



# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

### NEW QUESTION 1

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

```
CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER (8,2),
```

```
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no)); ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE; ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_PK?

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 2

You 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 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**

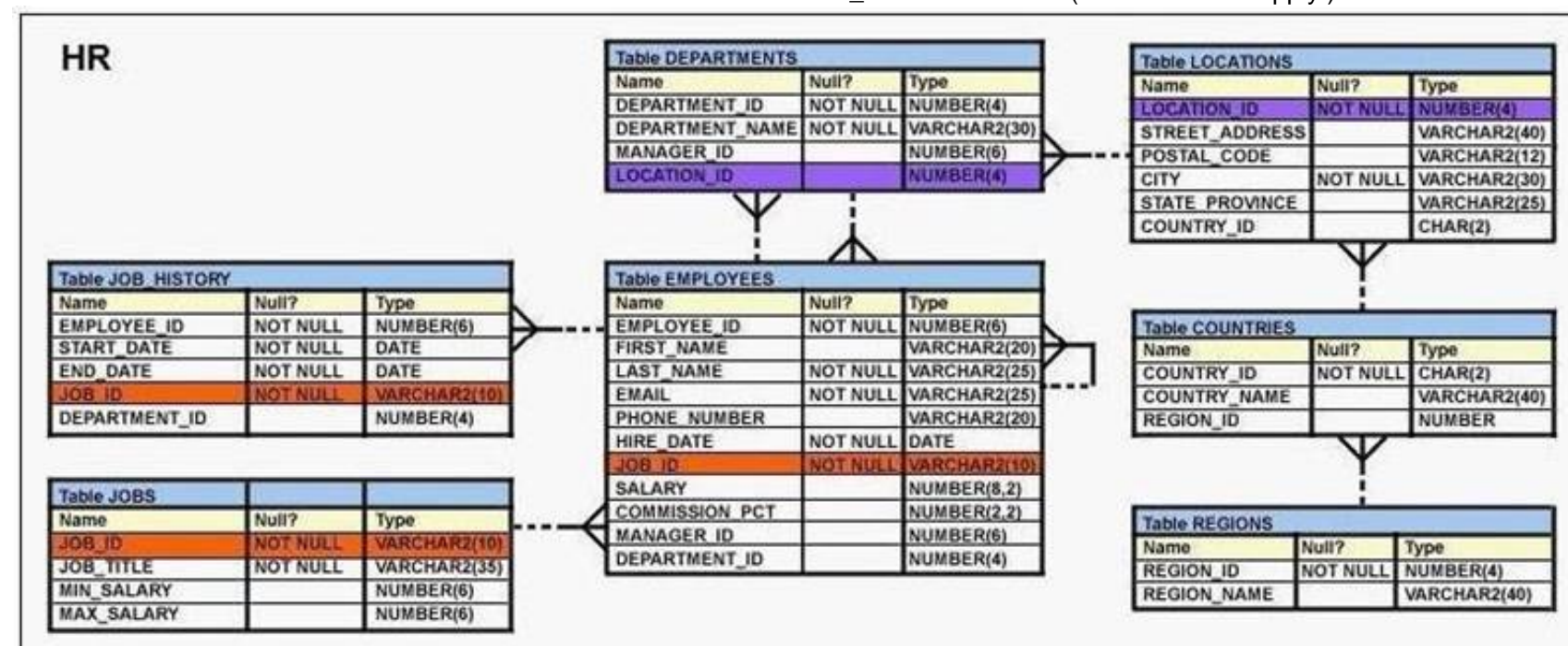
### Explanation:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

### NEW QUESTION 4

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



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

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'
```

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

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

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

Answer: AD

### NEW QUESTION 5

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.

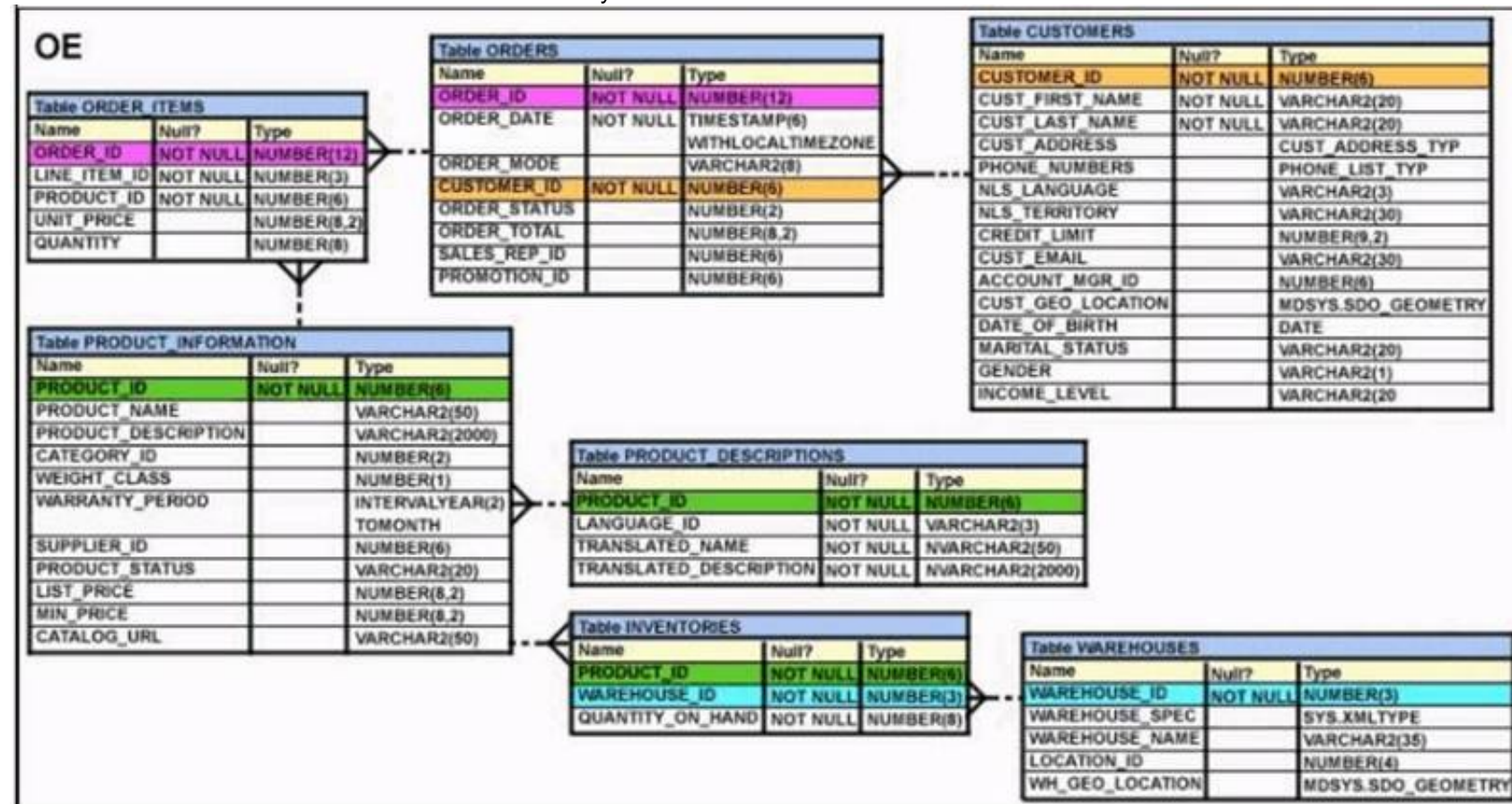
Answer: BD

### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST\_NAME

-----  
 Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC". Which query gives the required output?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)LIKE INITCAP ('MC%');
- B. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) ='Mc';
- C. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1))LIKE 'Mc%';
- D. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) =INITCAP 'MC%';

