Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

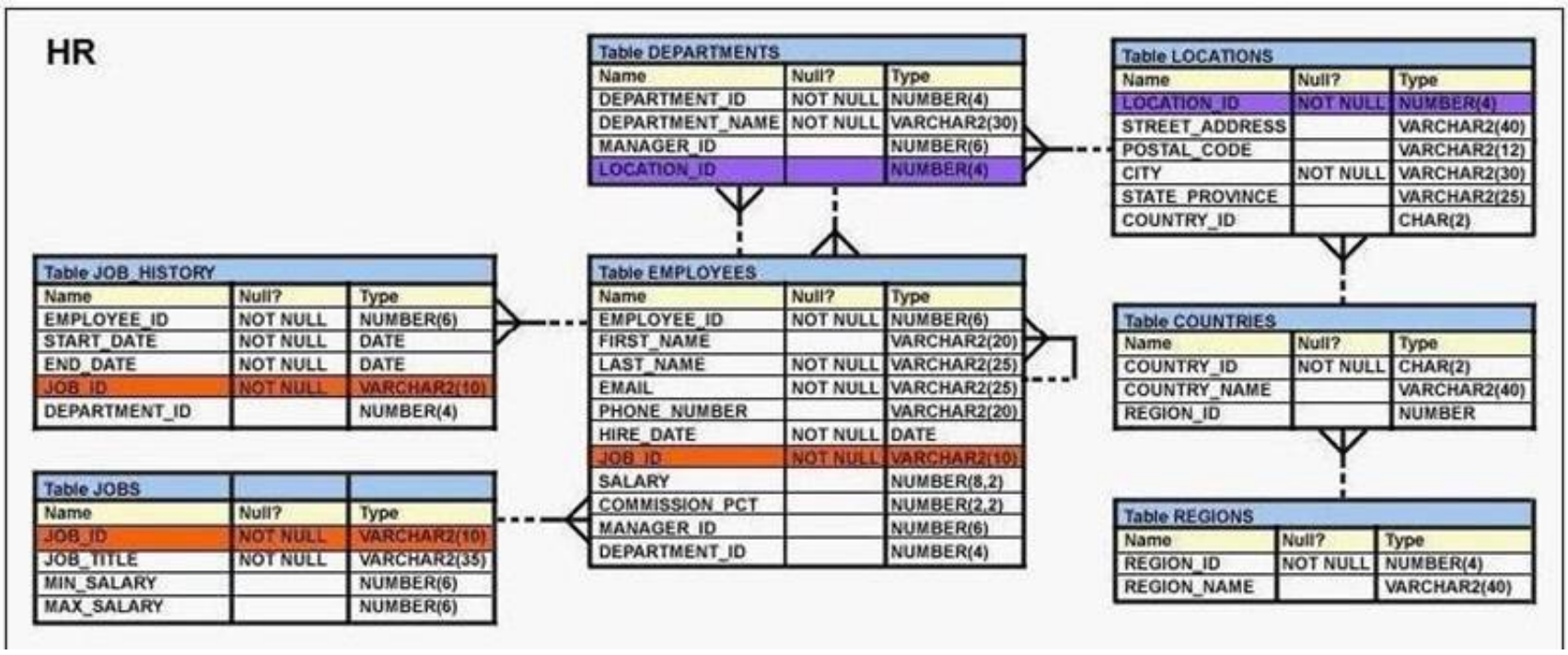
Oracle Database 12c SQL

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
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 3
Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.) ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED (order_date); Which statement is true?

