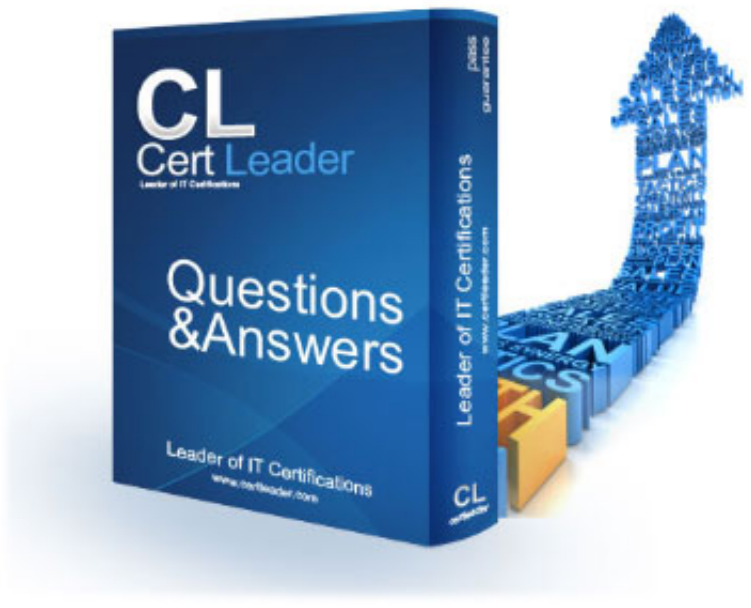
# 1Z0-071 Dumps

# Oracle Database 12c SQL

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



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

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**
You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed. (Choose the best answer.)
The user must be prompted only once for the table name. Which statement achieves those objectives?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**
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 4**
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 5**
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'.

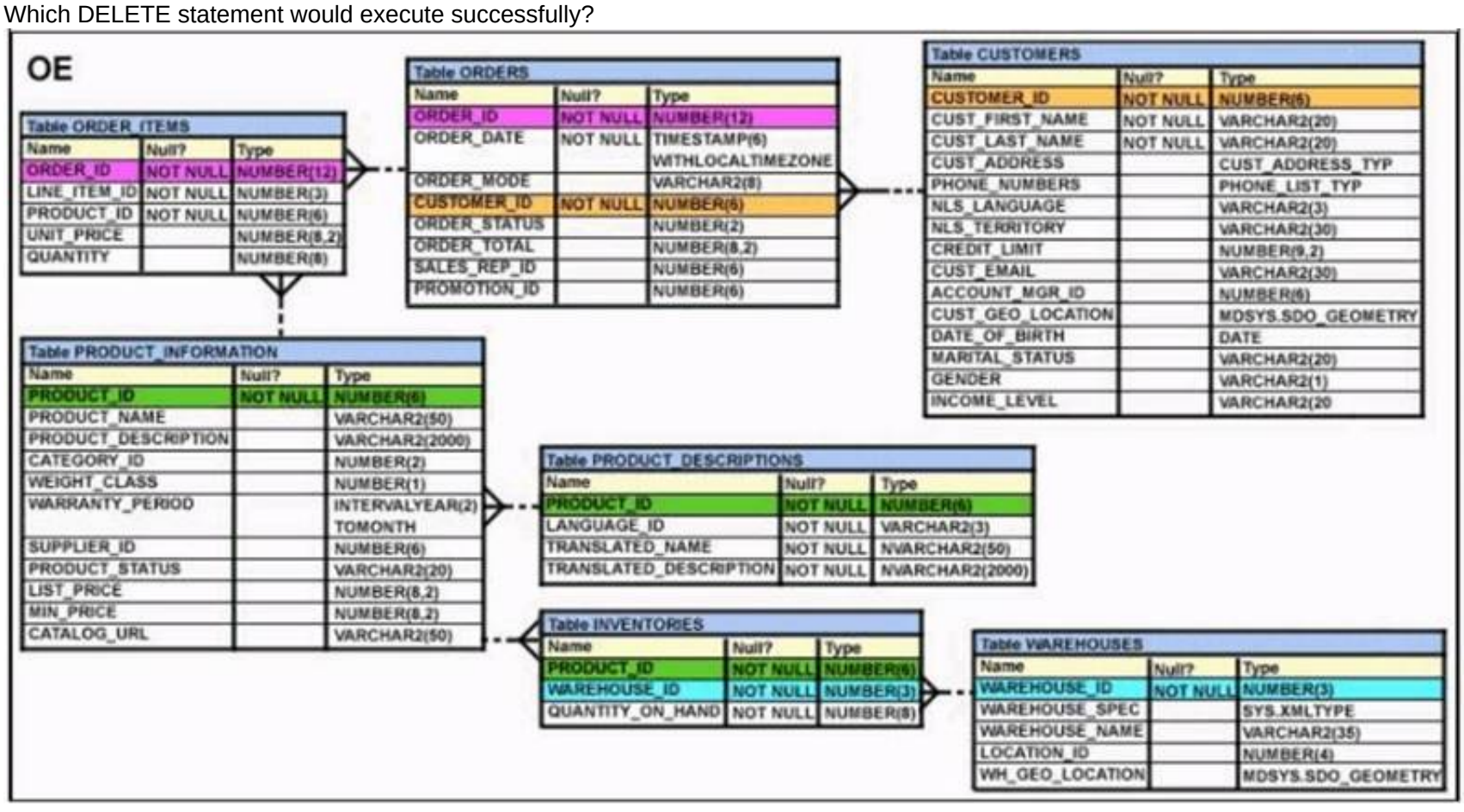
**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 6**
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 7**
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 8**
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 9**
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.) SALESID: Number
STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified
PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified Which statement would create the table?

