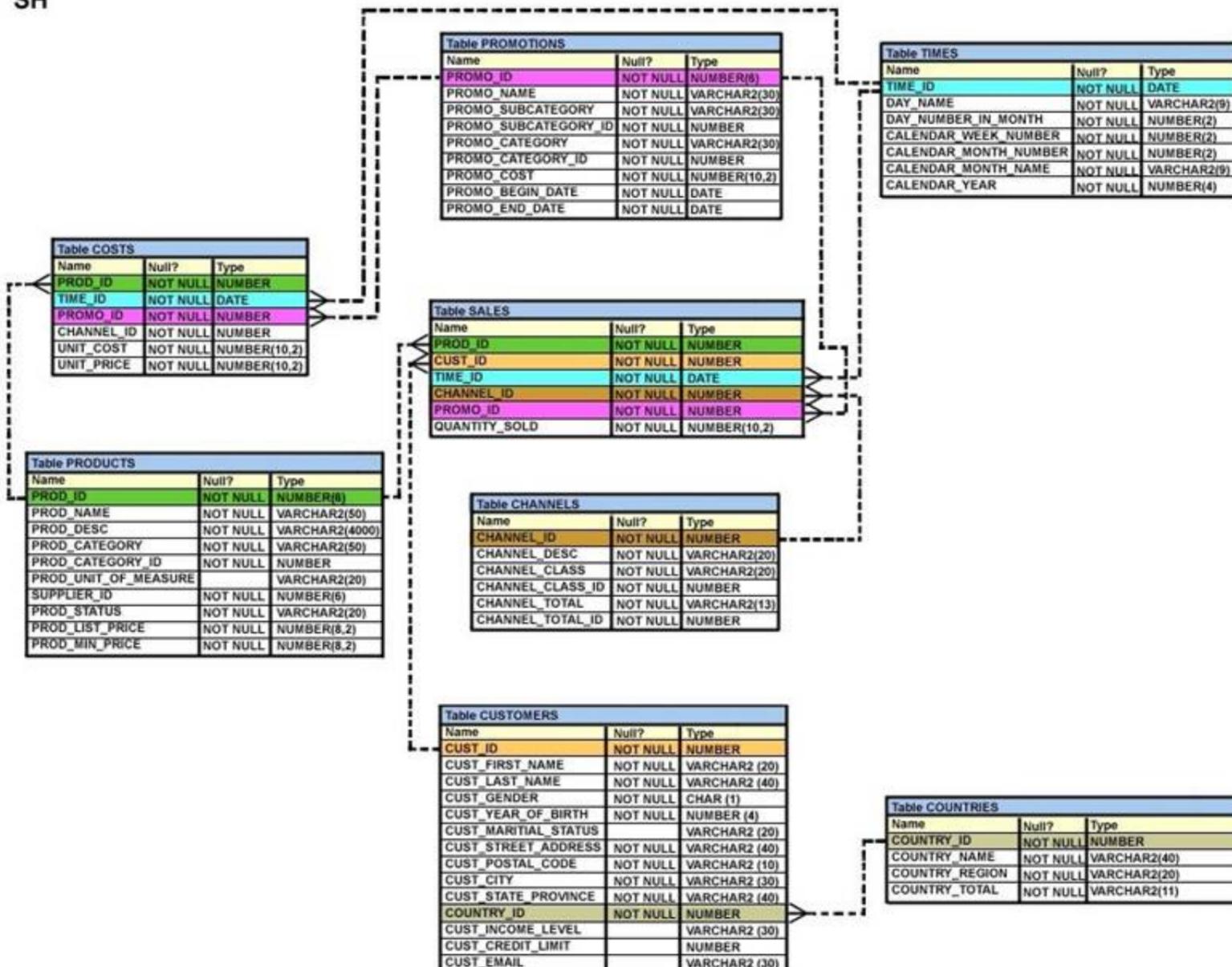
- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or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

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 21**

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

The CUST\_ID and TIME\_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW\_SALES table.
- B. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- C. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW\_SALES table.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 26**

