

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-071/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

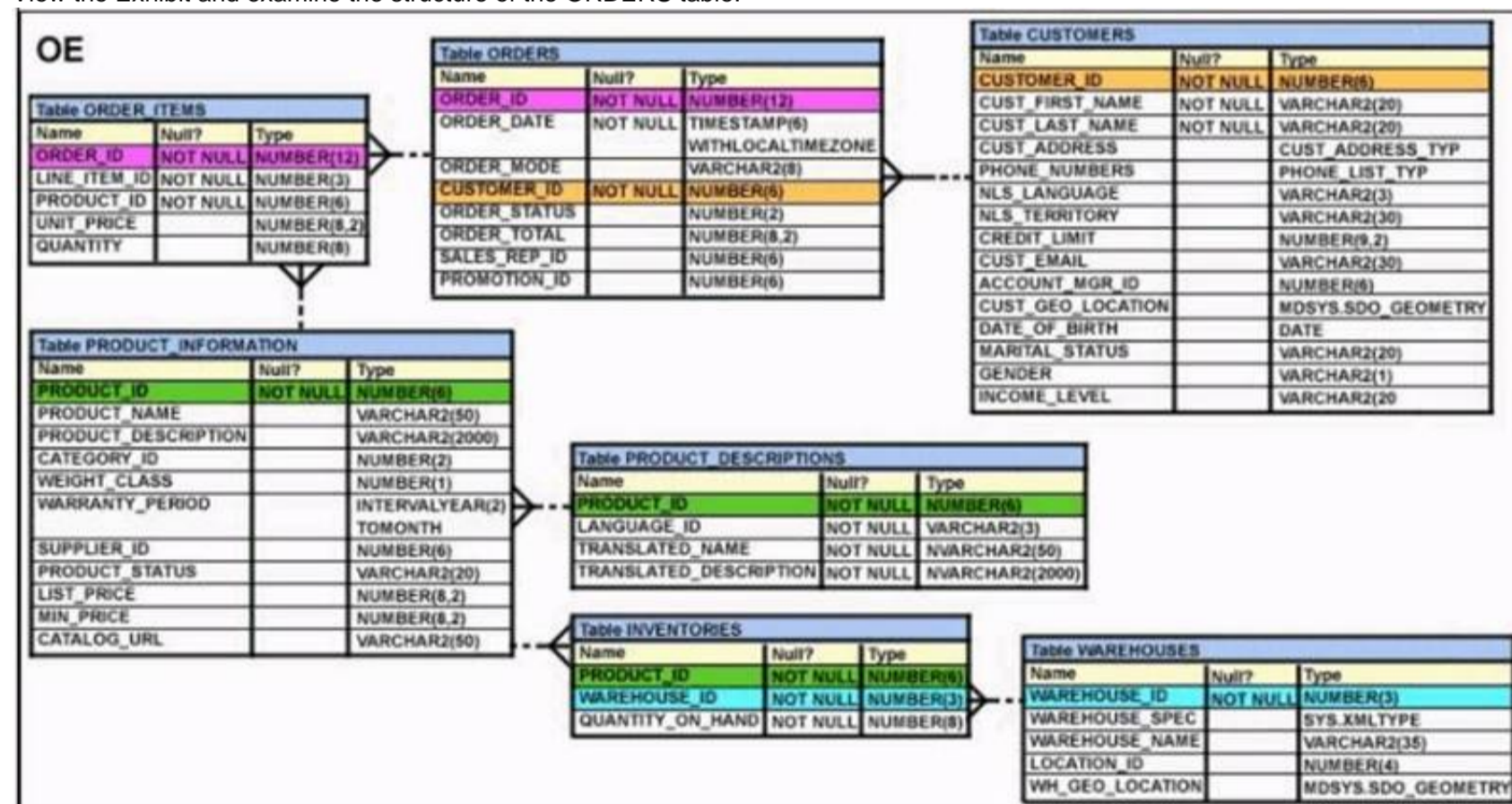
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

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 21

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

You must create a table for a banking application. (Choose the best answer.) One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

- 1: A column to store the duration of a short term loan
- 2: The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.
- 3: The maximum loan period is 30 days.
- 4: Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid. Which data type would you use?