Answer: C



### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

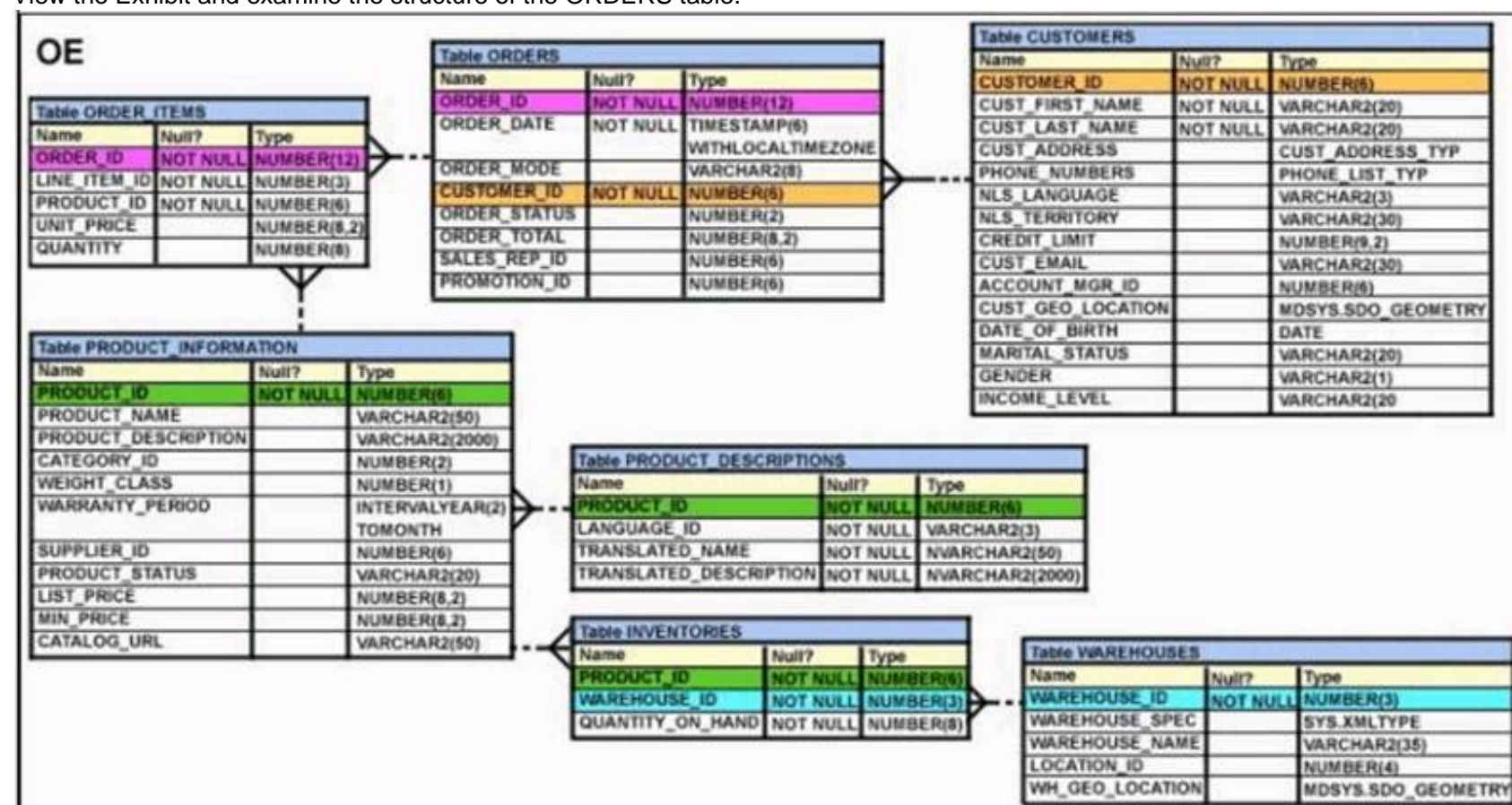
You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo\_begin\_date) FROM promotions) AND promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 10

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

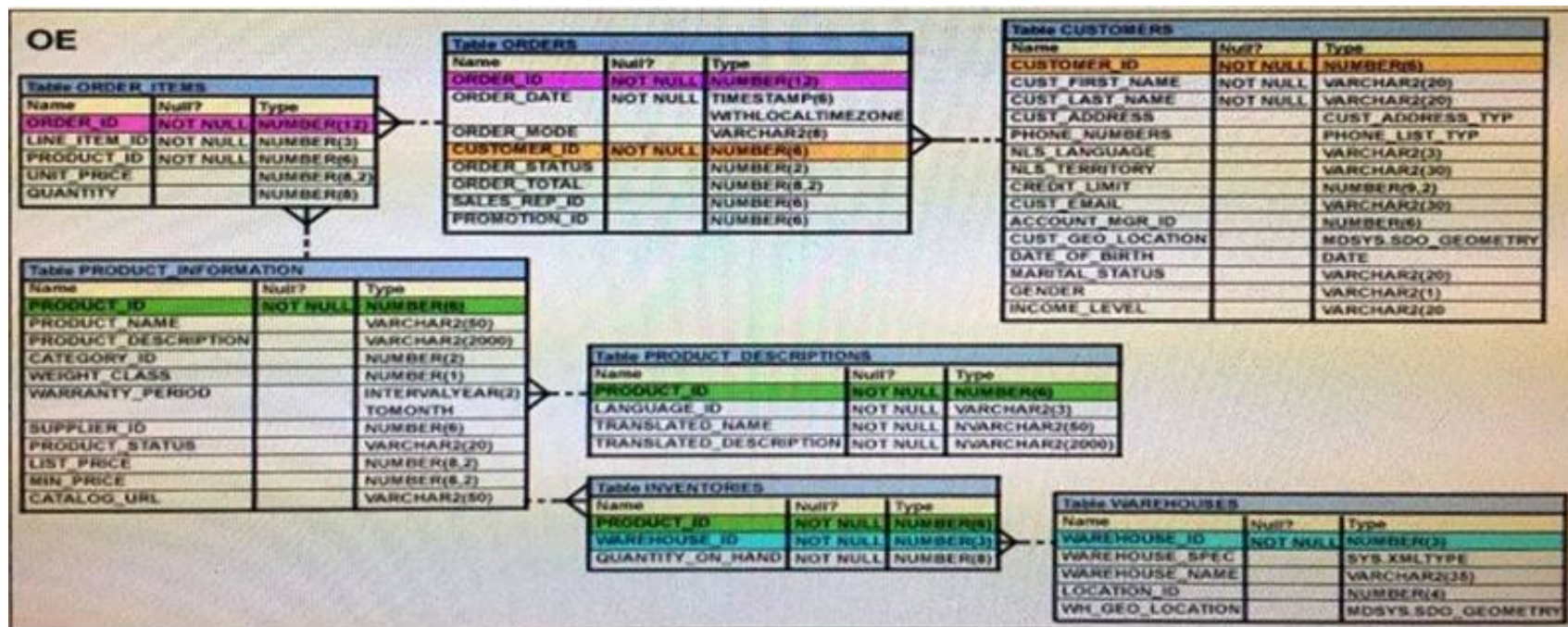
- A. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total IS NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total = NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = TO\_DATE('12-mar-2007', 'dd-mon-yyyy'), SET order\_total = TO\_NUMBER (NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 10

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.





Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list\_price, 0))FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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 18

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

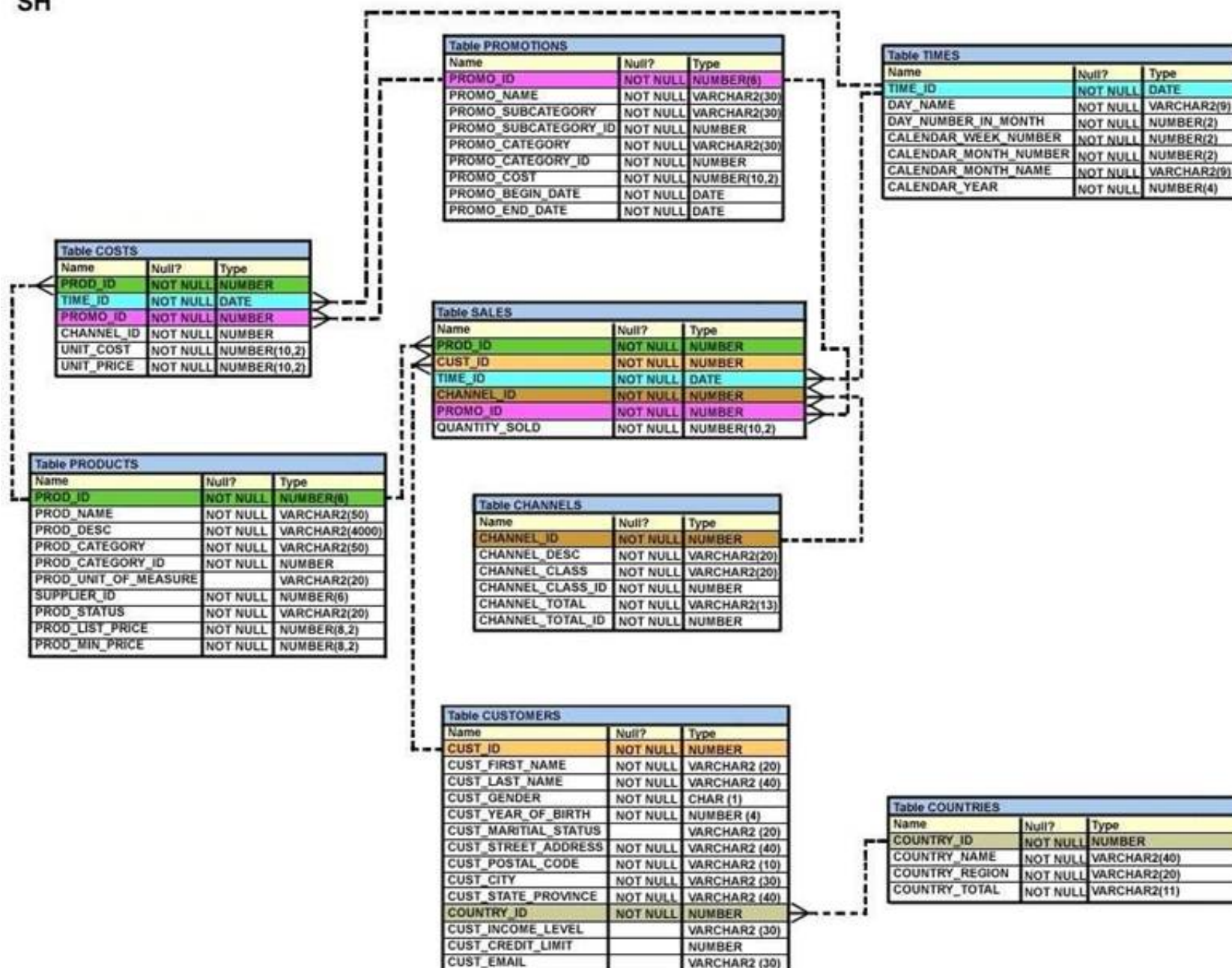
- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

**Answer: AB**

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

SH



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.