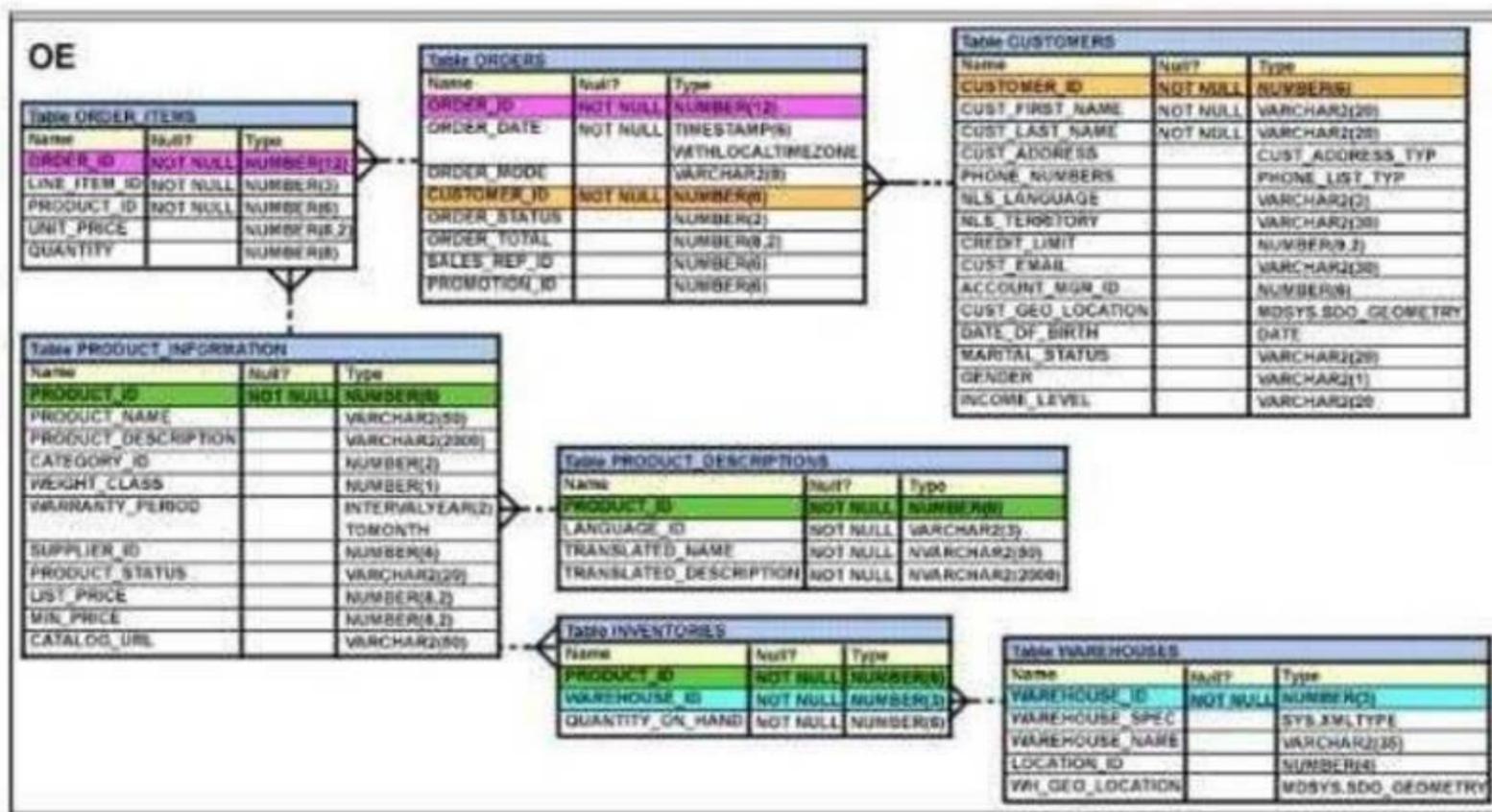
Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- 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 30**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PORDUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



PRODUCT\_ID column is the primary key. You create an index using this command: SQL > CREATE INDEX upper\_name\_idx ON product\_information(UPPER(product\_name));