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

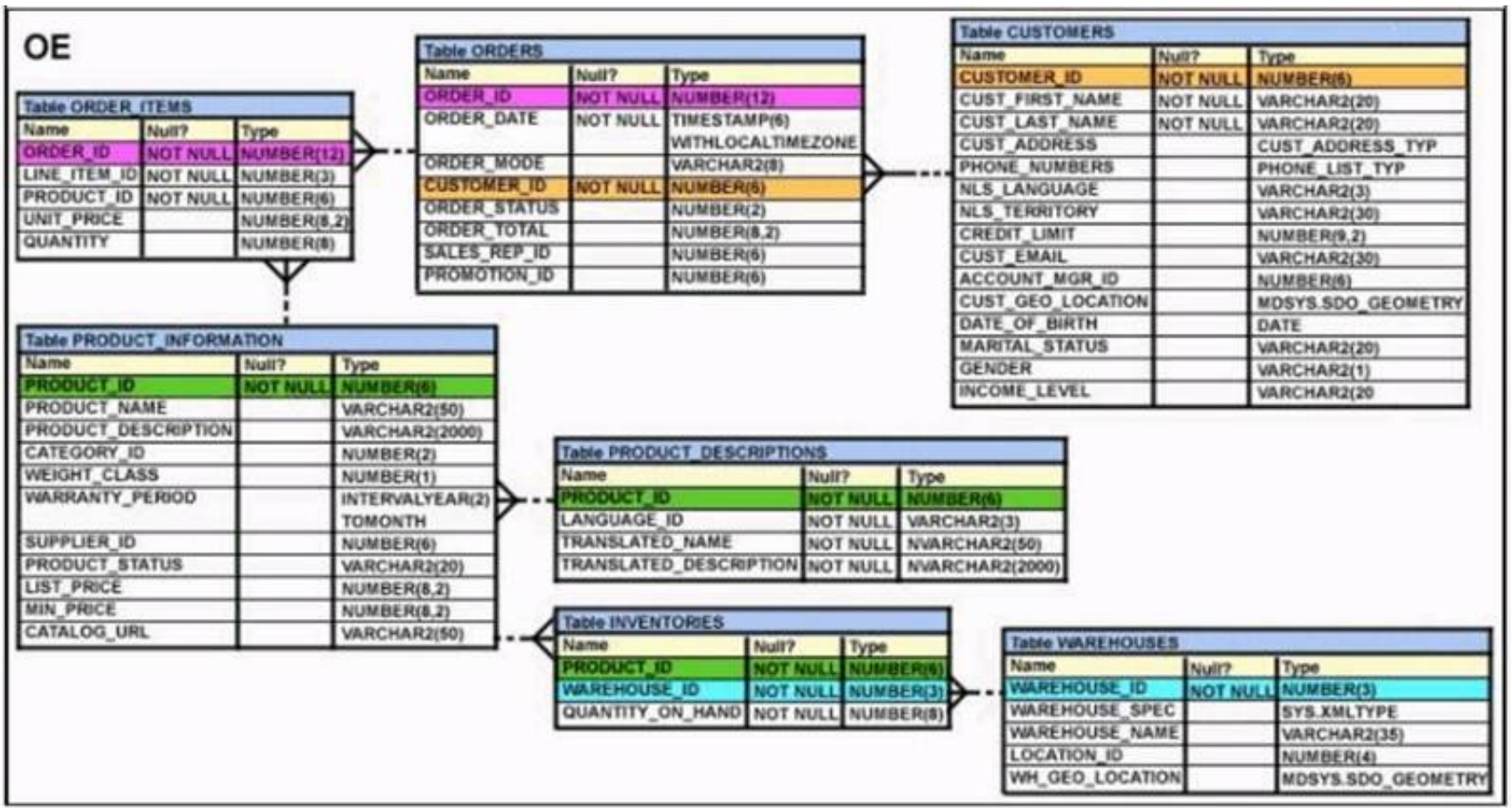
**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 10**
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 10**
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.