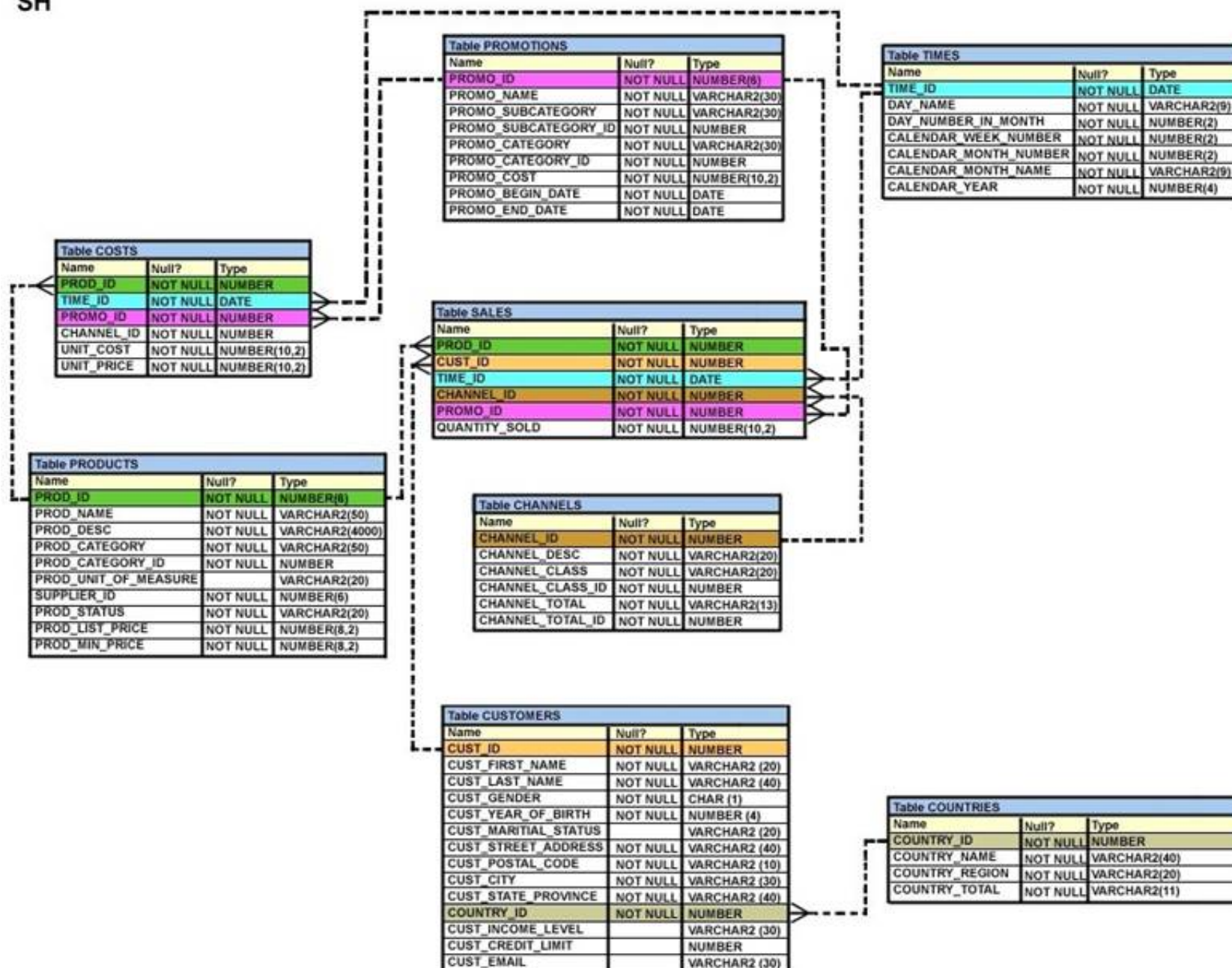
Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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



SH



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

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

Examine this command:

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

AS

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

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 30

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

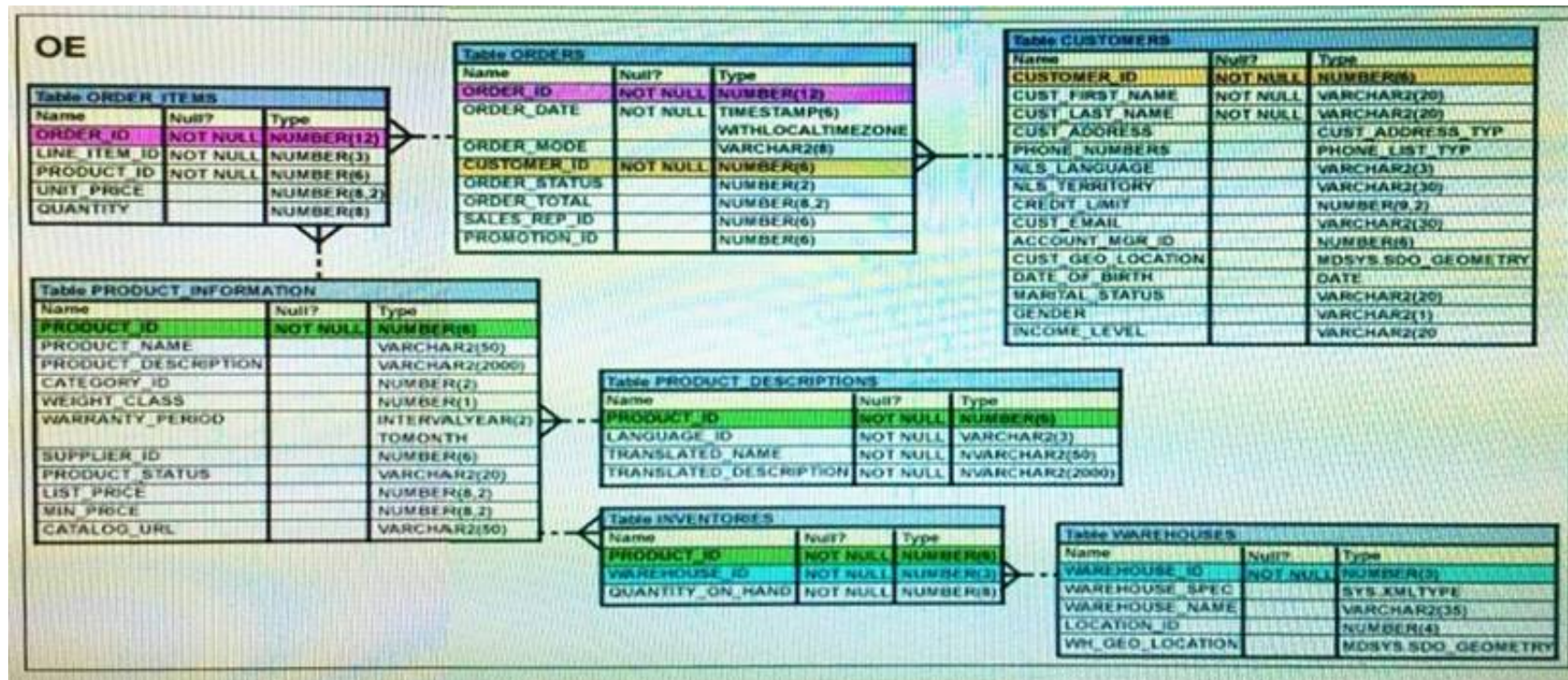
- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

**Answer: ABC**

### NEW QUESTION 32

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





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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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 36

Evaluate the following CREATE 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 BETWEEN 100 AND 200),

expiry\_date date CHECK (expiry\_date > SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no),

CONSTRAINT 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 39

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 40

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 clause
- 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 clause
- 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 45

In 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 47

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 49

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:  
The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.  
The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.

Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 56**

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold FROM sales
```

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 62**

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



NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.
- C. It returns an error because the TO\_CHAR function is not valid.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

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

You issue this query:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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