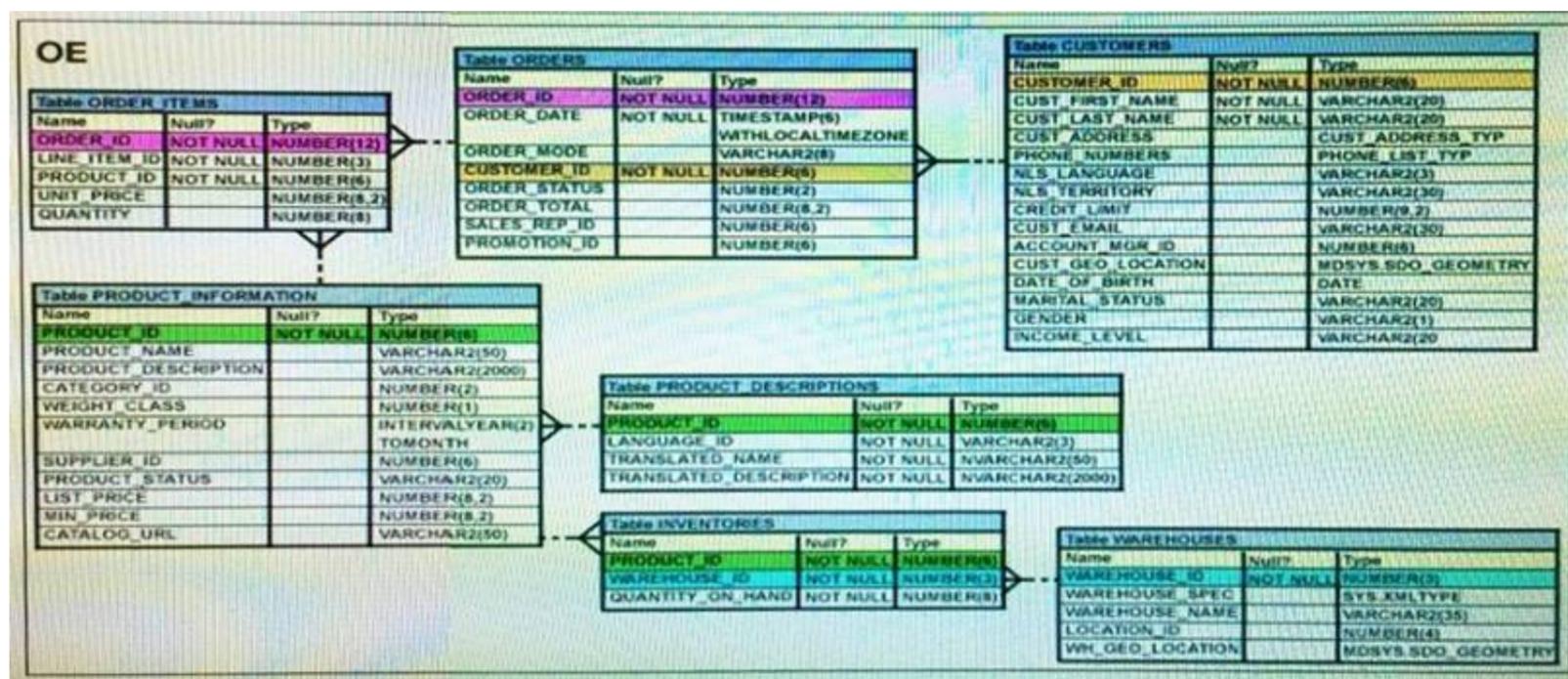
No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?

- A. SELECT product\_id, UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_informationWHERE UPPER(product\_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list\_price > 1000;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_informationWHERE product\_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product\_idFROM product\_informationWHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 31**

View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.



You need to create a view that displays the ORDER\_ID, ORDER\_DATE, and the total number of items in each order. Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu (order\_id, order\_date) AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date;
- D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord\_vu AS SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, COUNT (i.line\_item\_id) || "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order\_items i ON (o.order\_id = i.order\_id) GROUP BY o.order\_id, o.order\_date WITH CHECK OPTION;

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction (trn\_id char(2) primary key, Start\_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE, End\_date date NOT NULL);  
The value 'A1' does not exist for trn\_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START\_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO\_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO\_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn\_id, end\_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn\_id, start\_date, end\_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

- A. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregating functions.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- C. The WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before grouping data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

**Answer: ADE**

**NEW QUESTION 36**

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?

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

**Answer: ADF**

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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

