



**Oracle**

**Exam Questions 1Z0-071**

Oracle Database 12c SQL

**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

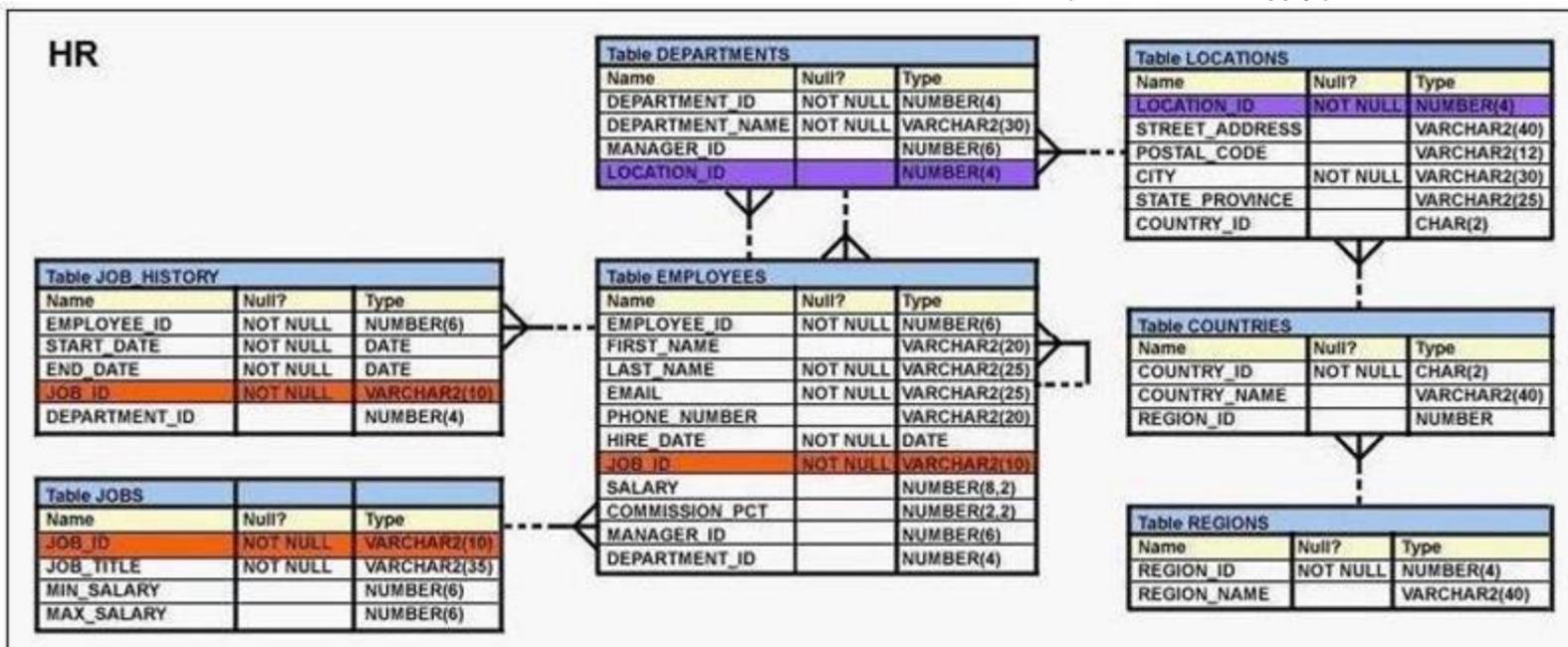
You issue this command which succeeds: SQL> DROP TABLE products;  
Which three statements are true?

- 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 5**

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 6**

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?

- A. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.
- B. COUNT (DISTINCT inv\_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV\_AMT column.
- C. COUNT (cust\_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST\_ID column.
- D. COUNT (\*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns.
- E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types.

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 7**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/HD	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB@10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB @5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME and LIST\_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name, list_price FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause is not enclosed within parentheses.
- B. It would execute but would return no rows.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used twice with the AND logical operator.
- D. It would execute and return the desired.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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_MARITAL_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 10**

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.

