Oracle

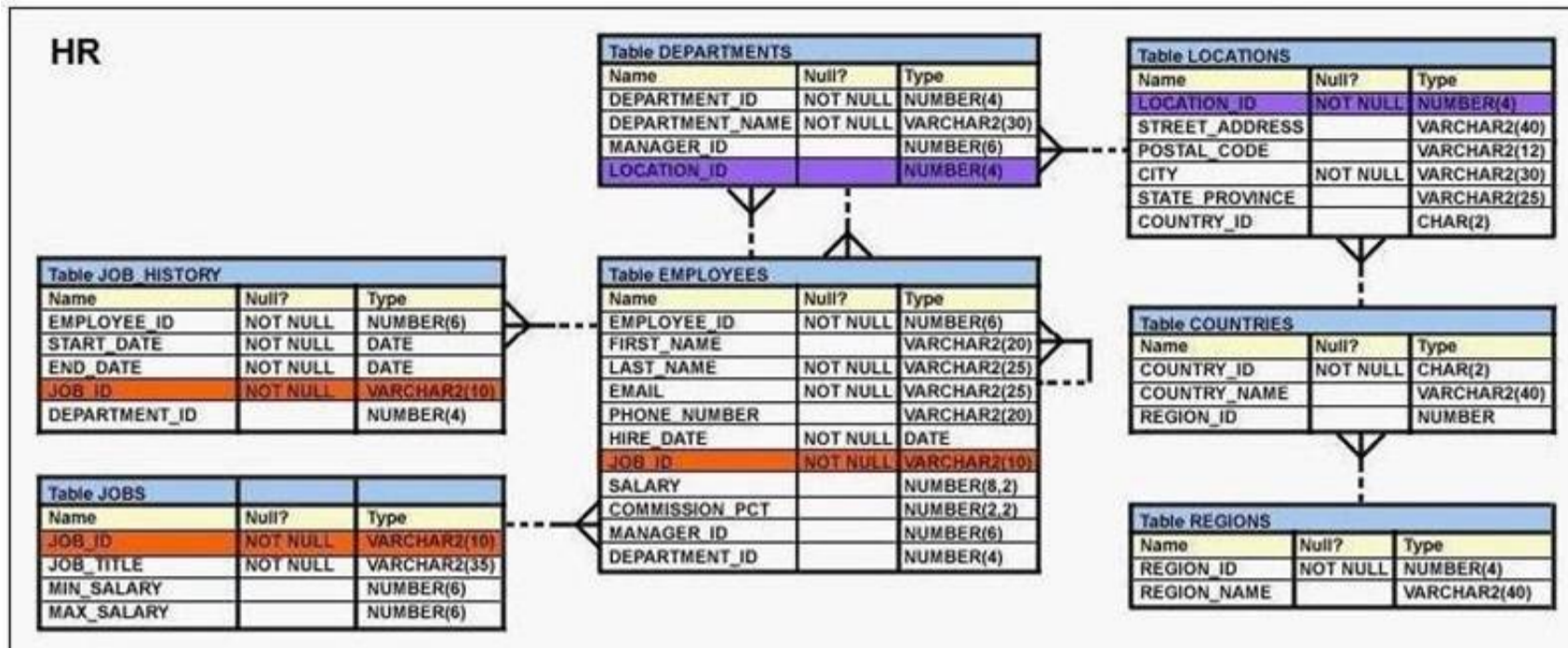## Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

A. Removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined.
B. Removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined.
C. Adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table.
D. Adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.
SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));
You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores
WHERE store_id=900;
The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated
Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

A. Disable the primary key in the STORES table.
B. Use CASCADE keyword with DELETE statement.
C. DELETE the rows with STORE_ID = 900 from the SALES table and then delete rows from STORES table.
D. Disable the FOREIGN KEY in SALES table and then delete the rows.
E. Create the foreign key in the SALES table on SALES_ID column with on DELETE CASCADE option.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 6
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true regarding the command?

A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
B. It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
D. It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
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 BETWEEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTARAINT 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 10
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 AND order_total < 20000 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. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN claus
C. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
D. They are evaluated by the first WHEN claus
E. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
F. The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 References:
http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm

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 15
View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the employees and departments tables.

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

EMPLOYEE_ID             NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME               NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE               NOT NULL    DATE
JOB_ID                  NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY                              NUMBER(10,2)
COMMISSION                          NUMBER(6,2)
MANAGER_ID                          NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID                       NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS
Name                    Null?       Type
------------------      --------    --------------------

DEPARTMENT_ID           NOT NULL    NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME         NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID                          NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID                         NUMBER(4)
```

You must update the employees table according to these requirements::
-Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).
-Set department_id for these employees to the department id corresponding to London (locationid 2100).
-Set the employees' salary in iocation_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
-Set the employees' commission In location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department. You issue this command:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
        SET department_id =
            (SELECT department_id
             FROM departments
             WHERE location_id = 2100),
          (salary, commission) =
            (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission)
             FROM employees, departments
             WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900,2700,2100))
        WHERE department_id IN
            (SELECT department_id
             FROM departments
             WHERE location_id = 2900
             OR location_id = 2700);
```

What is the result?