- A. Date
- B. Number
- C. Timestamp
- D. Interval day to second
- E. Interval year to month

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26

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 30

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

- 1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student
- 2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
- 3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
- 4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

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 35

You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000AS "New Credit Limit"FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000AS New Credit LimitFROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000"New Credit Limit"FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP (cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000INITCAP ("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")FROM customers;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36

Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
- B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
- C. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
- D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

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 46

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 51

Examine the command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions

ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id) REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE; What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: (Choose all that apply.) SQL > DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
 B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.

- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 58

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 61

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 64

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

EMP Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2
SALARY		NUMBER (10, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

Evaluate this SQL statement: ALTER TABLE emp

DROP COLUMN first_name; Which two statements are true?

- A. The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is added to the SQL statement.
- B. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one column remains in the table.
- C. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
- D. The drop of the FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the SQL statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

Evaluate the following statement. INSERT ALL

WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders

WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders

WHEN order_total > 200000 THEN INTO large_orders

SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id FROM orders;

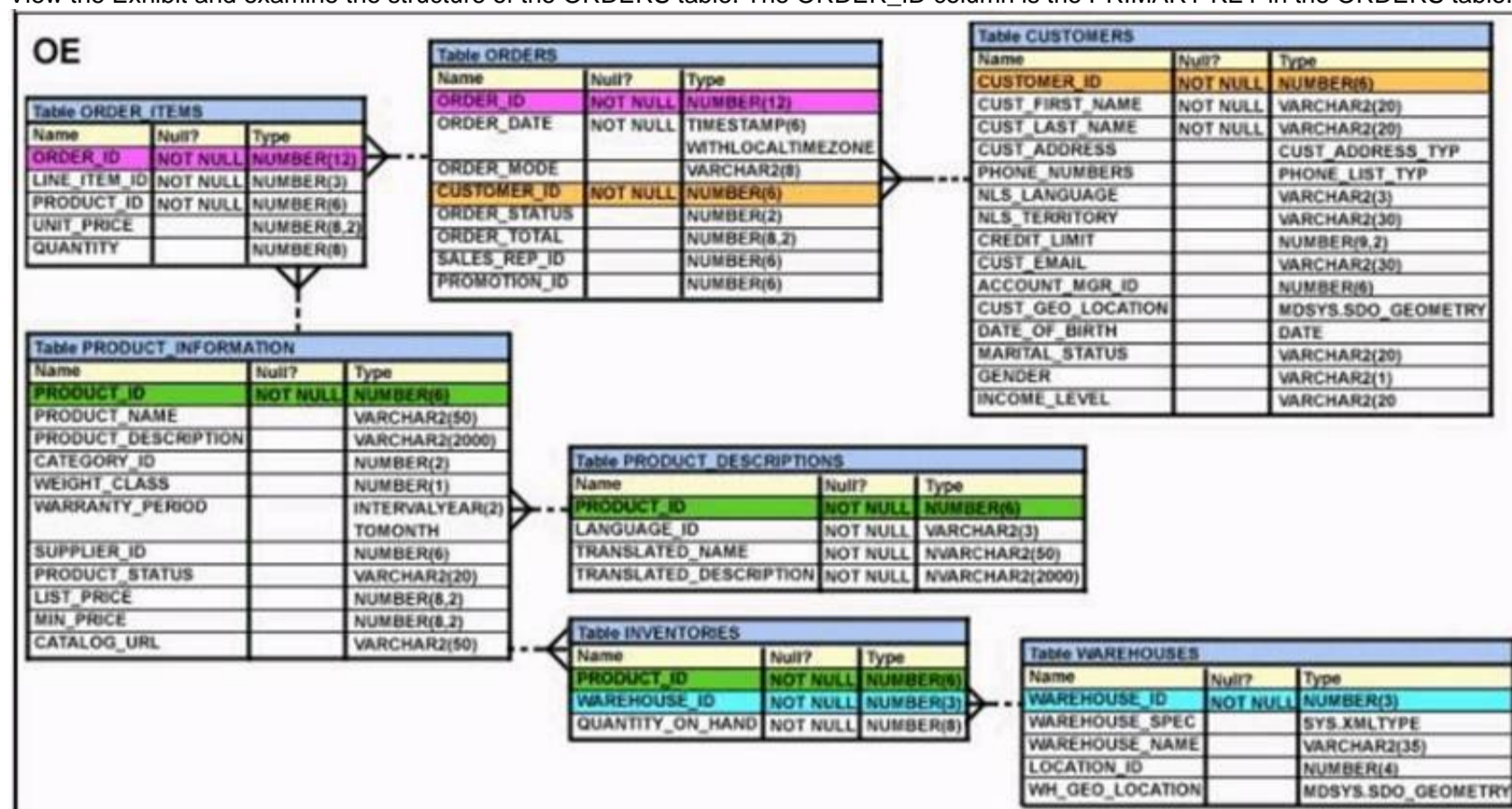
Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is false then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- B. All rows are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses.
- C. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement will return an error because the ELSE clause is missing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

