Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

NEW QUESTION 1
In which normal form is a table, if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
You issue this command which succeeds: SQL> DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true?

A. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
B. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
C. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
D. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
E. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 4
Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

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

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
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?

OE

Table ORDER_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WITHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TYP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20

Table PRODUCT_INFORMATION

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY

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 10
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 10
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

A. By default, the output is not sorted.
B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.
B. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
C. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
D. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 19
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.

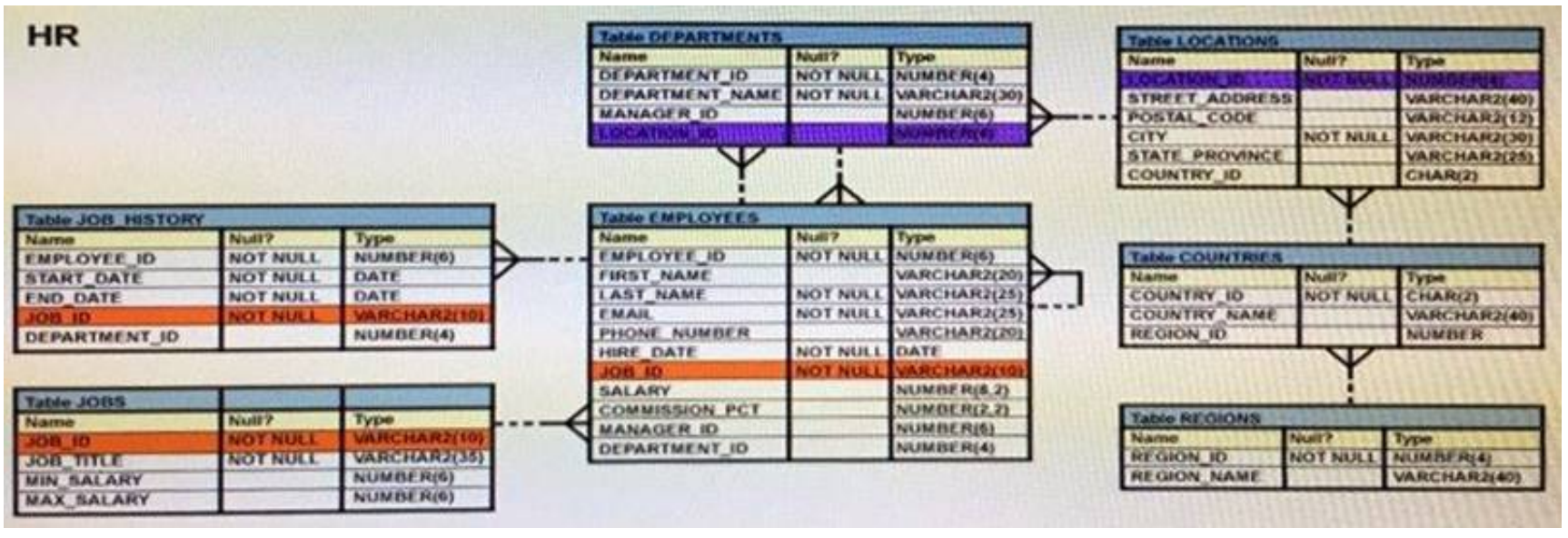
Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 23
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 24
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 29
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 34
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type
---------- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATEVARCHAR2 (3)
You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.
Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