```
GRANT ALL
```

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

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

**NEW QUESTION 72**

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

ORDER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER\_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER\_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

ORDER\_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL

NUMBER(6) CUST\_FIRST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST\_LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)

CUST\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST\_LAST\_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, o.order\_mode, c.customer\_id, o.order\_total FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND c.credit\_limit=600) VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total); VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total); VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 74**

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. when a DELETE statement is executed
- C. when a ROLLBACK command is executed
- D. when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. when a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 79**

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null	Type
-----		
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10,2)

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

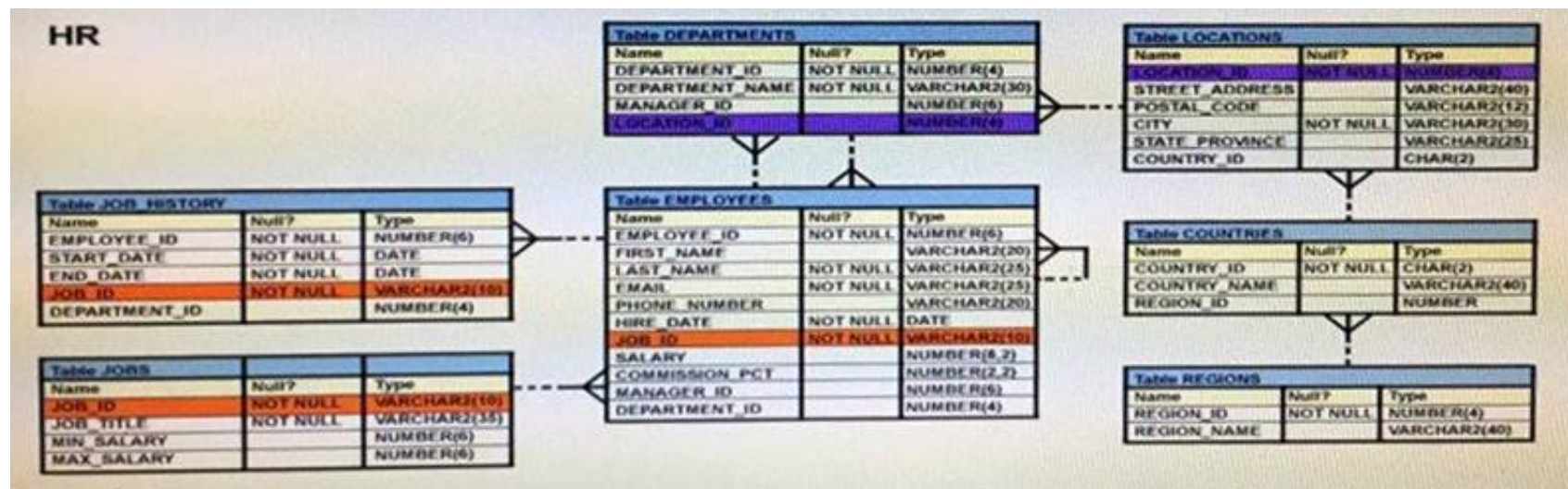
- A. inv\_date = '15-february-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- B. inv\_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv\_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv\_amt, inv\_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv\_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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 82

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_id FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);`
- B. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;`
- C. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity) GROUP BY order_id;`
- D. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;`

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 83

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 CREATE TABLE command.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 88

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 92



Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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

ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

1  
1000  
2  
2000  
3  
3000  
4

MONTHLY\_ORDERS ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

2  
2500  
3

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

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

**Answer:** B

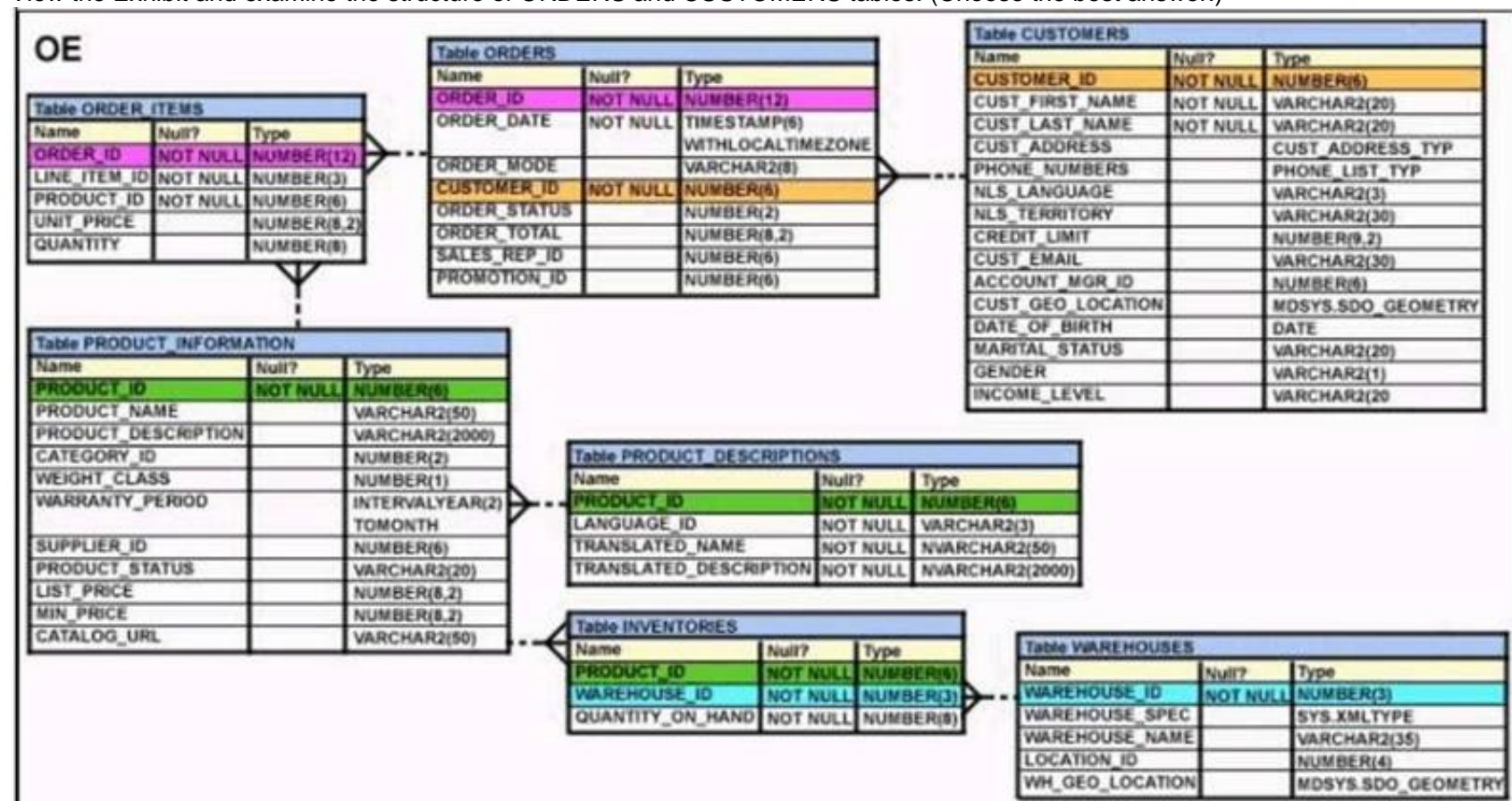
#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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 106

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

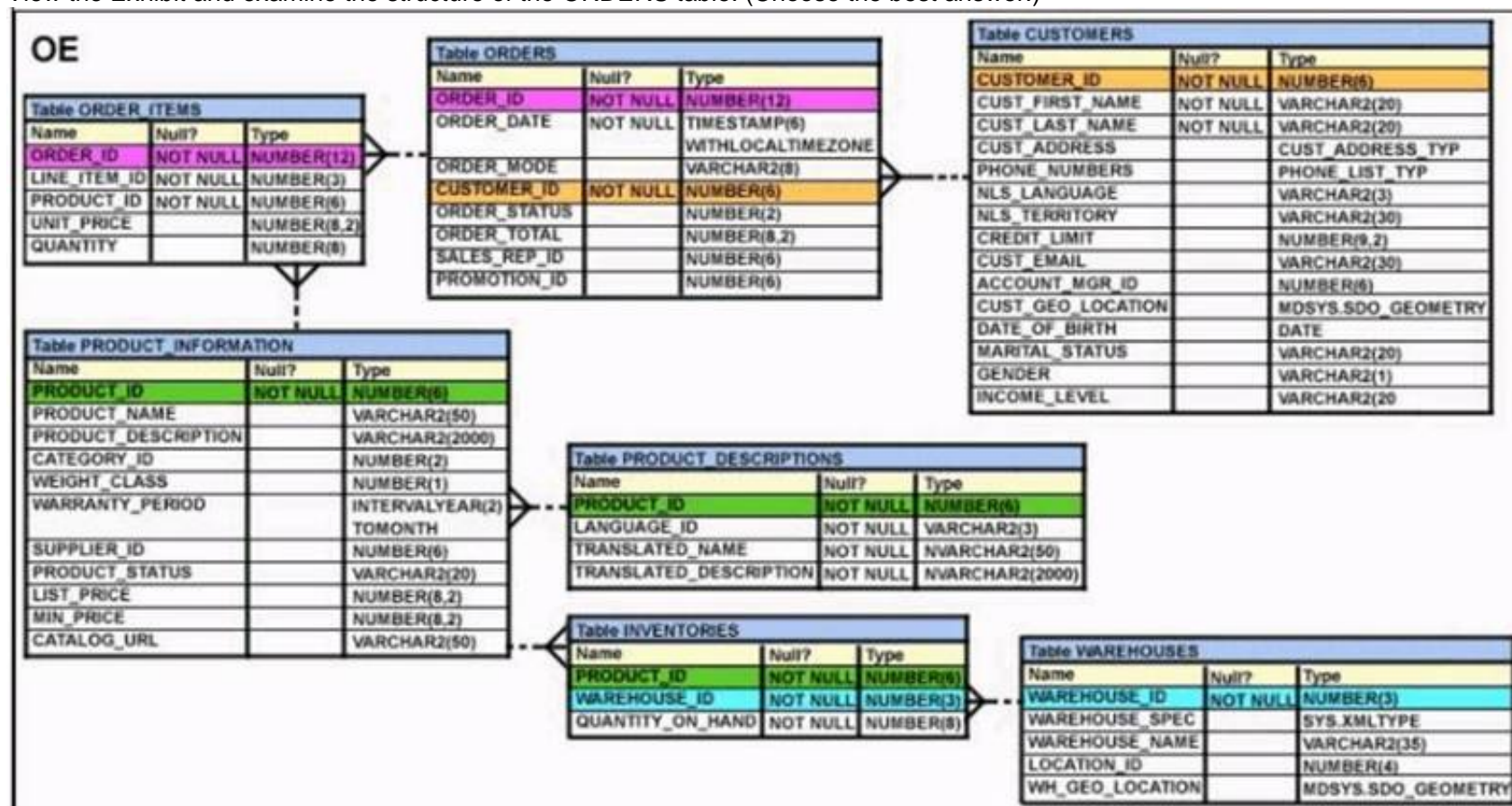
SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- 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 111

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



You must select ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER\_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ANY(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ALL(SELECT MAX(order\_date) FROM orders ) AND customer\_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ALL(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > IN(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 112

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 113

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
- B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
- D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

**Answer:** AD

### NEW QUESTION 118

.....



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### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 2

You 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 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.

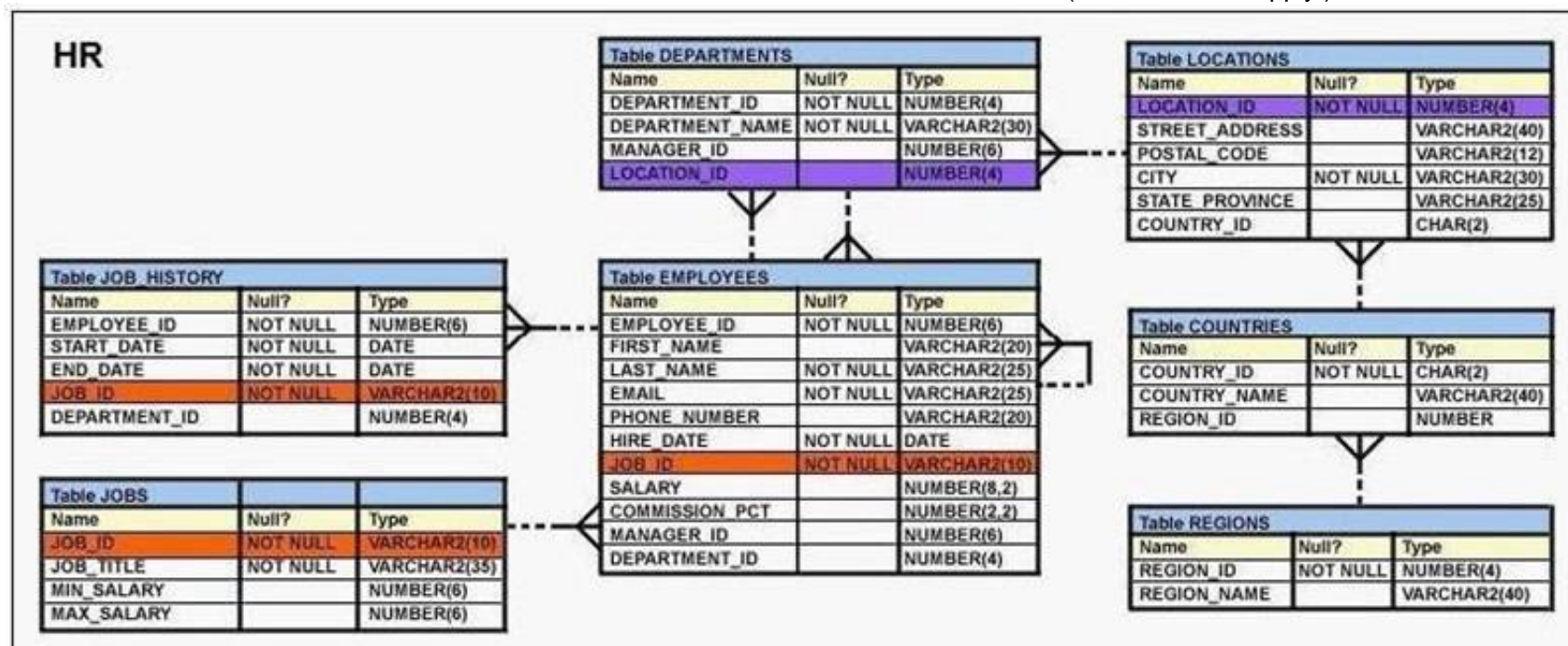
**Answer: ACD**

### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

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



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

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'
```