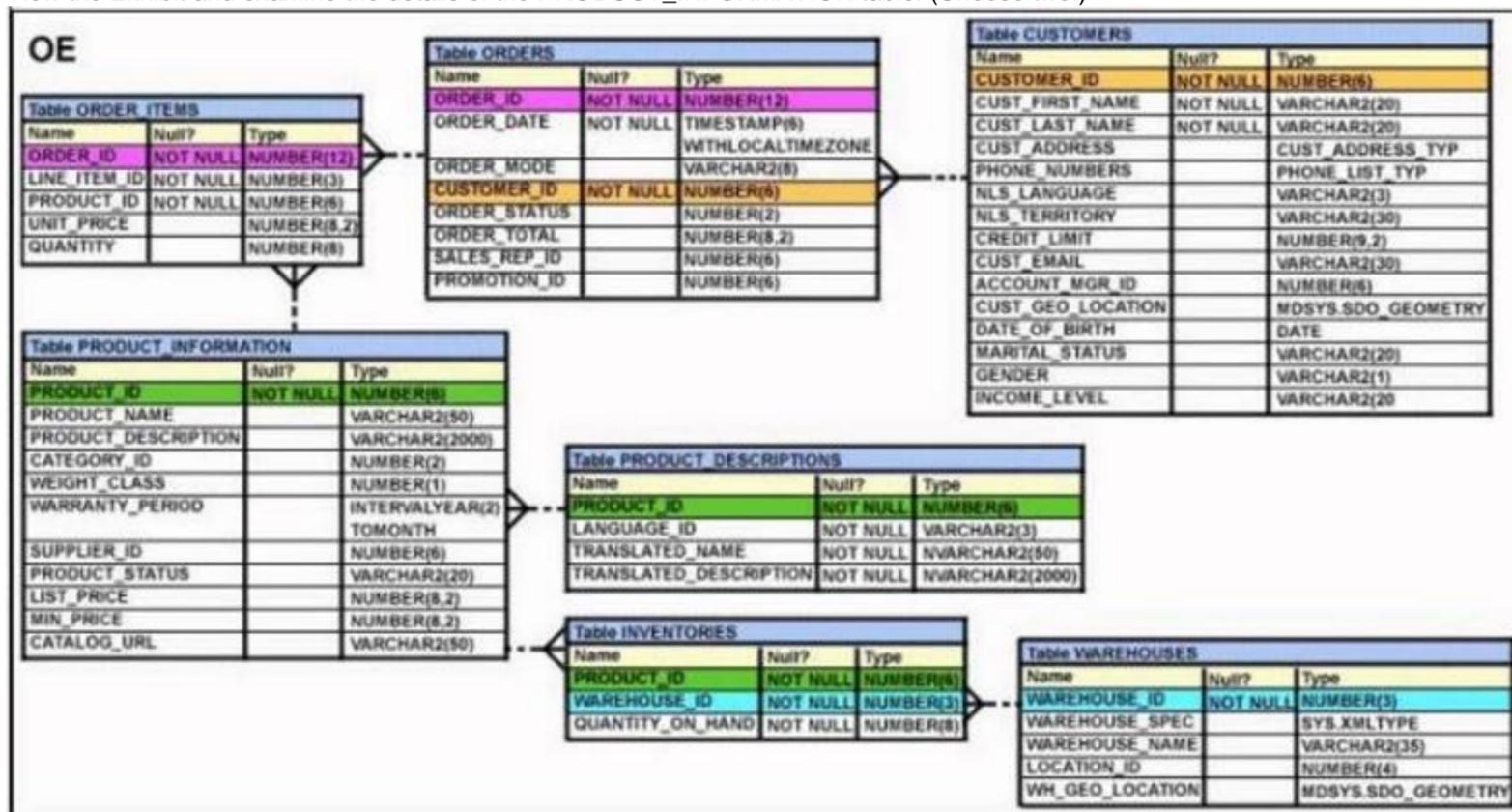
Evaluate the following SQL statement: SQL> SELECT prod\_id FROM costs WHERE promo\_id IN (SELECT promo\_id FROM promotions WHERE promo\_cost < ALL (SELECT MAX(promo\_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo\_end\_date- promo\_begin\_date))); What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- 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 45**

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 46**

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 50**

Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- C. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.
- D. They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
- E. They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

References:  
<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/mastering-oracle-sql/0596006322/ch04.html>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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 56**

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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 60**

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 65**

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

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

**Answer: CE**

**NEW QUESTION 68**

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES\_ID and LOGIN\_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.)  
Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

- A. CREATE TABLE employees(employee\_id NUMBER,Login\_id NUMBER,Employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire\_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_ukUNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE employees(employee\_id NUMBER,login\_id NUMBER,employee\_name VARCHAR2(25),hire\_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee\_id, login\_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE employees(employee\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY, Login\_id NUMBER UNIQUE, Employee\_name VARCHAR2(25),Hire\_date DATE);
- D. CREATE TABLE employees(employee\_id NUMBER,Login\_id NUMBER,Employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire\_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_uk UNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id);CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_nn NOT NULL (employee\_id, login\_id));
- E. CREATE TABLE employees(employee\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_nn NOT NULL, Login\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login\_id\_nn NOT NULL,Employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire\_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_ukUNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id));

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 73**

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

- A. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS
- B. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS
- C. SELECT member\_id 'MEMBER ID', due\_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member\_id AS MEMBER\_ID, due\_date AS DUE\_DATE, \$2 AS LATE\_FEE FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, '01-JAN-2000')<=36;

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 77

Examine the following query:

SQL> SELECT prod\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales

ORDER BY amount\_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

What is the output of this query?