Which UPDATE statement is valid?

A. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',order_total IS NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
B. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;
C. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = '12-mar-2007',order_total = NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
D. UPDATE ordersSET order_date = TO_DATE('12-mar-2007','dd-mon-yyyy'),SET order_total = TO_NUMBER (NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 12**
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 14**
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 19**

Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 24**
Which statement is true about transactions?

A. A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.
B. Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.
C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.
D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038

**NEW QUESTION 27**
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

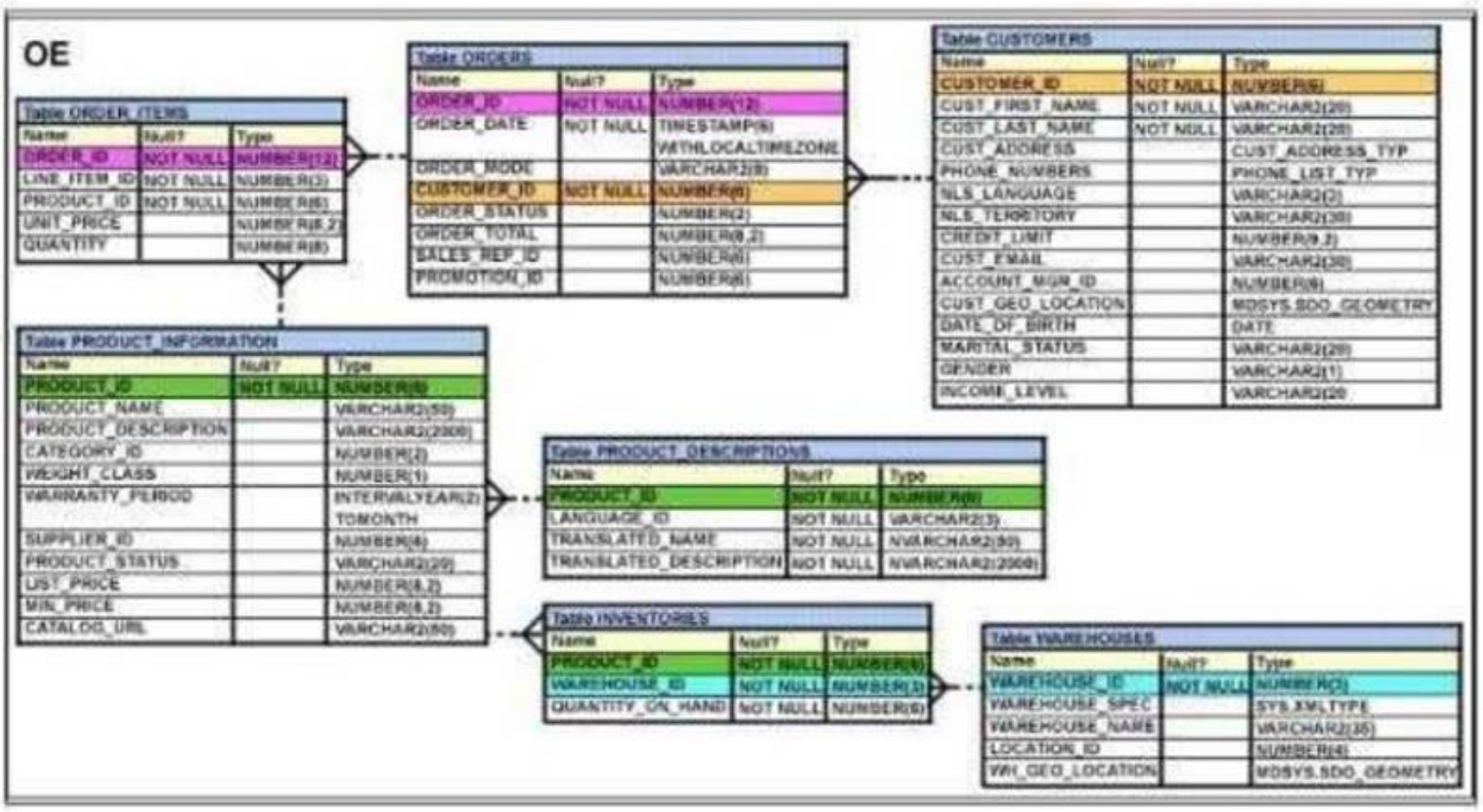
**NEW QUESTION 28**
Examine the business rule:
Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.
You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
Which two statements are true in this scenario?

A. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.
D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**
References:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html

**NEW QUESTION 32**
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PORDUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)

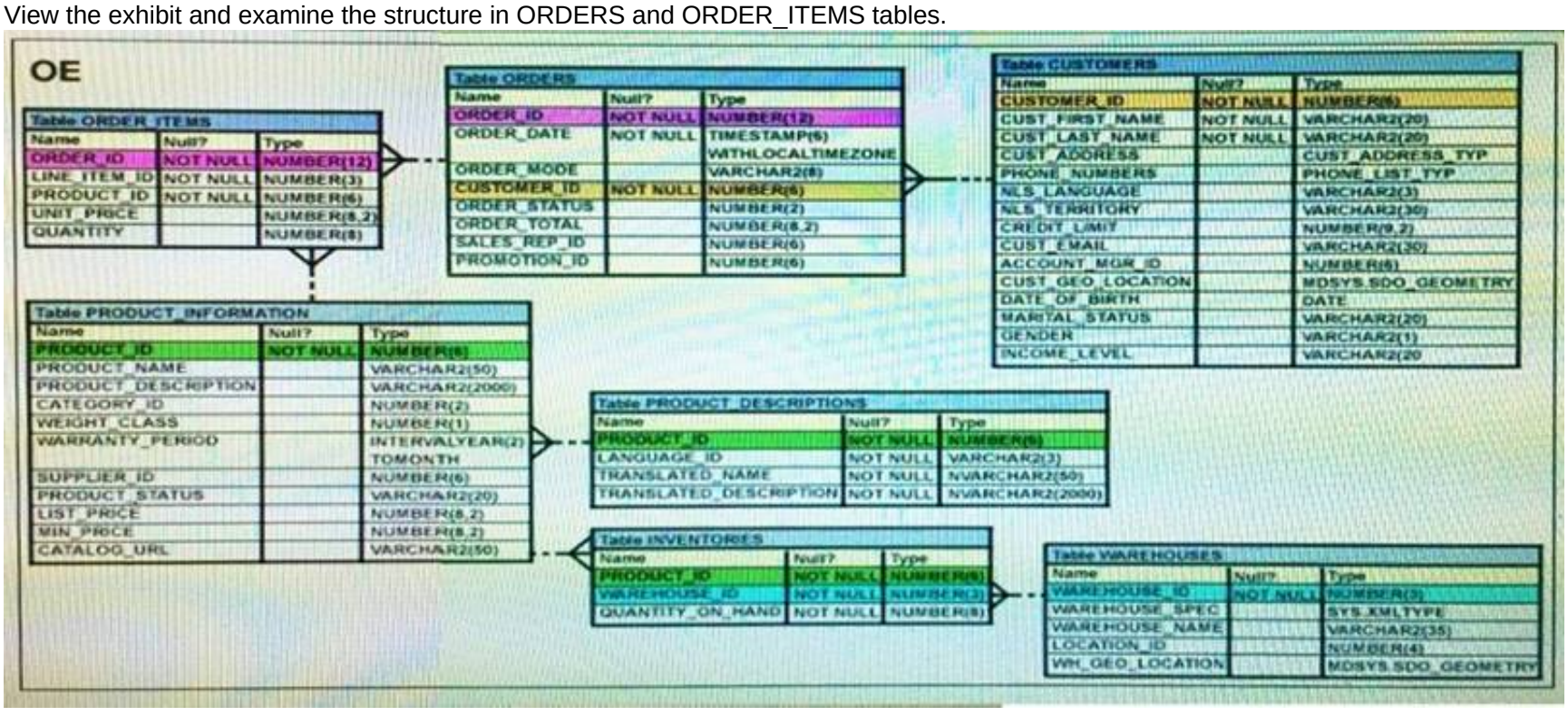



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key. You create an index using this command: SQL > CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx
ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));
No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index?

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 33**
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 36**
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 41**
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 46**
You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens
(citizen_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY, last_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL, first_name VARCHAR2 (50),
address VARCHAR2 (100),
city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT ‘SEATTLE’ NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first_name<>last_name) ); What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.

B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
D. It succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN_ID.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 50**
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 52**
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 54**
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 56**
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**

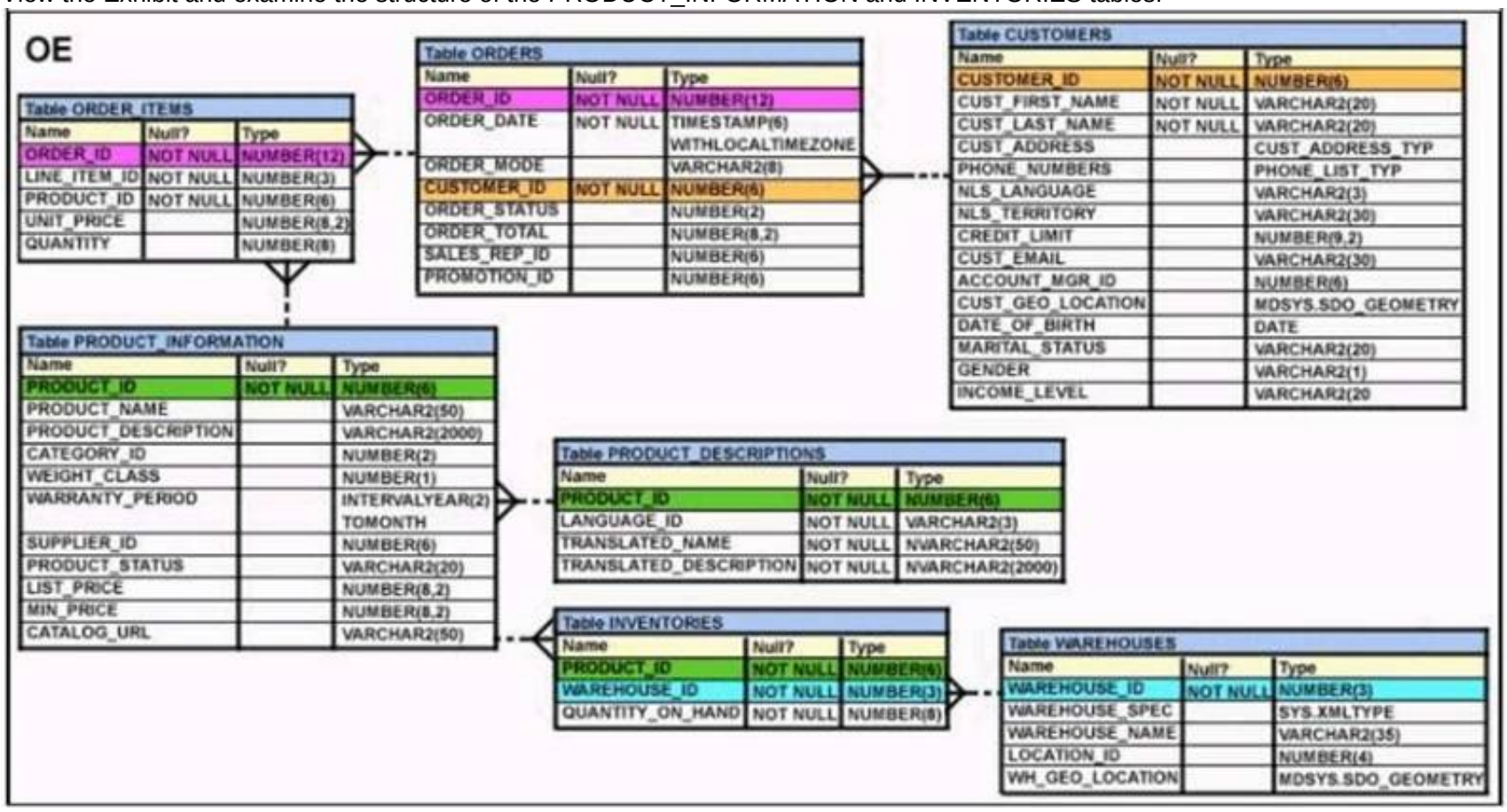
| ORDER_ID | PRODUCT_ID | QTY | UNIT_PRICE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 1 | 10 | 100 |
| 22 | 2 | 15 | 120 |
| 33 | 3 | 10 | 50 |
| 44 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| 66 | 2 | 20 | 125 |