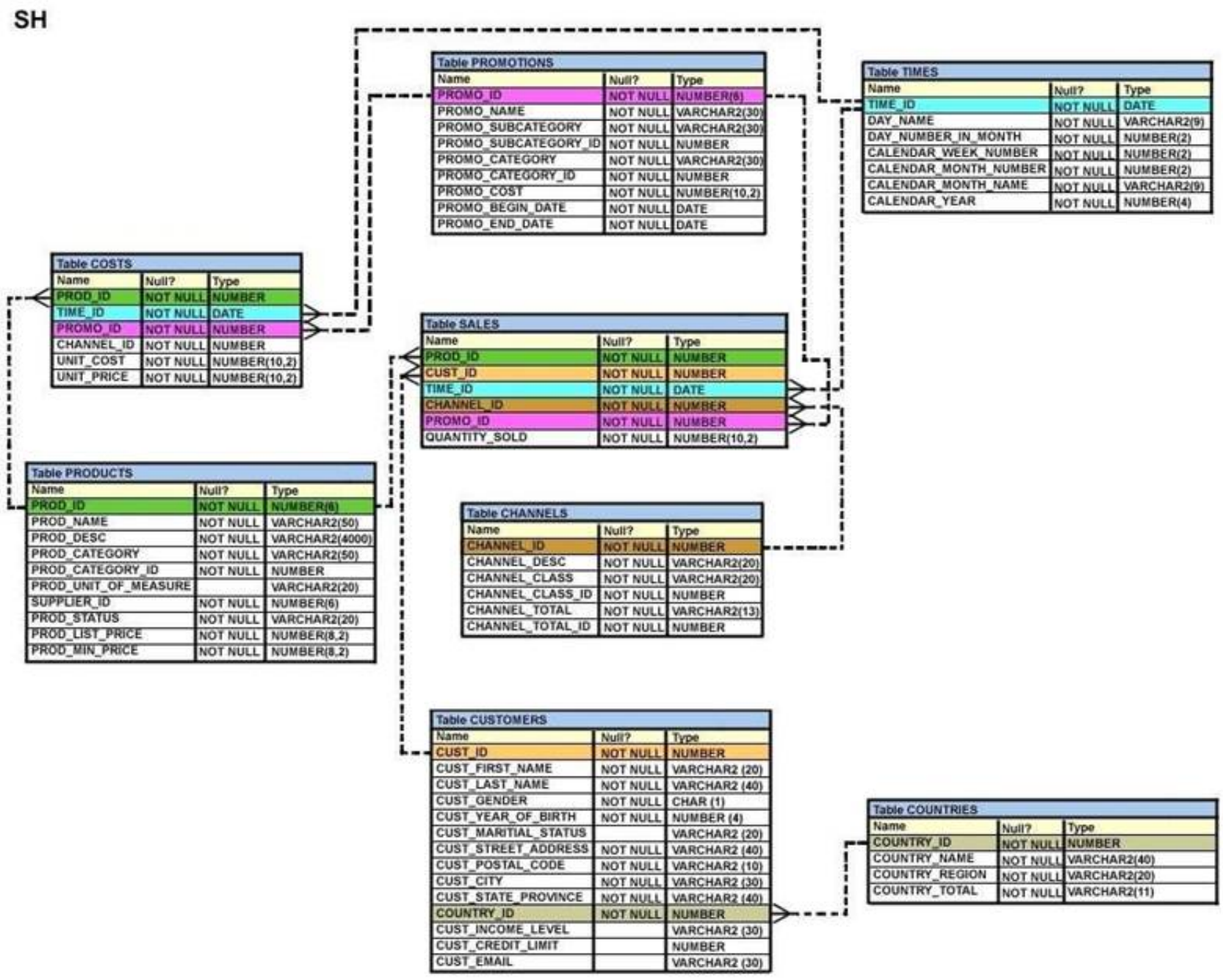
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
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 38
View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)



You issued this SQL statement:
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE, (SELECT CAHNNEL_ID
FROM CHANNELS
WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);
Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. The statement will fail because the sub-query in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
D. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42
Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php