A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, a new column called ORDER_DATE can be added to the ORDERS table.
B. The ORDER_DATE column must be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
C. ROLLBACK can be used to restore the ORDER_DATE column.
D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

Answer: AE

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
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 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
You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 10
Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type
---------- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
STATEVARCHAR2 (3)
You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.
Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER(10,2)

PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)

In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You must list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.
Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator: SQL > SELECT p.prod_id, count(s.prod_id)
FROM products p sales s ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id;
Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

A. FULL OUTER JOIN
B. JOIN
C. LEFT OUETR JOIN
D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 17
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 21
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 22
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PRODUCTS

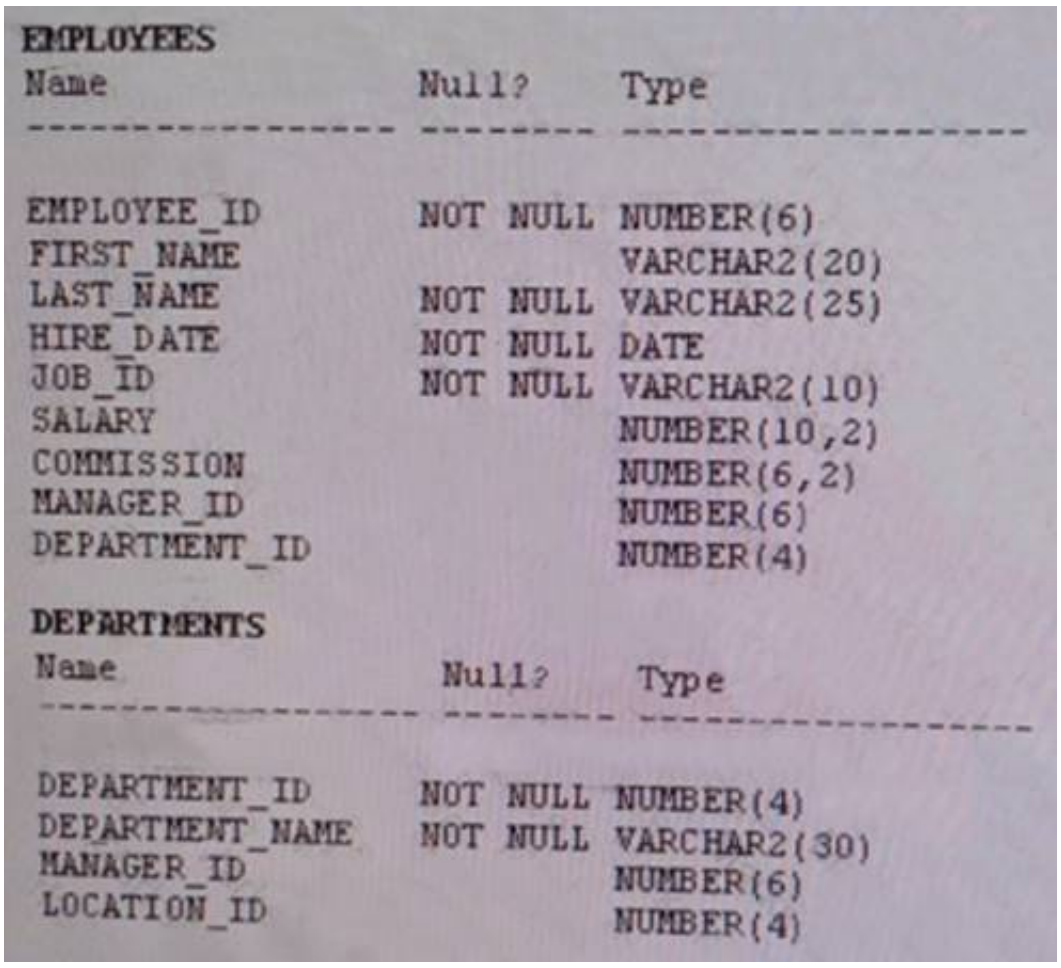
PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 156MB-40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation	Software/Other	4000	

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either $2000 or $4000 and with no unit of measure.
You issue this query:
SQL > SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price FROM products
Where prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000 OR prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> ' ';
Which statement is true?

A. It executes successfully but returns no result.
B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24
View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the employees and departments tables.