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

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

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



Answer: AD

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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.

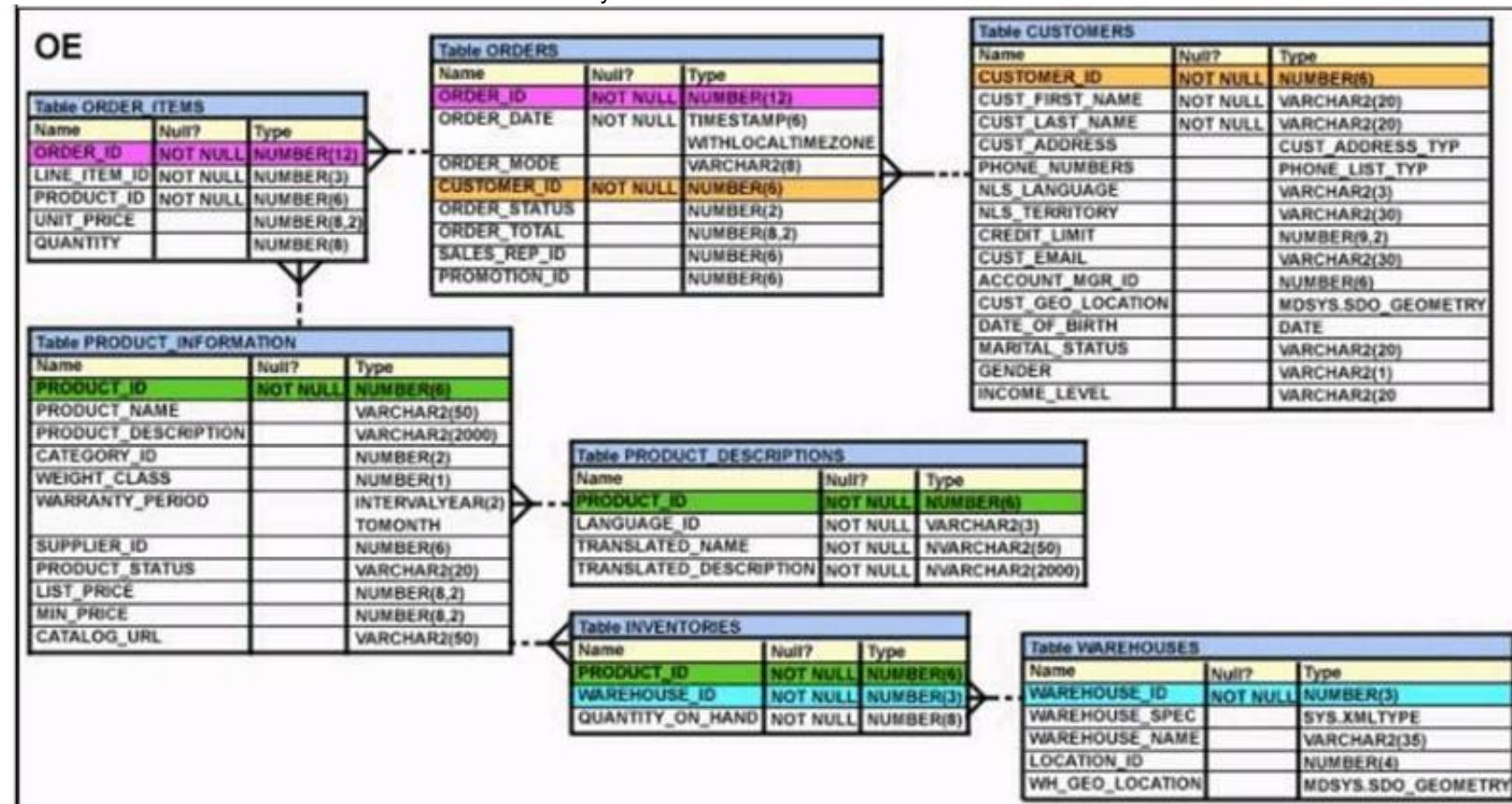
Answer: BD

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

Examine the data in the CUST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST\_NAME

-----  
 Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC". Which query gives the required output?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)LIKE INITCAP ('MC%');
- B. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) ='Mc';
- C. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1))LIKE 'Mc%';
- D. SELECT SUBSTR (cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)FROM customersWHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR (cust\_name, '')+1)) =INITCAP 'MC%';

Answer: C



### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

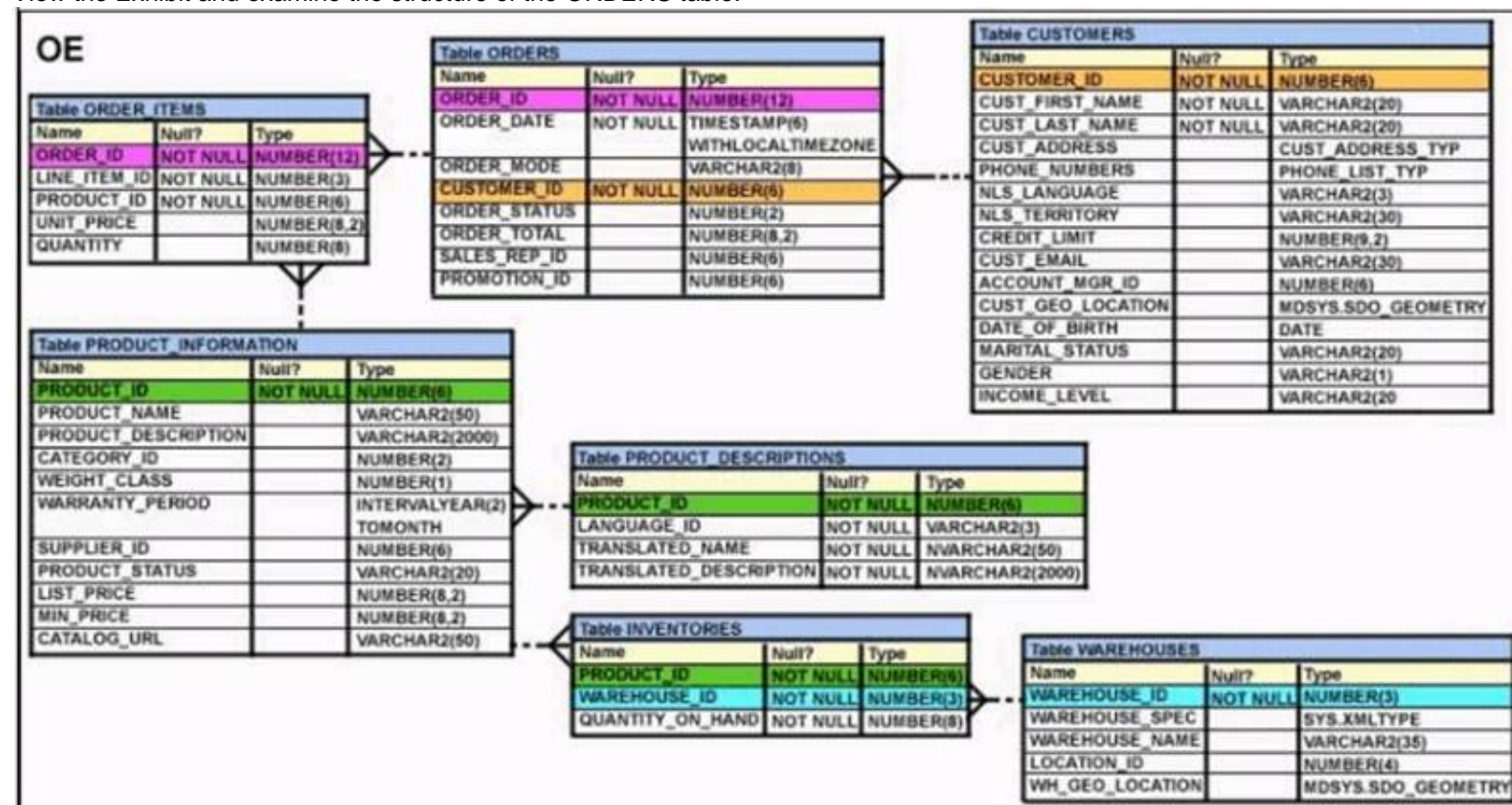
You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo\_begin\_date) FROM promotions) AND promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 10