A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.

B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.

C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.

D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 80

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 81

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\_DATE DATE

SALES2 table NameNullType

----- SALES\_IDNUMBER STORE\_IDNUMBER

ITEMS\_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES\_DATE DATE

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 82

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

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

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

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 83**

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id) REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK\_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK\_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK\_ID column.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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 85**

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name, CASE
        WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
        FROM promotions
        WHERE promo_category='TV' )
        THEN 'HIGH'
        ELSE 'LOW'
        END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST\_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- C. It shows COST\_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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 92**

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

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)
STATE		VARCHAR2(3)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;
```

What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 94**

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL
```

```
ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

- A. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
- B. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
- C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
- D. Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqljgrant.html>

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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

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

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

- A. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager\_ID = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100) INTERSECT SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE - 180;
- B. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100) UNION ALL (SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE - 180) INTERSECT SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000);
- C. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = '100') UNION SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE - 180 INTERSECT SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000;
- D. (SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager\_ID = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100)) UNION SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE - 180;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 103**

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

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

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

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 107**

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 111**

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

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER (6)</b>
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
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
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 114**

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;

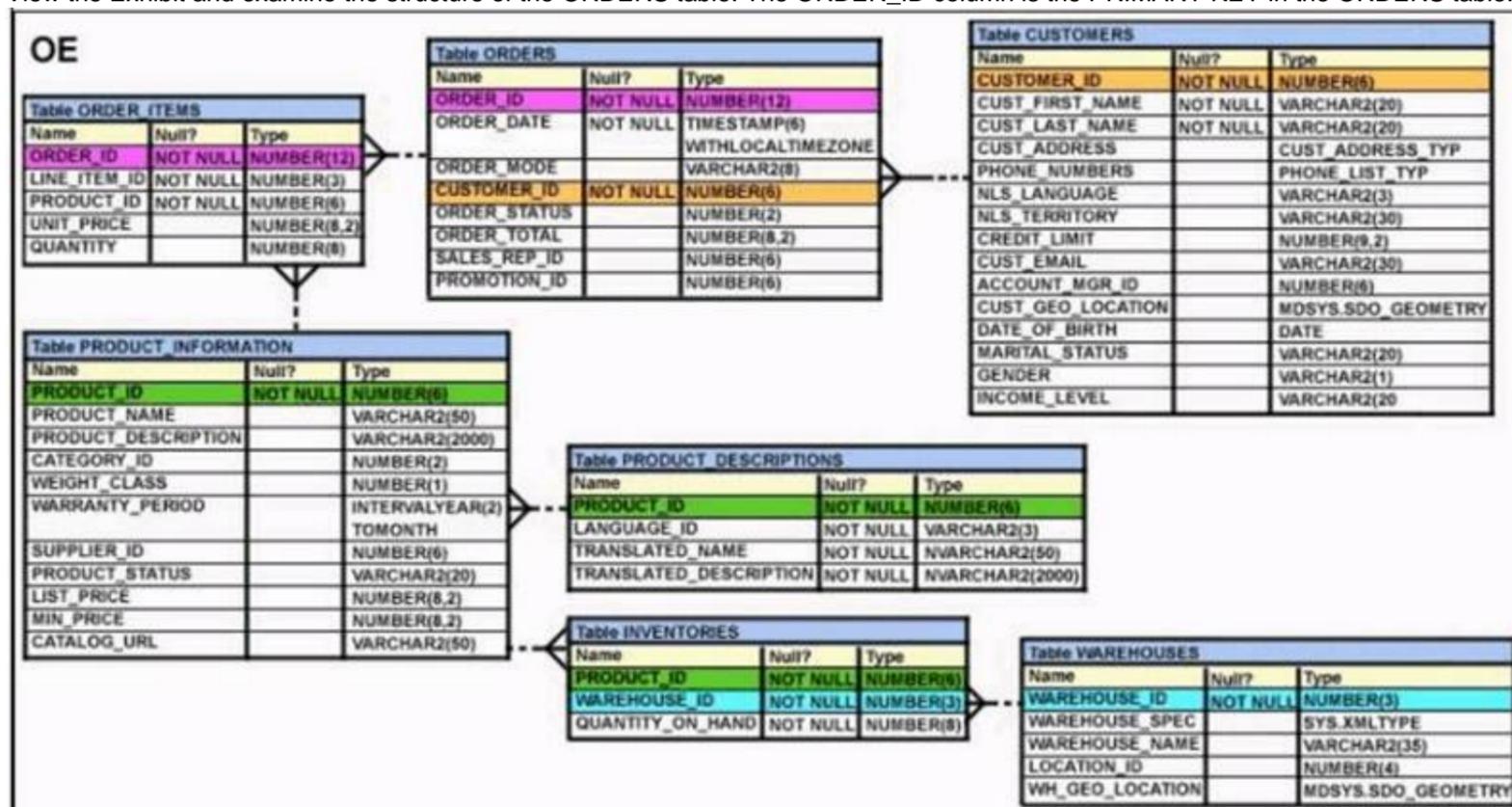
Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- 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 118**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER\_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id) AS
SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The NEW\_ODRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- B. The NEW\_ODRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- C. The NEW\_ODRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- D. The NEW\_ODRDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 122**