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 61**
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 64**
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 66**
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 71**

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 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

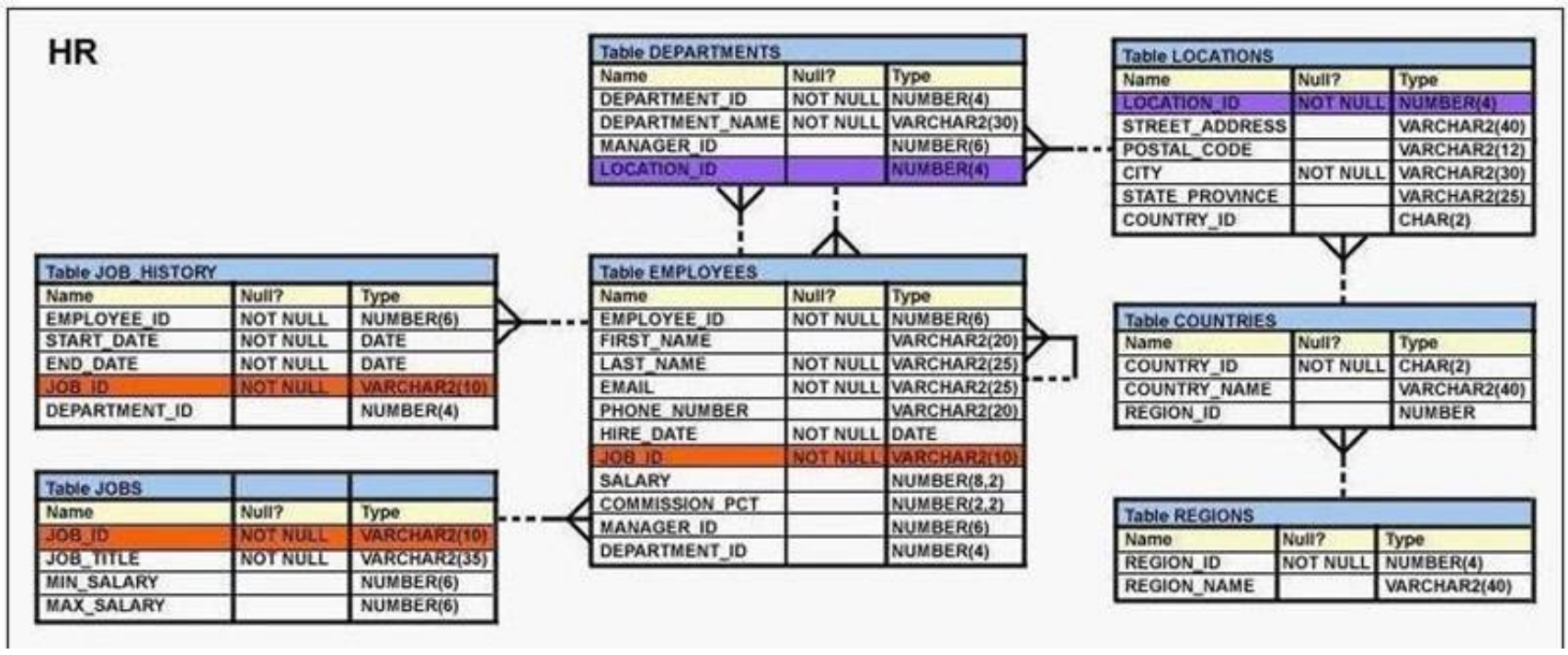
**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 77**
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table. NameNull?Type
---------- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATENOT NULL VARCHAR2 (3)
Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 81**
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 86**
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 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/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