NEW QUESTION 43
Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

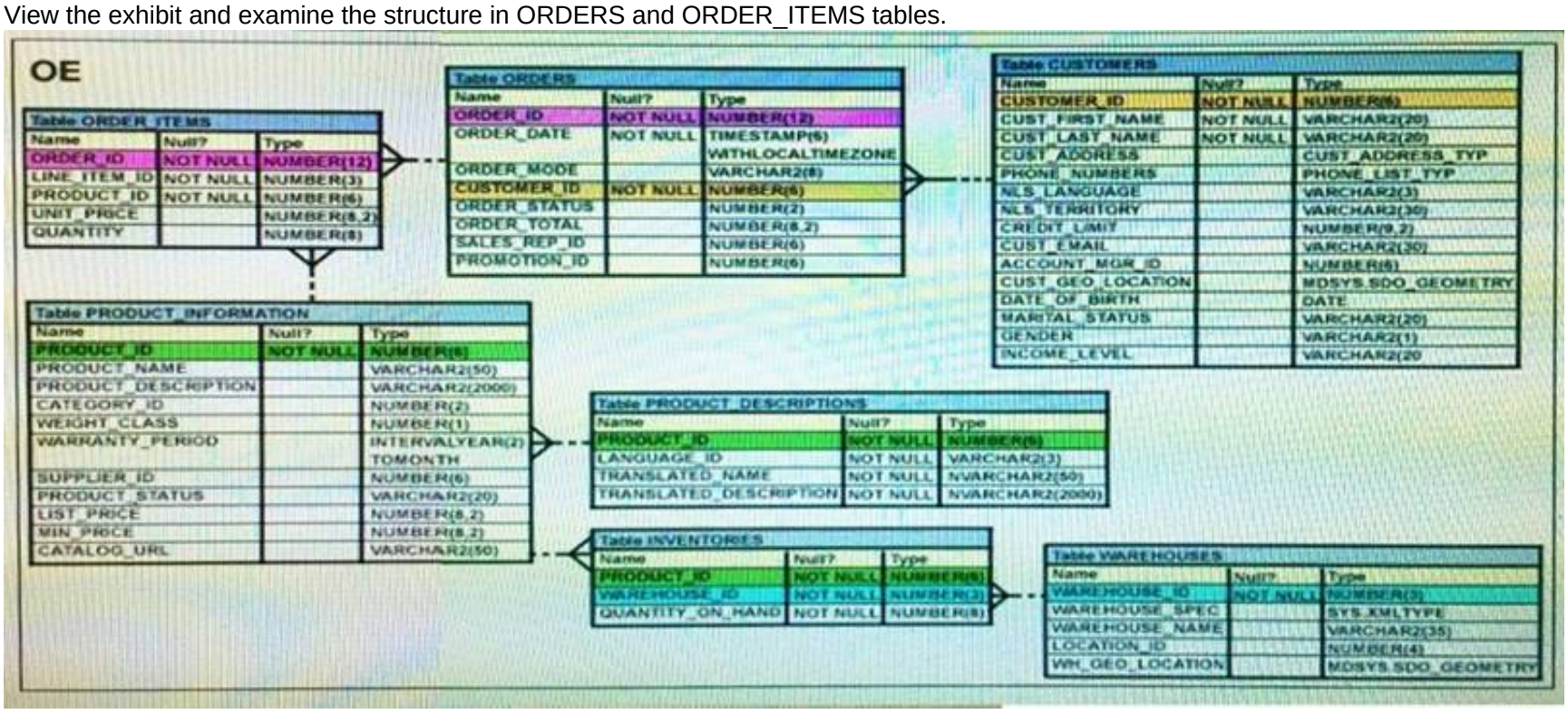
Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 44
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 45
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_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (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 iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)"NO OF ITEMS"FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)||"NO OF ITEMS"FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_dateWHITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50
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 53
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 56
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 57
You execute the following commands: SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'
SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id >&mgr_id;
For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60
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 61
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 66
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: CDF

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

NEW QUESTION 69
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 73
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 76
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