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 VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp (emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What 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 125**

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

**PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS**

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE	TASK_END_DATE
P01		KING	10-SEPT-07	12-SEPT-07
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEPT-07	14-SEPT-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEPT-07	18-SEPT-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEPT-07	20-SEPT-07

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\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (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 130**

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 133**

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\_idFROM order\_itemsGROUP BY order\_idHAVING SUM(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity))FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id);
- B. SELECT order\_idFROM order\_itemsWHERE(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)FROM order\_items) GROUP BY order\_id);
- C. SELECT order\_idFROM order\_itemsWHERE(unit\_price\*quantity) = MAX(unit\_price\*quantity)GROUP BY order\_id);
- D. SELECT order\_idFROM order\_itemsWHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price\*quantity)FROM order\_itemsGROUP BY order\_id)

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 138**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

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

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

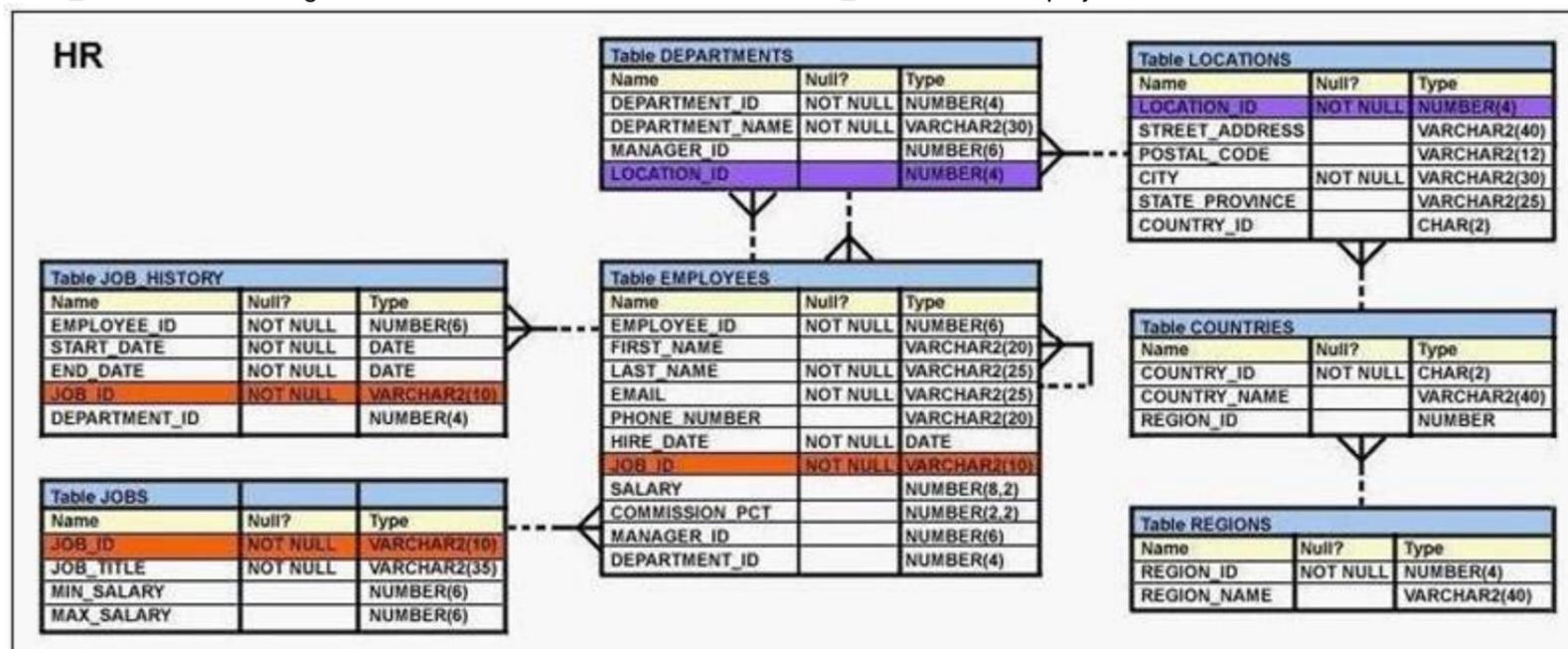
- A. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- B. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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.



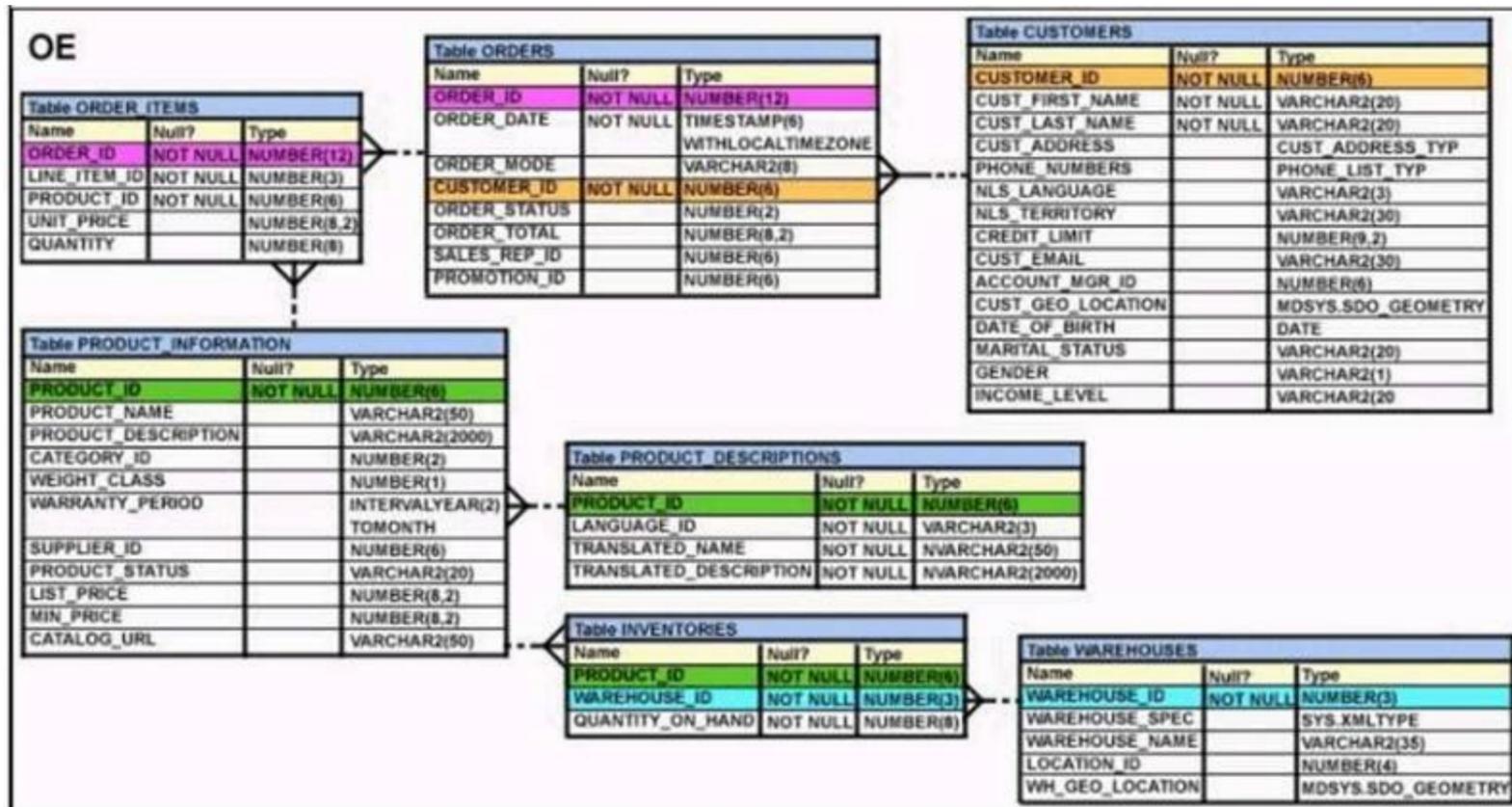
Which SQL statement would you execute?

- 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 144**

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 148**

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.

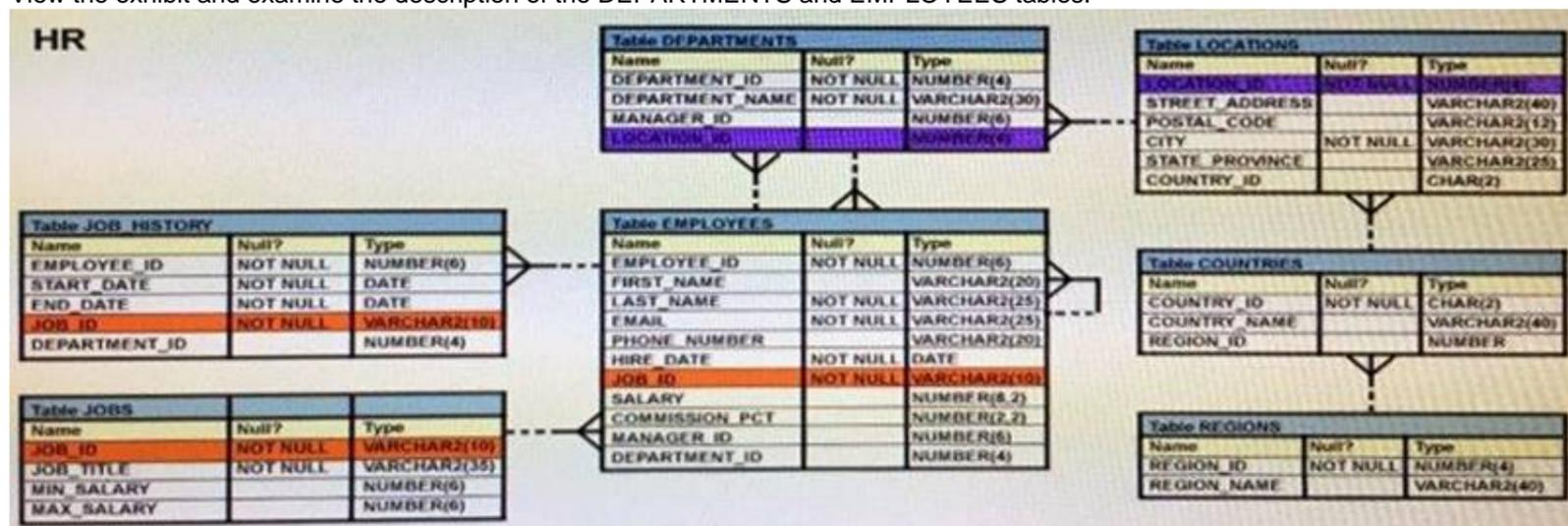
You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names. Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- 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 152**

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 155**

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 160**

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 164**

Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
- B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
- C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
- D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 169**

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLY\_ORDERS tables.

```
ORDERS_MASTER ORDER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
```

- 1
- 1000
- 2
- 2000
- 3
- 3000
- 4

```
MONTHLY_ORDERS ORDER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
```

- 2
- 2500
- 3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement: MERGE INTO orders\_master o USING monthly\_orders m ON (o.order\_id = m.order\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET o.order\_total = m.order\_total DELETE WHERE (m.order\_total IS NULL) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (m.order\_id, m.order\_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

- A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- B. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
- C. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 3.
- D. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1 and 2.

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

References:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 172**

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 174**

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

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 175**

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

- A. SELECT member\_id AS MEMBER\_ID, due\_date AS DUE\_DATE, \$2 AS LATE\_FEE FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- B. SELECT member\_id '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 176**

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 180**

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 184**

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 188**

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