A. It executes successfully but does not produce the desired update.
B. It executes successfully and produces the desired update.
C. It generates an error because multiple columns cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
D. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in an update statement.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20
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 24
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 29
Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.
C. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.
D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)
1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR
ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

NEW QUESTION 37
Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the exhibit to examine its output:
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; CONSTRAINT_NAME
CON SEARCH_CONDITION R_CONSTRAINT_NAME DELETE_RULE
STATUS ORDER_DATE_NN C
"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN C
"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL ENABLED ORDER_MODE_LOV C
order _mode in ('direct', 'online') ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN C
order total >= 0 ENABLED ORDER PK
P ENABLED
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID R
CUSTOMERS ID SET NULL ENABLED
ORDERS SALES REP R
EMP EMP ID SET NULL ENABLED
Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 39
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
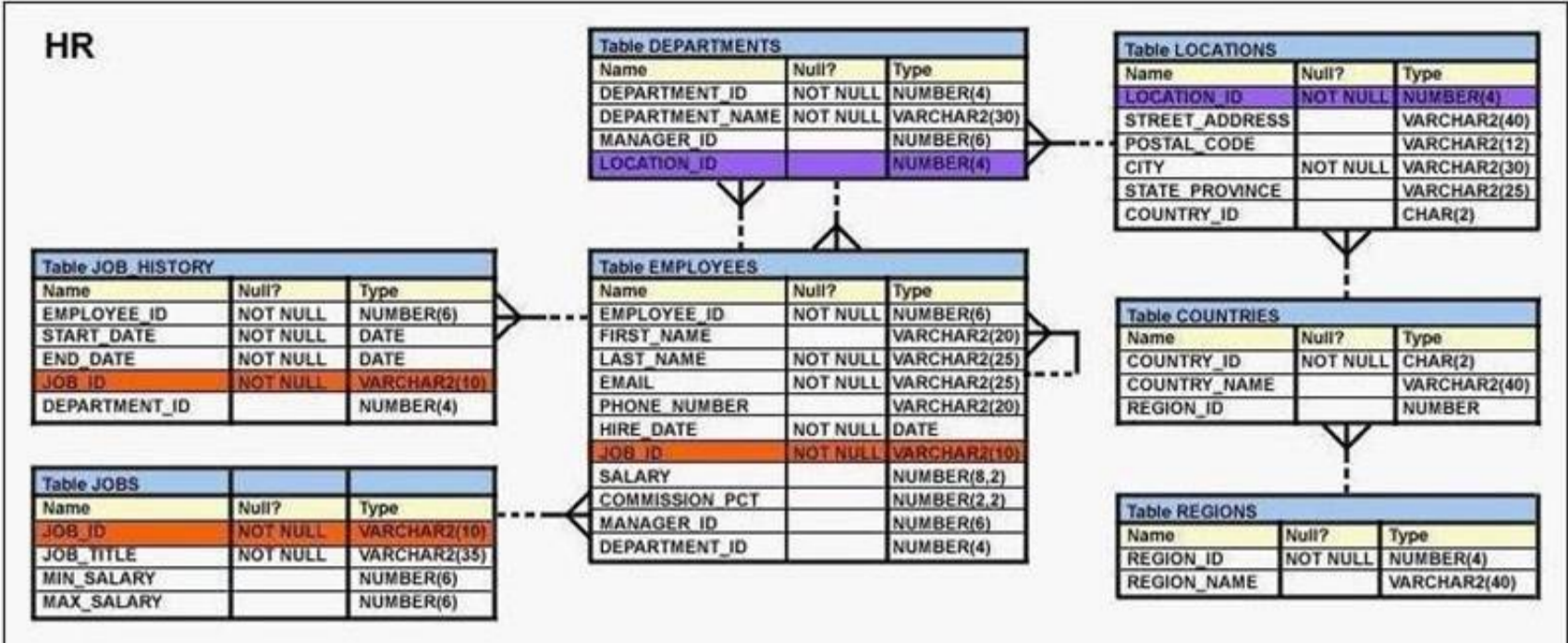
Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 43
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 47
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.