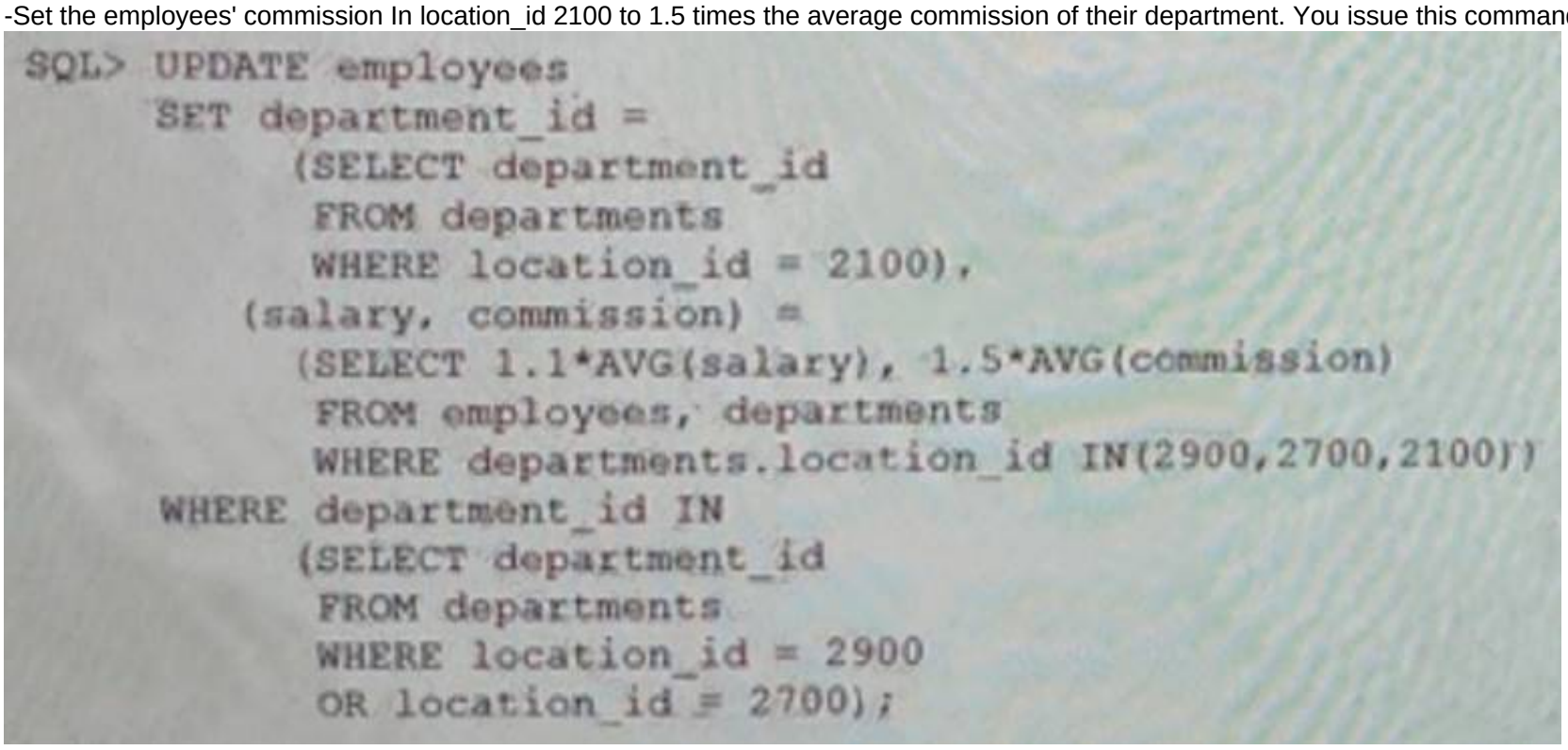
```
EMPLOYEES
Name                 Null?     Type
-------------------- -------- ------------------

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

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

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

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



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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26
When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 30
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
B. The data dictionary views consists of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary.

Answer: CDF

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

NEW QUESTION 35
Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.
B. It ignores NULL values.
C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

Explanation:
INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.
The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.
References:
http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/

NEW QUESTION 38
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.
Customers with no credit limit should have “Not Available” displayed. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?
A. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’)) “NEW CREDIT” FROMcustomers
C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, ‘Not Available’)*.15 “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43
Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION

F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 48
Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 49
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 52
Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 55
Examine the commands used to create the DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and the COURSE-DETAILS tables: SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMfiNT_D£TAILS
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , DEPARTMEHT_NAME VARCHAR2(50) ,
HOD VARCHAP2(50));
SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE-DETAILS (COURSE ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , COURS_NAME VARCHAR2 (50) ,
DEPARTMEHT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAIL
You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
Which SQL statement must you use?

A. SELECT d.departranc_id, c.cours«_id FROM cource_deatils c LEFT OUTER JOIN departmnt_details d ON (c.dapartmsnt_id=d.departtnent_id);
B. SELECT d.department_id,