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

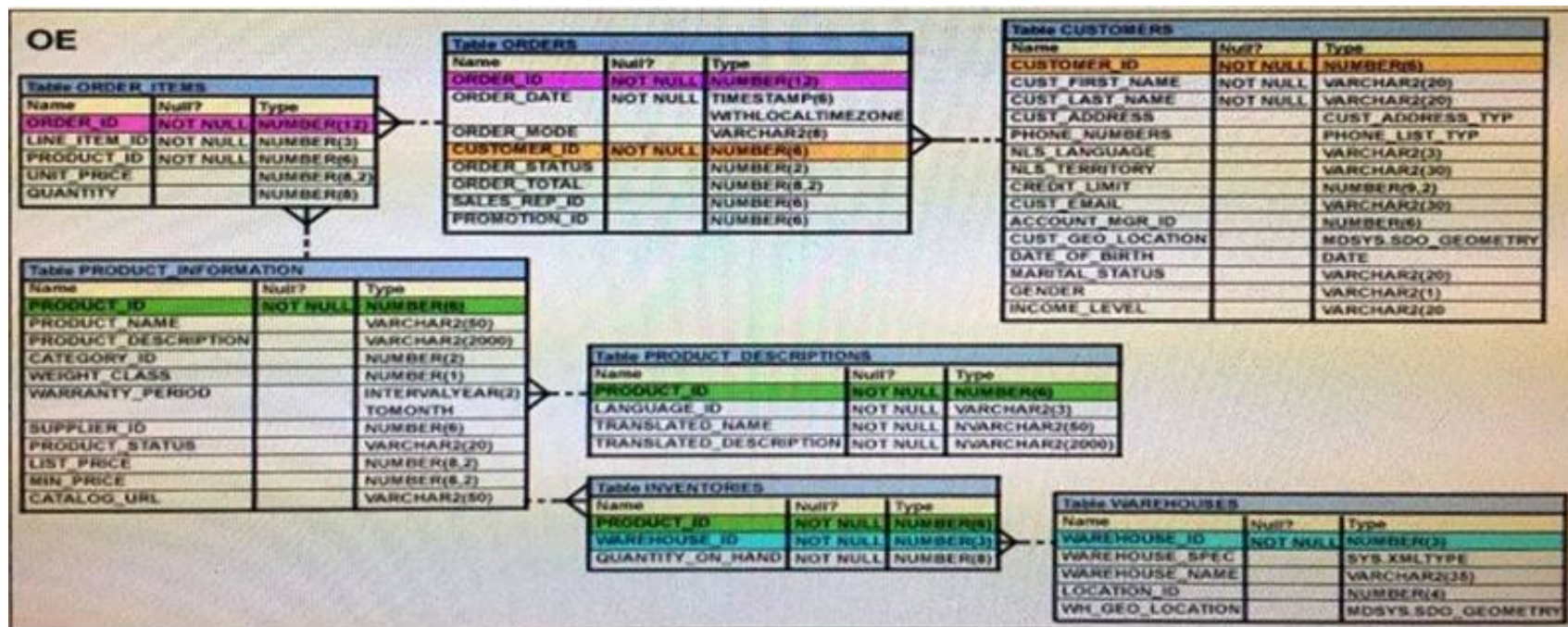
- A. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total IS NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total = NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = TO\_DATE('12-mar-2007', 'dd-mon-yyyy'), SET order\_total = TO\_NUMBER (NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 10

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.





Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list\_price, 0))FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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 18

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

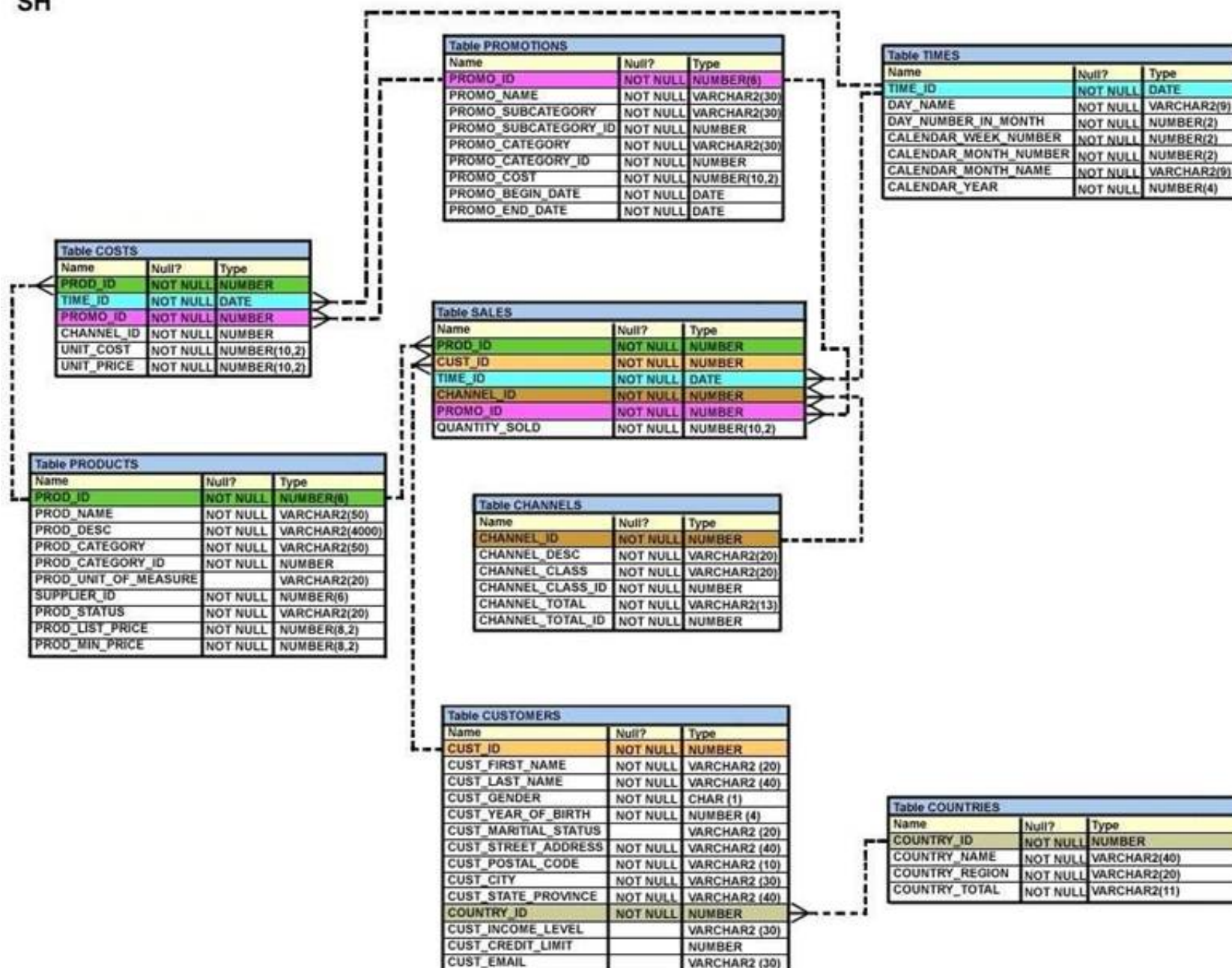
- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

**Answer: AB**

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

SH



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.