**NEW QUESTION 90**
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 95**
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 98**
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 99**
Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1

B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions
C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 102**
The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command: DROP TABLE products PURGE;
Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

A. It recovers only the table structure.
B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm

**NEW QUESTION 105**
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 107**
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 108**
Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

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

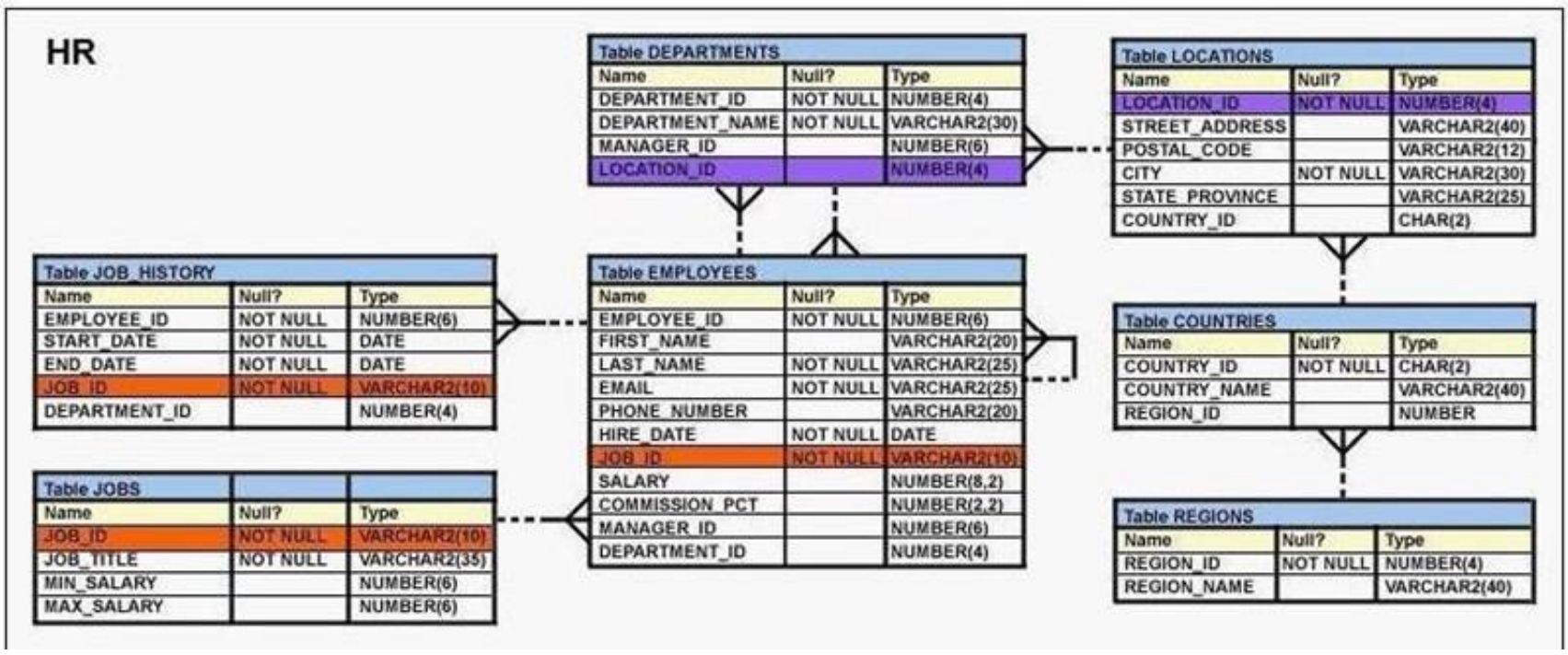
**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 112**
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 114**
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 eON 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.managerjd=100;
C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON 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 eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.managerjd=100;