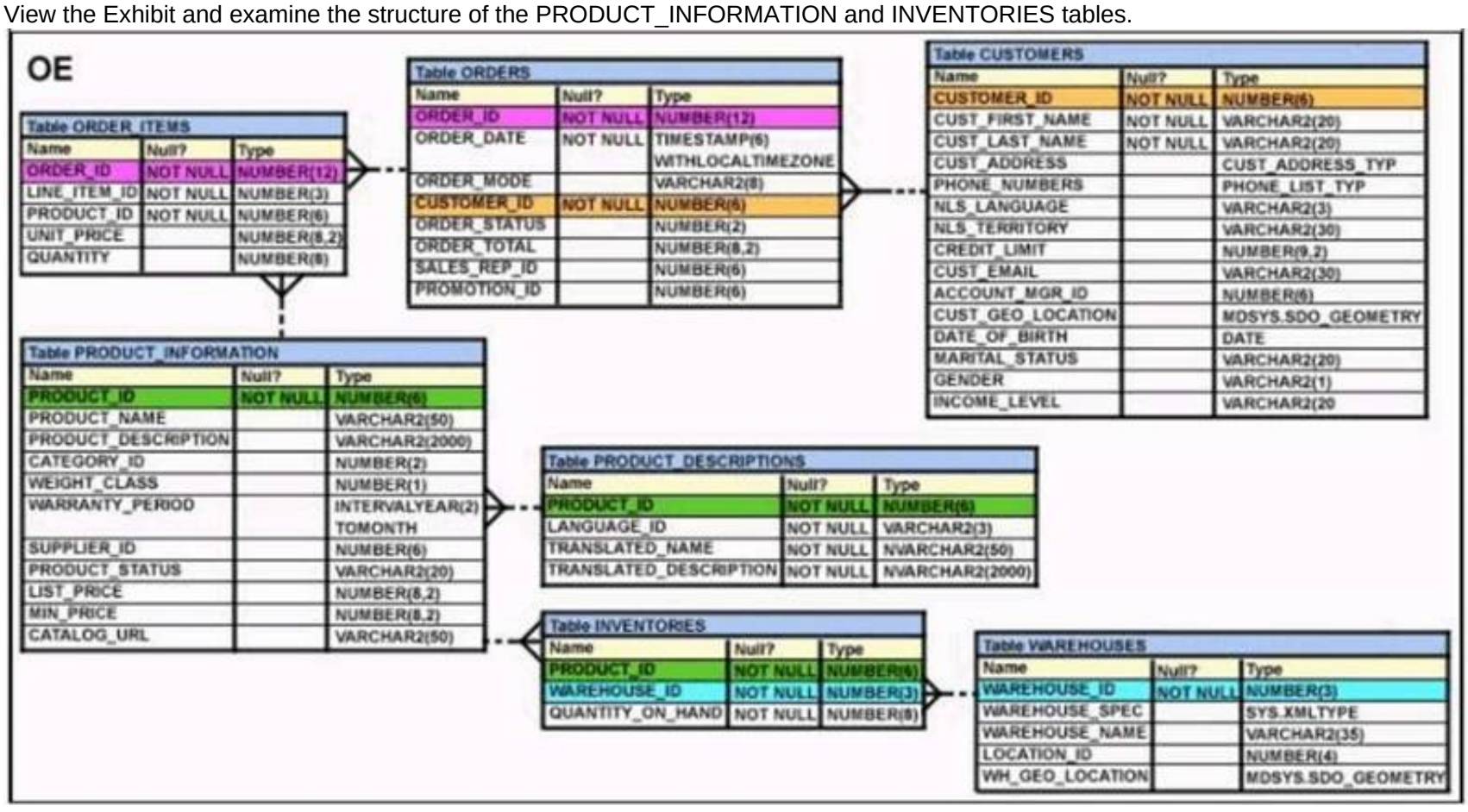
Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 77
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 78
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.
Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_idFROM product_information pi JOIN inventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
B. SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_idFROM product_informationNATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
C. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_idFROM product_information pi JOIN inventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
D. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_idFROM product_information pi JOINinventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 81
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 82
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 86
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 91
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 92
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_DATEDATE END_DATEDATE PROPERTY_PRICENUMBER
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 storesWHERETO_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 93
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 94
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 98
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