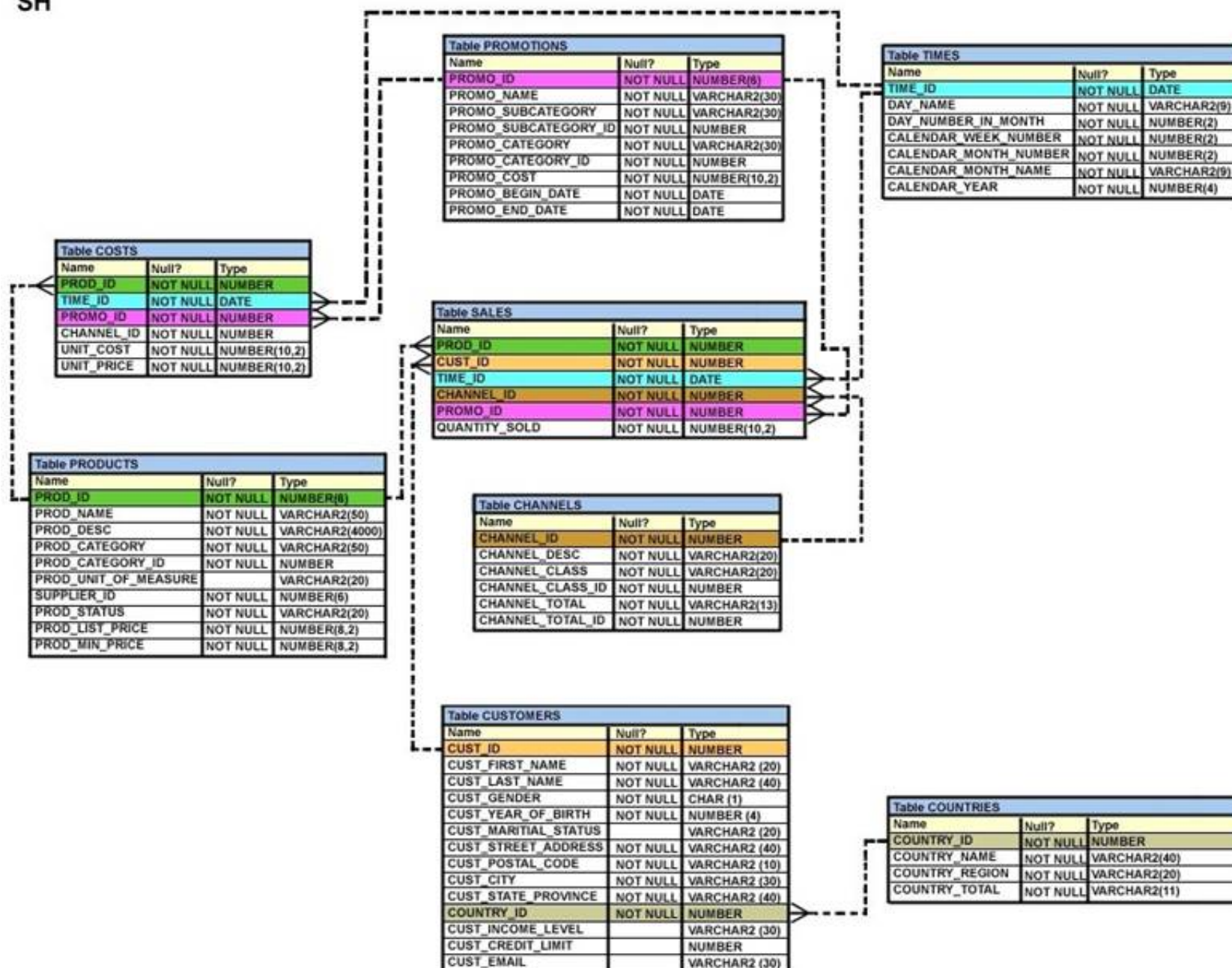
**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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



SH



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

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

Examine this command:

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

AS

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

Which statement is true?

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

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 30

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

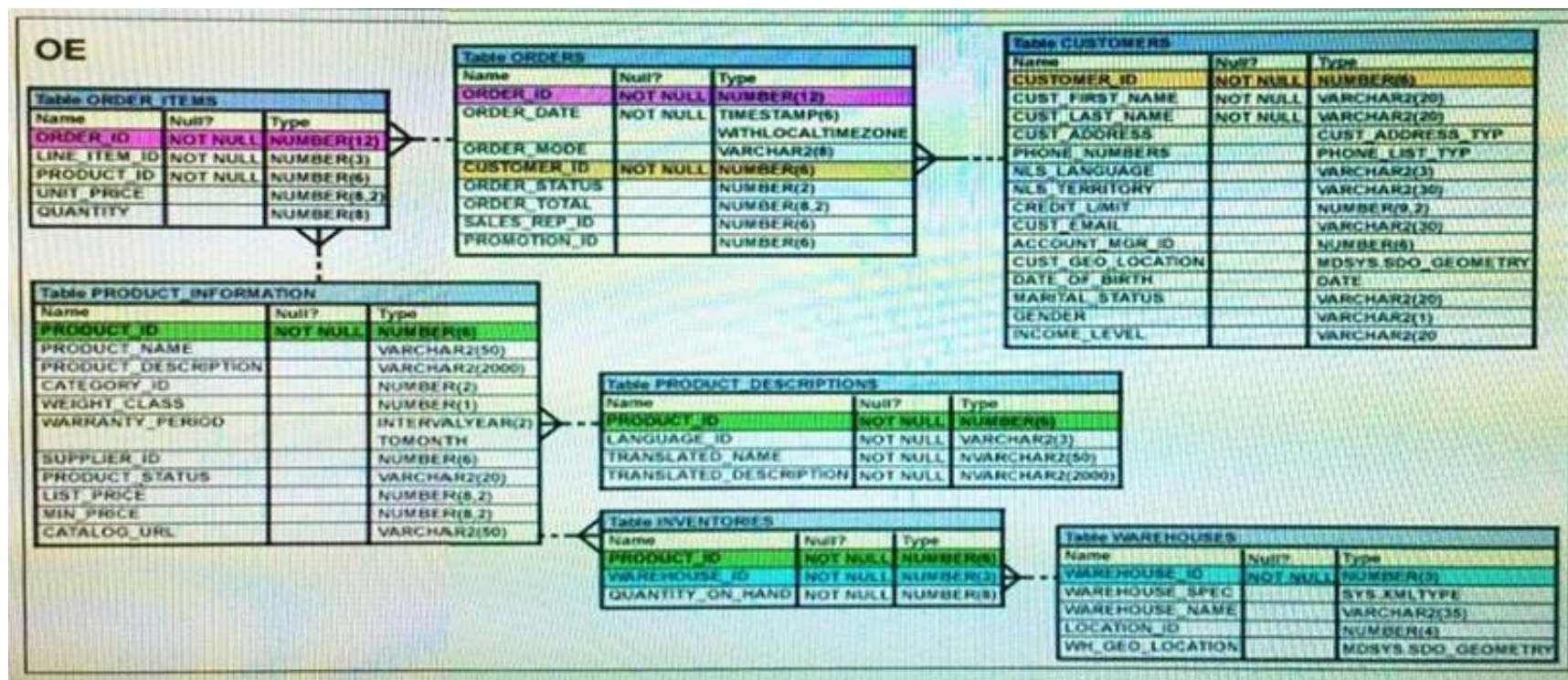
- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

**Answer: ABC**

### NEW QUESTION 32

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





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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 35

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 36

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 BETWEEN 100 AND 200),

expiry\_date date CHECK (expiry\_date > SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no),

CONSTRAINT 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 39

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 40

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 clause
- 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 clause
- 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 45

In 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 47

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 49

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:  
The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.  
The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.

Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 56

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold FROM sales
```

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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 62

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



NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.
- C. It returns an error because the TO\_CHAR function is not valid.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

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

You issue this query:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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