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 118**
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

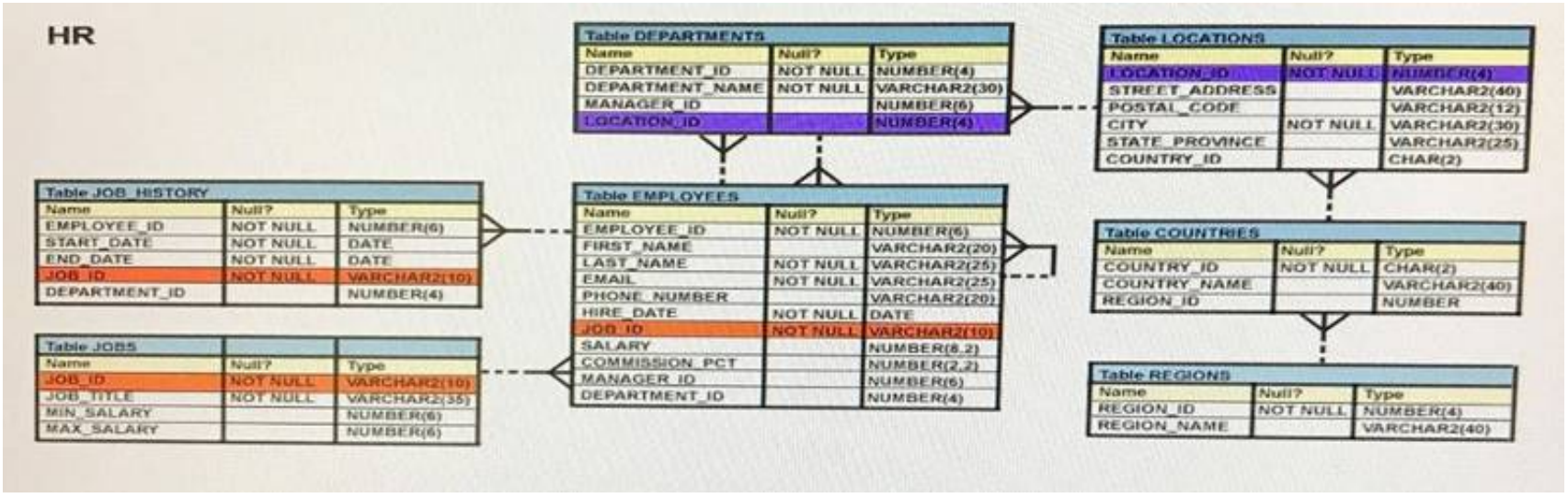
| CONSTRAINT_NAME | CON | SEARCH_CONDITION | R_CONSTRAINT_NAME | DELETE_RULE | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORDER_DATE_NN | C | "ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL | | | ENABLED |
| ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID NN | C | "CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL | | | ENABLED |
| ORDER_MODE_LOV | C | order _mode in ('direct', 'online') | | | 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 |

SELECT constraints_name, constraints_type, search_condition, r_constraints_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS';
Which two statements are true about the output?

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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 119**
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.




Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id FROM employees
WHERE department_id=90 UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=10;
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 122**
Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

A. A role can be granted to itself.
B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autoId28

**NEW QUESTION 126**
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 130**
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 133**
Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000 or cust_credit_limit = 3000
Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

A. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.
B. There would be no change in performance.
C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
D. Performance would improve in query 2.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
References:
http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/

**NEW QUESTION 136**
.....

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