C. course_id FROM dapartment_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_dotails c ON (c.depattnient_id=d.department_id) ;
D. SELECT d.department i
E. ccours_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id);
F. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department id).- (DEPARTMENT_ID) ;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS
Name Null? Type
ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3) ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)
The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

A. ALTER TABLE ordersMODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
B. ALTER TABLE ordersADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
C. ALTER TABLE ordersMODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
D. ALTER TABLE ordersADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
C. They can accept only one argument.
D. They can be nested up to only two levels.

E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 63
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 68
Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

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

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

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions
C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73
The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command: DROP TABLE products PURGE;
Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 78
View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMPLOYEES
NameNull?Type
---------- ---------- EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(10,2) COMMISSIONNUMBER(6,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENTS
NameNull?Type
---------- ----------
DEPARTMENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(30) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) LOCATION_IDNUMBER(4)

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows: You issue the following command:
SQL> UPDATE employees SET department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM departments
WHERE location_id = 2100), (salary, commission) =
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments
WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 2900 OR location_id = 2700; What is outcome?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80
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 84
Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10, 2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)

Examine this statement:
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price) AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

A. It will not be created because the column-specified names in the SELECT and CREATE TABLE clauses do not match.
B. It will have NOT NULL constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
C. It will not be created because of the invalid WHERE clause.
D. It is created with no rows.
E. It has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 87
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2355	4	2322	19	188
2355	5	2323	17	190
2355	9	2359	226.6	204
2355	1	2289	46	200
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	3	2293	98	40
2356	4	2299	72	44
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	5	2262	95	29

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table.
Which query would produce the desired result?

A. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_idHAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
B. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id);
C. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)GROUP BY order_id);
D. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)FROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_id)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 93
Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

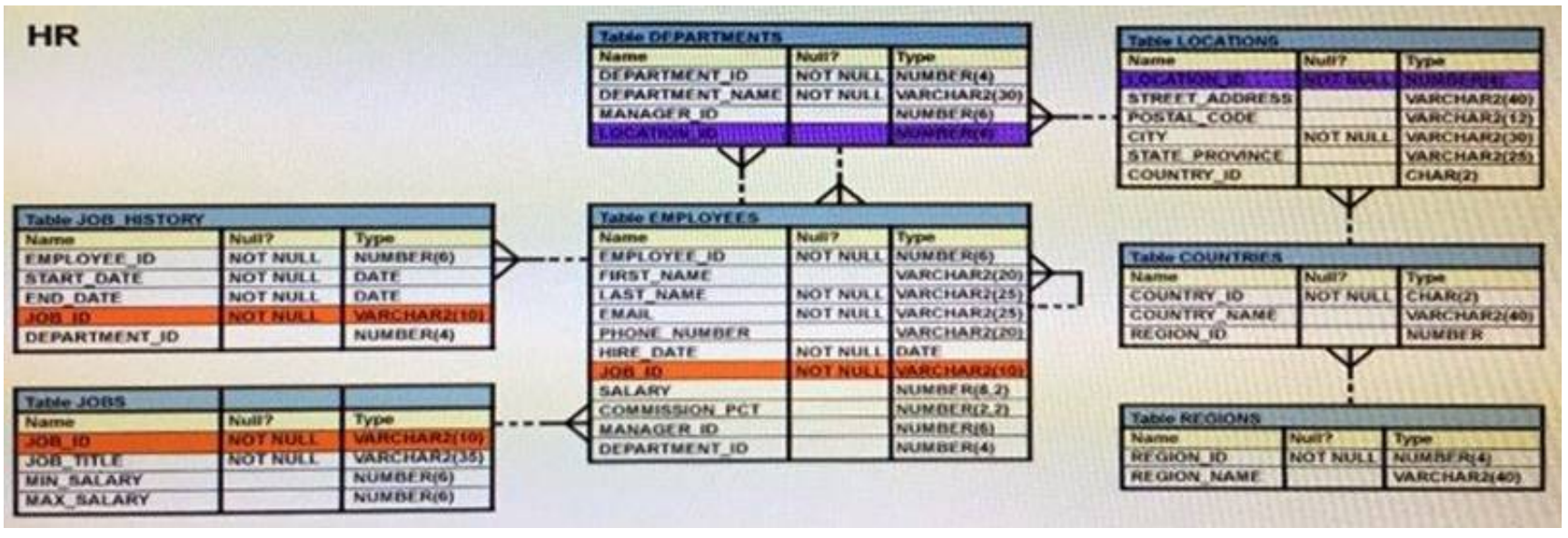
NAME	NULL?	TYPE
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 96
View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



The retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
B. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department_ID and Manager_ID)

NEW QUESTION 100
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

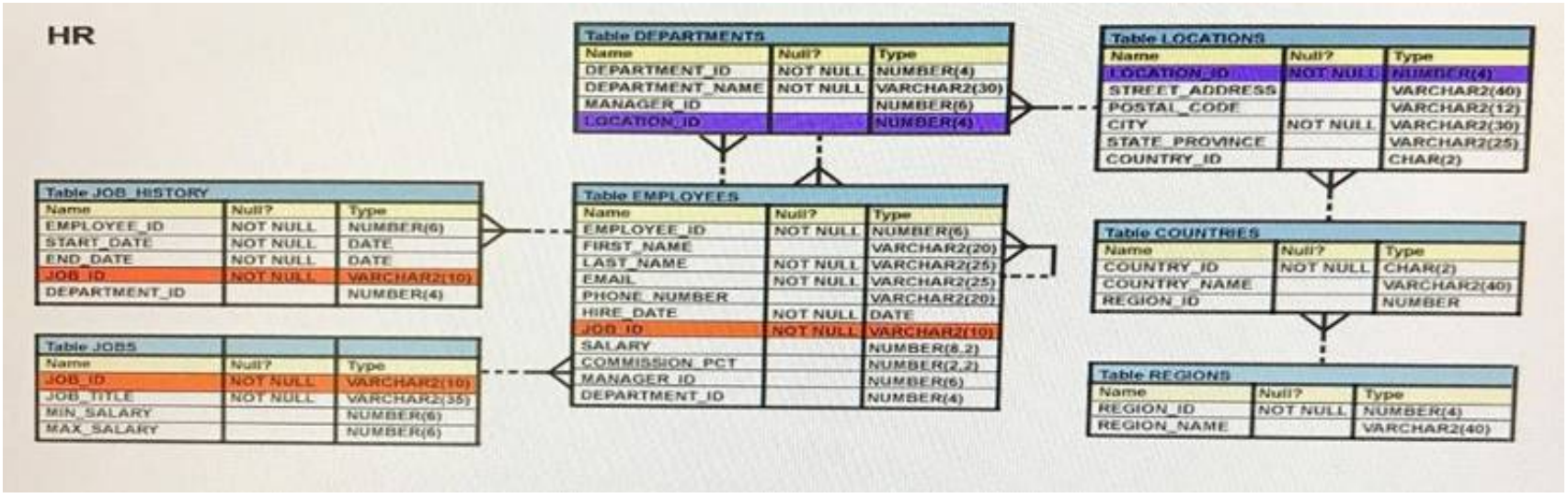
CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order _mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS SALES REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 104
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
Which statement is true regarding external tables?

A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.
B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
C. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
D. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

NEW QUESTION 110
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?

A. Compare Period ADDM report.
B. AWR Compare Period report.
C. Active Session History (ASH) report.
D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111
Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 116
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 120

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