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



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id) AS
```

```
SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
- B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)

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

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago. Which two statements would provide the correct output?

- A. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsalFROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;
- C. SELECT minsal, maxsalFROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- D. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)FROM (SELECT salary FROM employeesWHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 82

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

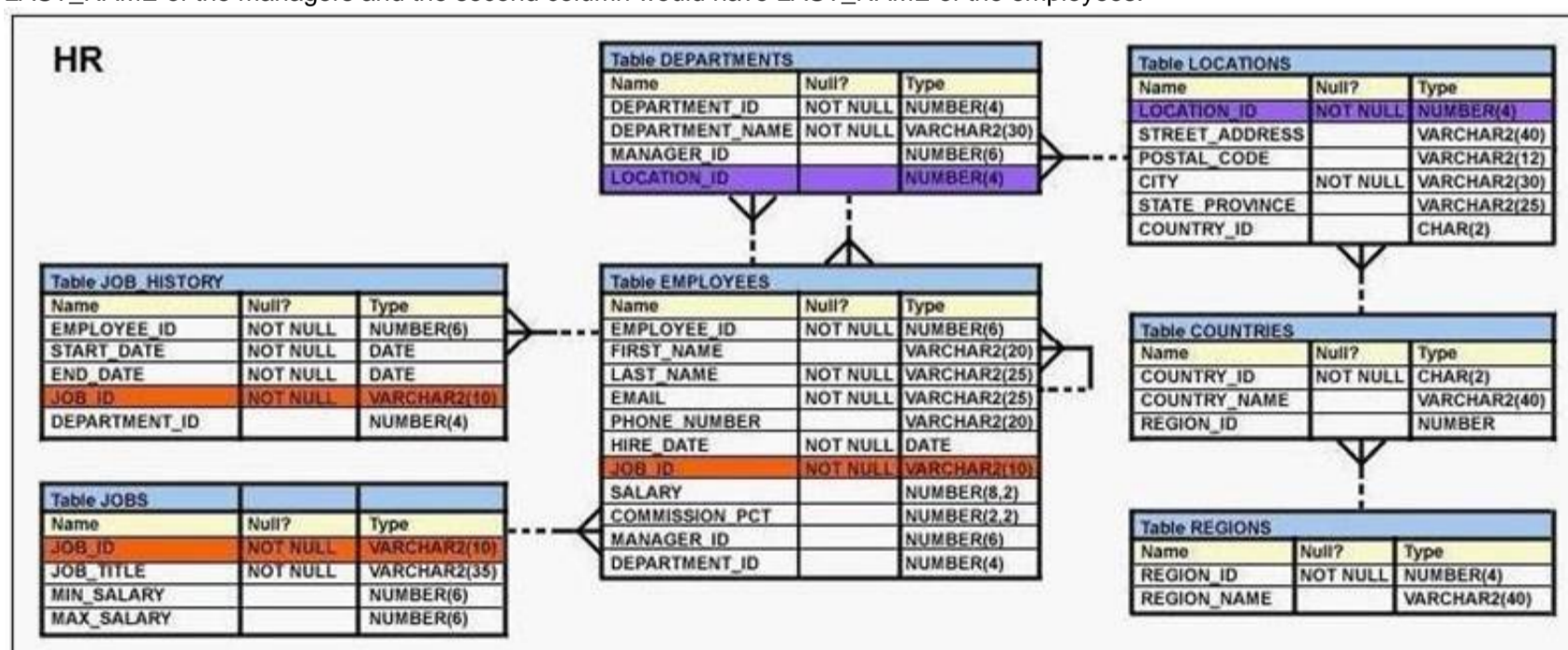
- A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause 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 clause.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 84

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 86

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command: SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL; What is the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. It generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.
- E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

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://oracleexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

NEW QUESTION 92

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