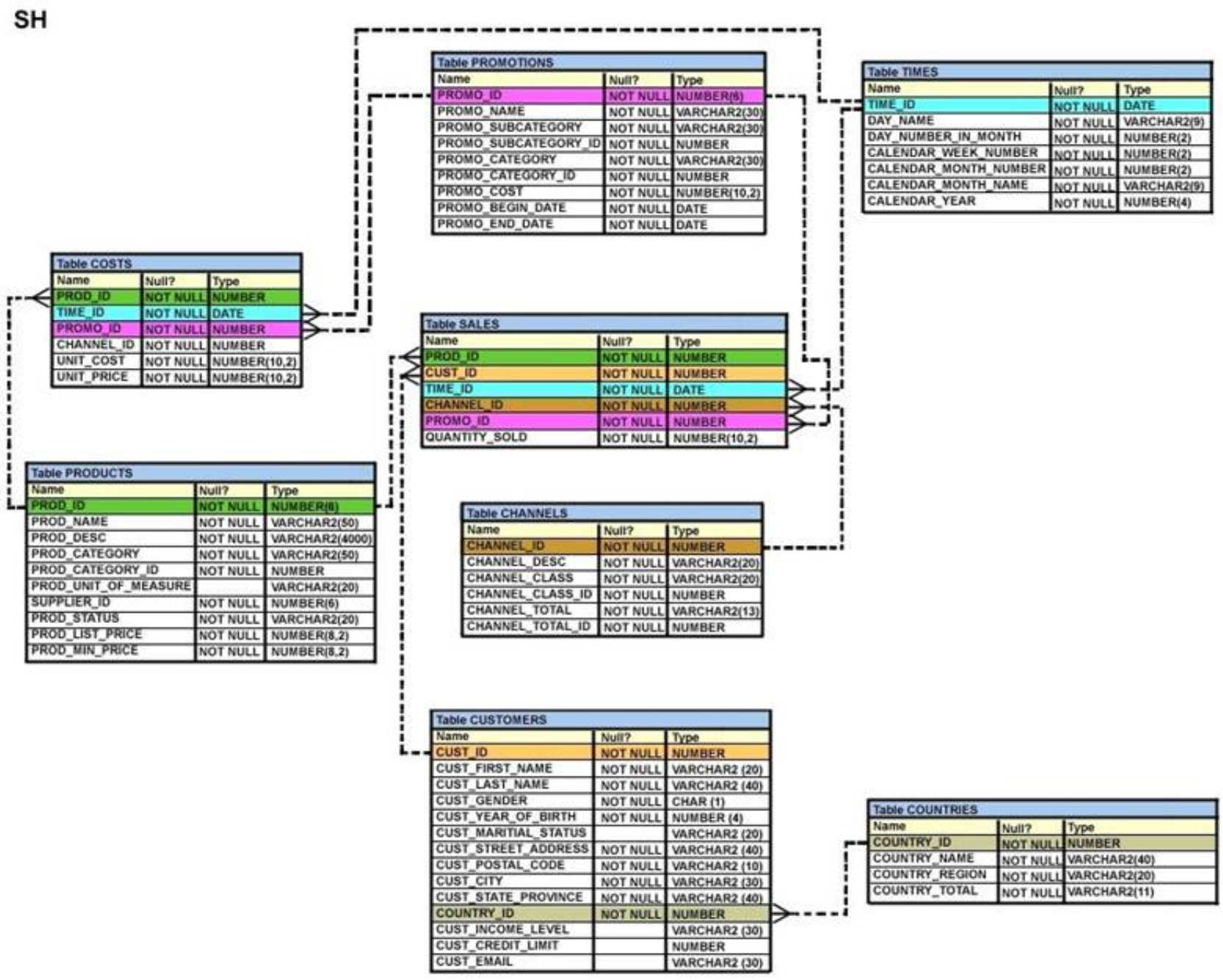
NEW QUESTION 100
Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.
SALES1 table NameNullType
---------- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER 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 101
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES tables, which references the PRODUCTS table.
Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE 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 regarding the above command?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 106
You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: (Choose all that apply.) SQL > DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 108
Evaluate the following query:
SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND (156.00, -1),-1) FROM DUAL;

What would be the outcome?