You want to calculate the total renumeration for each employee. Total renumeration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.
Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

A. SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct, salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
B. SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
C. SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
D. SELECT first_name, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.
SALES1 table NameNullType
-- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATEDATE
SALES2 table NameNullType
-- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER
ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATEDATE
Which set operator generates the required output?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

NEW QUESTION 55
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

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 56
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 59
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 63
Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
C. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
E. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
 References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

NEW QUESTION 67
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 70
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

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 75
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 79
View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMPLOYEES
NameNull?Type
---------------------- -------------- EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) HIRE_DATENOT
NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(10,2) COMMISSIONNUMBER(6,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENTS
NameNull?Type
---------------------- -------------
DEPARTMENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(30) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) LOCATION_IDNUMBER(4)
You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows: You issue the following command:
SQL> UPDATE employees SET department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM departments
WHERE location_id = 2100), (salary, commission) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments
WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2900 OR location_id = 2700; What is outcome?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82
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.
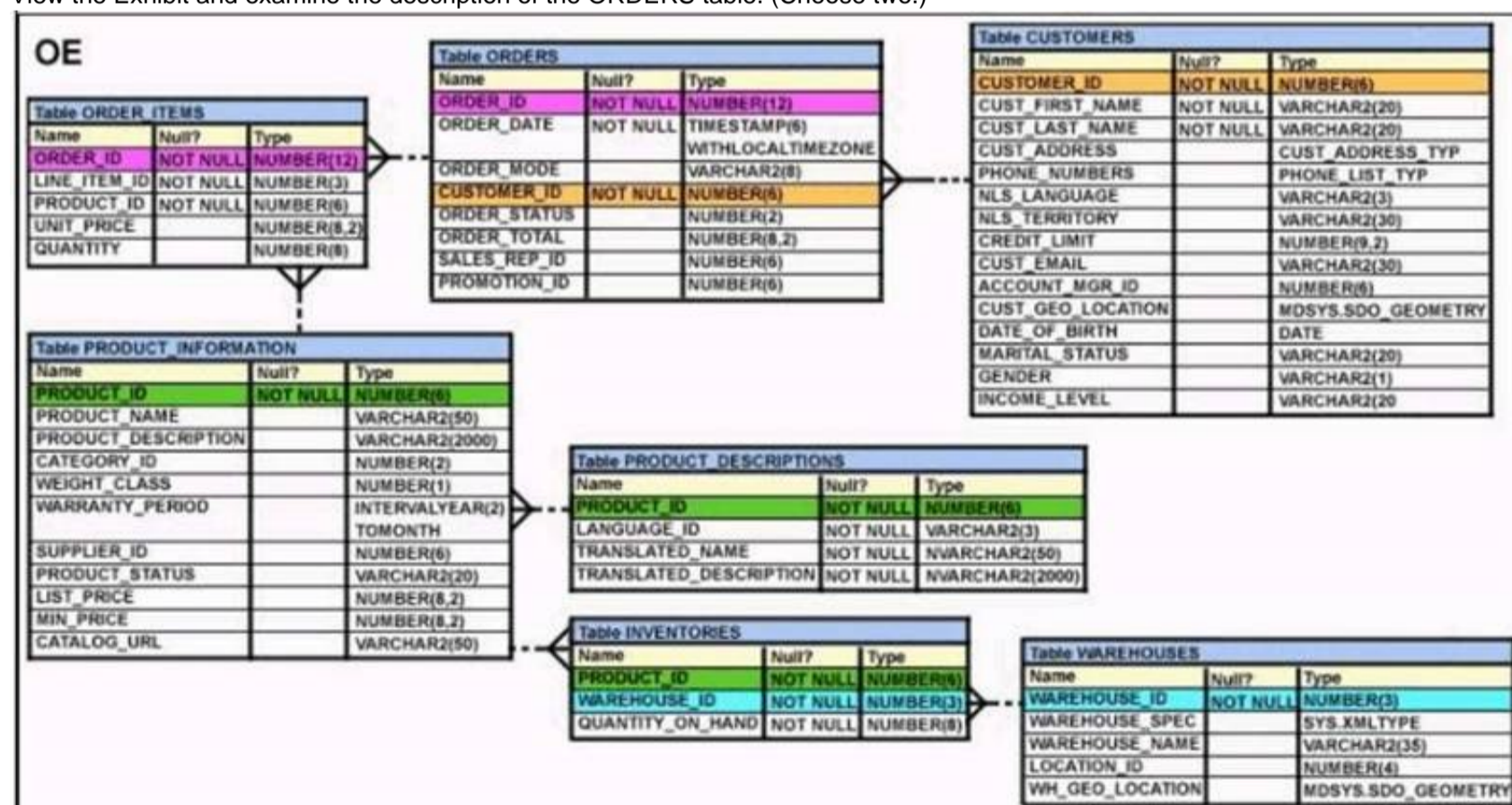
Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 87
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 90
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 92
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 94
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 95
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" fmmonth 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 100
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 102
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 105
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type
------------------ -------------- ------------------------------ MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
You execute the SQL statement:
SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ' , first_name, ' ' , last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;
What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 109
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 111
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 113
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