```
GRANT ALL
```

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

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

**NEW QUESTION 72**

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

ORDER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER\_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER\_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

ORDER\_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL

NUMBER(6) CUST\_FIRST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST\_LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)

CUST\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST\_LAST\_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, o.order\_mode, c.customer\_id, o.order\_totalFROM orders o, customers cWHERE o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND c.credit\_limit=600)VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer\_idFROM customersWHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode,(SELECT customer idFROM customersWHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total);VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer\_idFROM customersWHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode,(SELECT customer\_idFROM customersWHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total);VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 74**

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. when a DELETE statement is executed
- C. when a ROLLBACK command is executed
- D. when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. when a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 79**

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table. (Choose two.)

Name	Null	Type
-----		
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10,2)

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

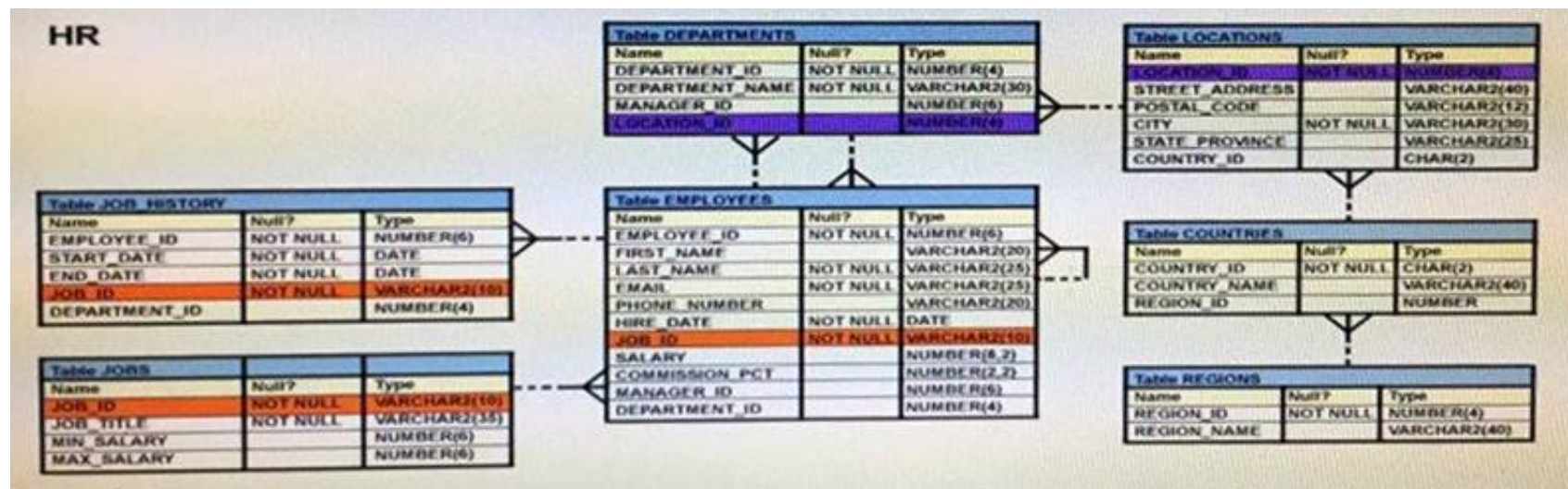
- A. inv\_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv\_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv\_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv\_amt, inv\_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv\_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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 82

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_id FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);`
- B. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;`
- C. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity) GROUP BY order_id;`
- D. `SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;`

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 83

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 CREATE TABLE command.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 88

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 92



Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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

ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

1  
1000  
2  
2000  
3  
3000  
4

MONTHLY\_ORDERS ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

2  
2500  
3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement: MERGE INTO orders\_master o

USING monthly\_orders m ON (o.order\_id = m.order\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET o.order\_total = m.order\_total DELETE WHERE (m.order\_total IS NULL) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (m.order\_id, m.order\_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

**Answer:** B

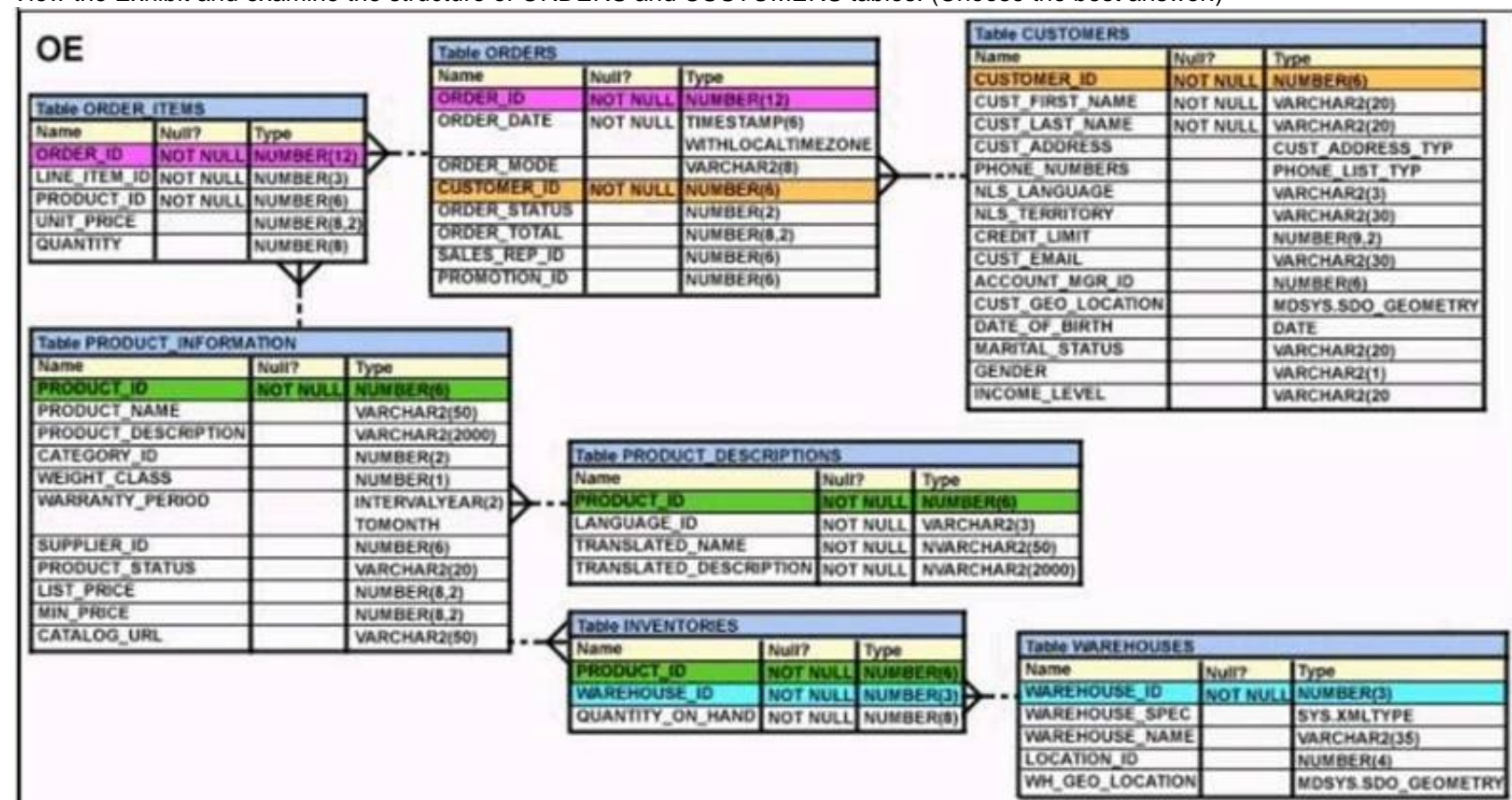
#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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 106

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

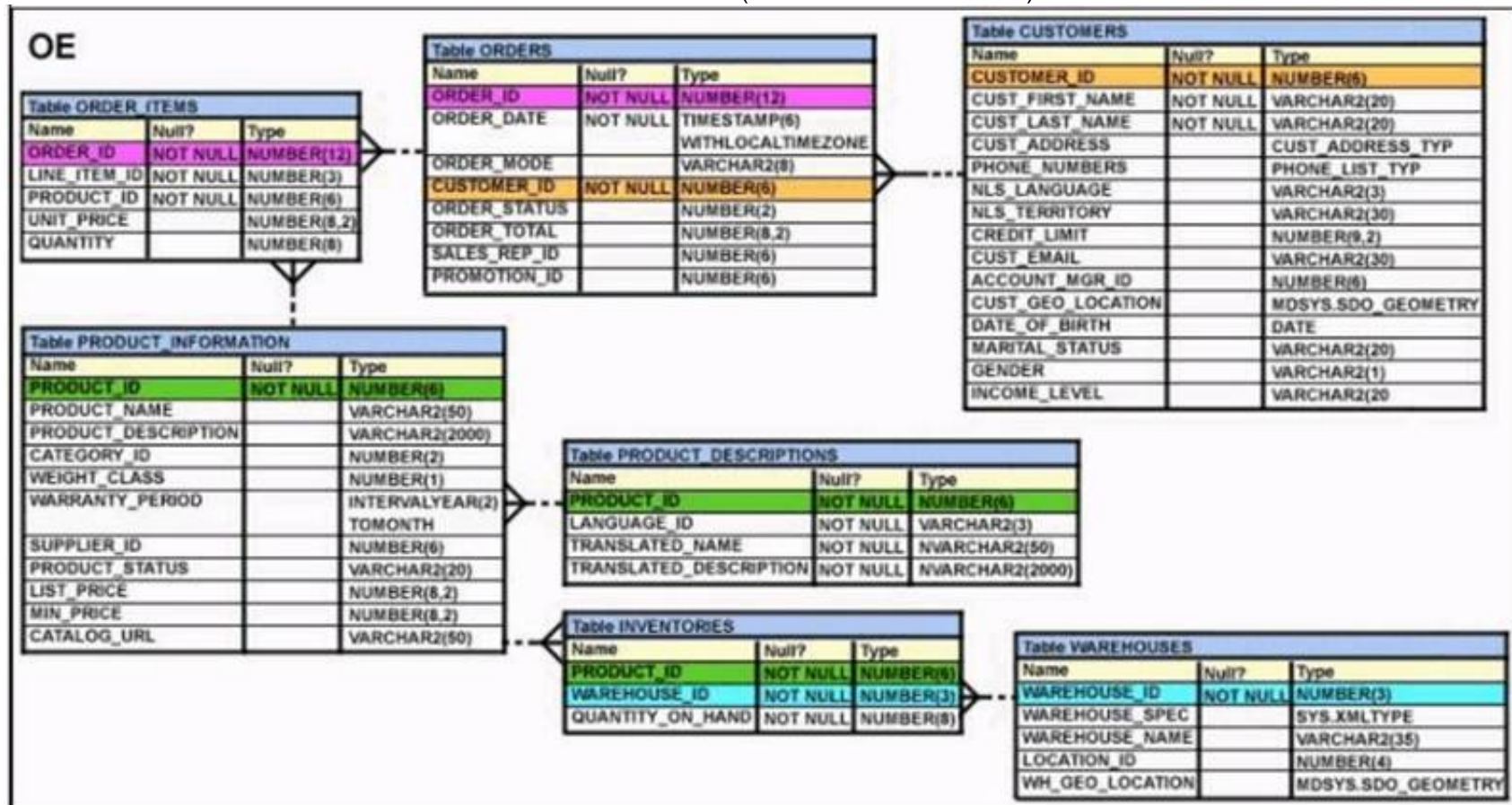
SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- 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 111

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



You must select ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER\_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ANY(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ALL(SELECT MAX(order\_date) FROM orders ) AND customer\_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > ALL(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders WHERE order\_date > IN(SELECT order\_date FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = 101);

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 112

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 113

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
- B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
- D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 118

.....



## Relate Links

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