A. 150
B. 200
C. 160
D. 16
E. 100

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION 113
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, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)INETRSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;
B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)UNION ALL(SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000);
C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100')UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000;
D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALLSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 118
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS
Name Null? Type
ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE 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 ordersMODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
B. ALTER TABLE ordersADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
C. ALTER TABLE ordersMODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
D. ALTER TABLE ordersADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 120
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 121

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 125
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 127
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:

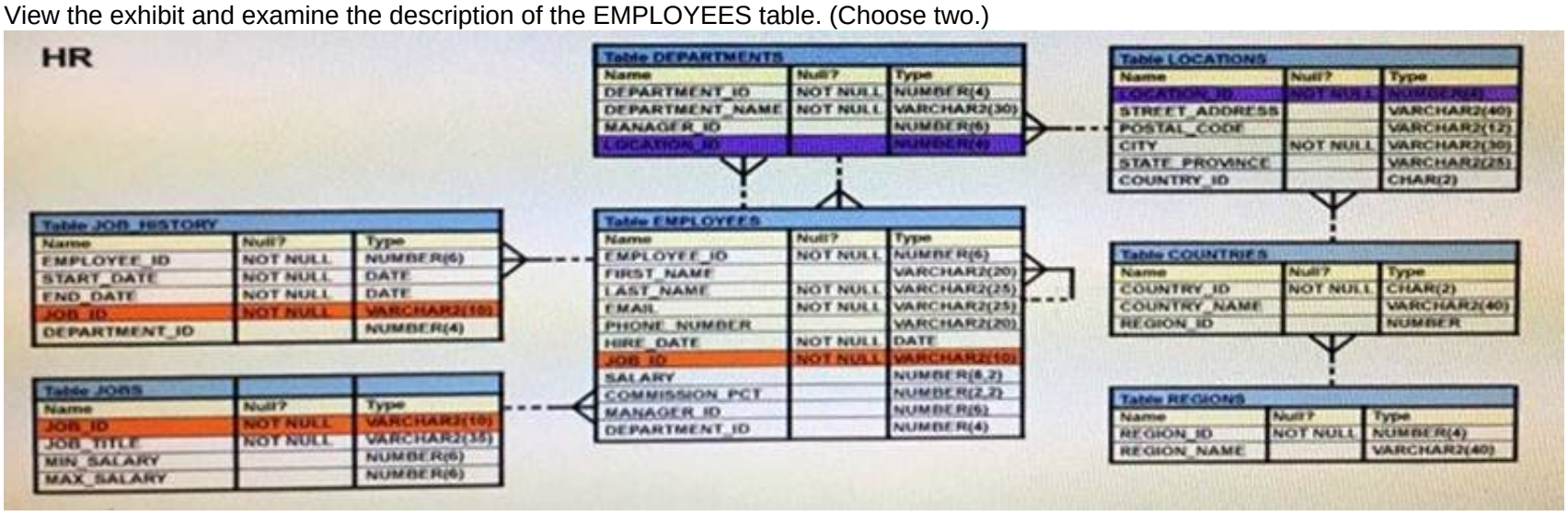
```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
     FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
               FROM sales
               GROUP BY prod_id) I RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
     ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

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 132
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 136
Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR 2 (15),
salary NUMBER (8, 2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp (emp_no)); ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE; ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138
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_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 139
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.
Which SQL statement must you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144
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 147
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150
Which statement is true regarding the default behaviour of the ORDER by clause?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155
Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

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

A. Subquery
B. Self-join
C. Full outer-join with self-join
D. Left outer-join with self-join
E. Right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 159
See 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

Using the PROMOTIONS table,
you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range $0-2000 and $2000-5000 in category A.
You issue the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
               WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                    THEN promo_cost
               ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
          AVG(CASE
               WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                    THEN promo_cost
               ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
     FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause.
B. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions.
D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value.

Answer: B

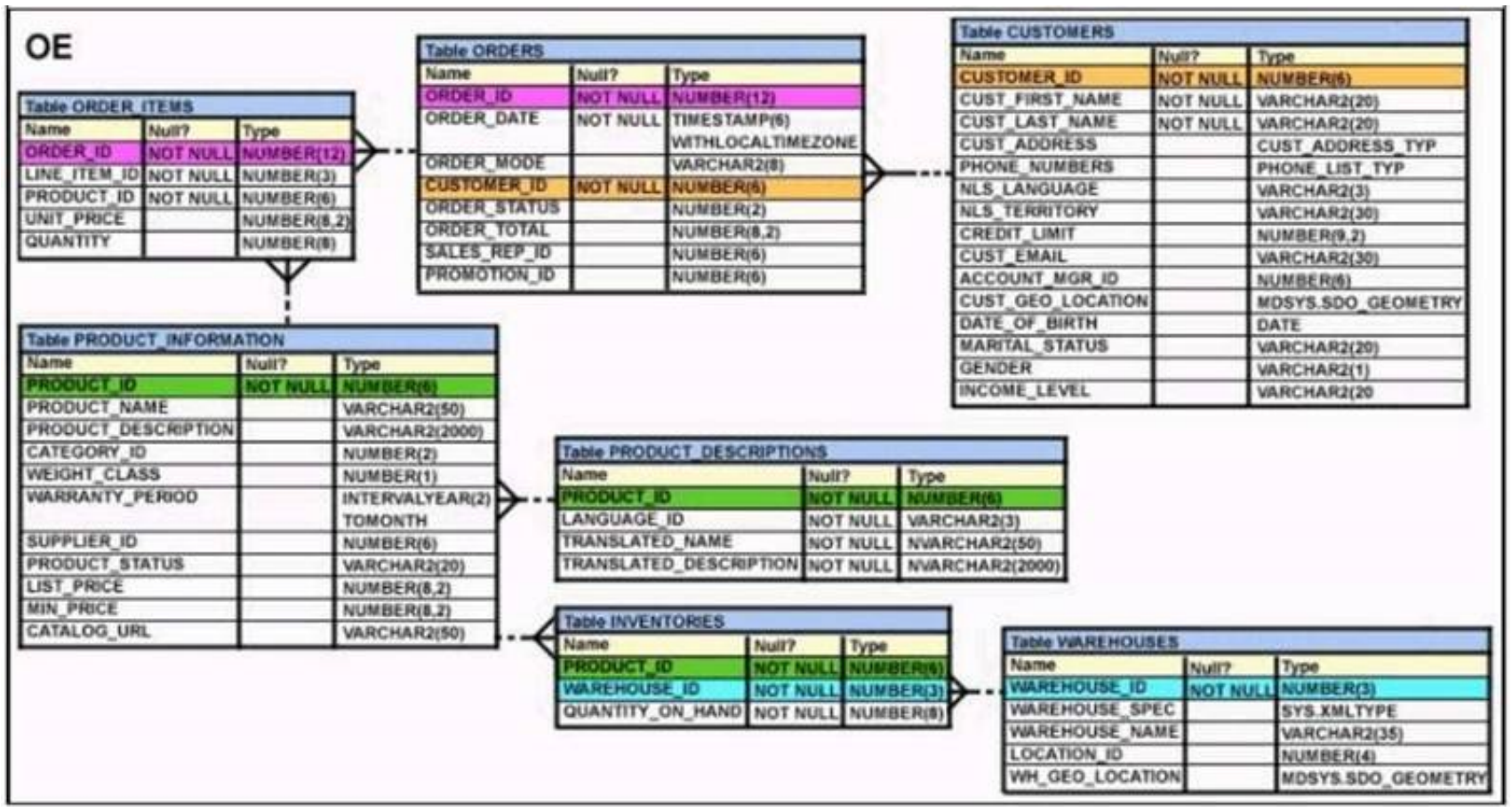
Explanation:
CASE Expression
Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1 [WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn ELSE else_expr]
END

NEW QUESTION 162
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163
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 166
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), HODVARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS (COURSE_IDNUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT_IDVARCHAR2(50));
You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
Which SQL statement must you use?

A. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=
B. department_id);
C. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=
D. department_id);
E. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=
F. department_id);
G. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=
H. department_id);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170
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 172
You issued this command:
CHOOSE THREE
SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

A. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
B. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
C. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
D. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
E. The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
F. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 174
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the employees table.

EMPLOYEES

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

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

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

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 179
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. (Choose the best answer.)

OE

Table ORDER_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WITHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TYP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20

Table PRODUCT_INFORMATION

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY

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 183
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 186
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 190
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