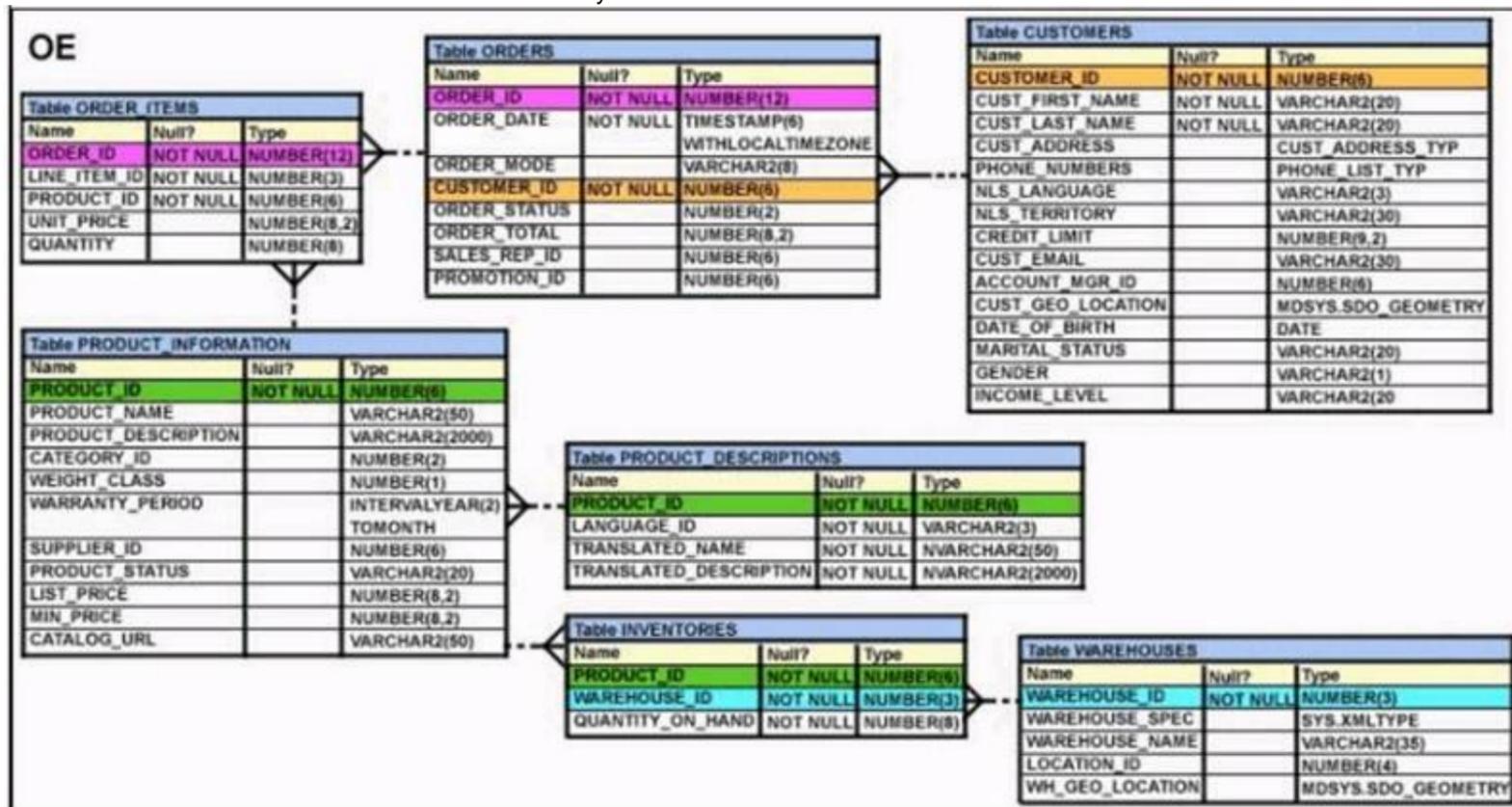
Answer: BD

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 13**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance. SQL> SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the result?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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,Slstartdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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 29**

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables. STUDENT NameNull?Type

----- STUDENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) STUDENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) FACULTY\_ID VARCHAR2(2) LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(2) FACULTY NameNull?Type

----- FACULTY\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2) FACULTY\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements: Statement 1

SQL> SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id) FROM student JOIN faculty USING (faculty\_id, location\_id) GROUP BY faculty\_name;

Statement 2

SQL> SELECT faculty\_name, COUNT(student\_id) FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty GROUP BY faculty\_name;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
- D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 30**

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

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

Answer: CD

**NEW QUESTION 35**

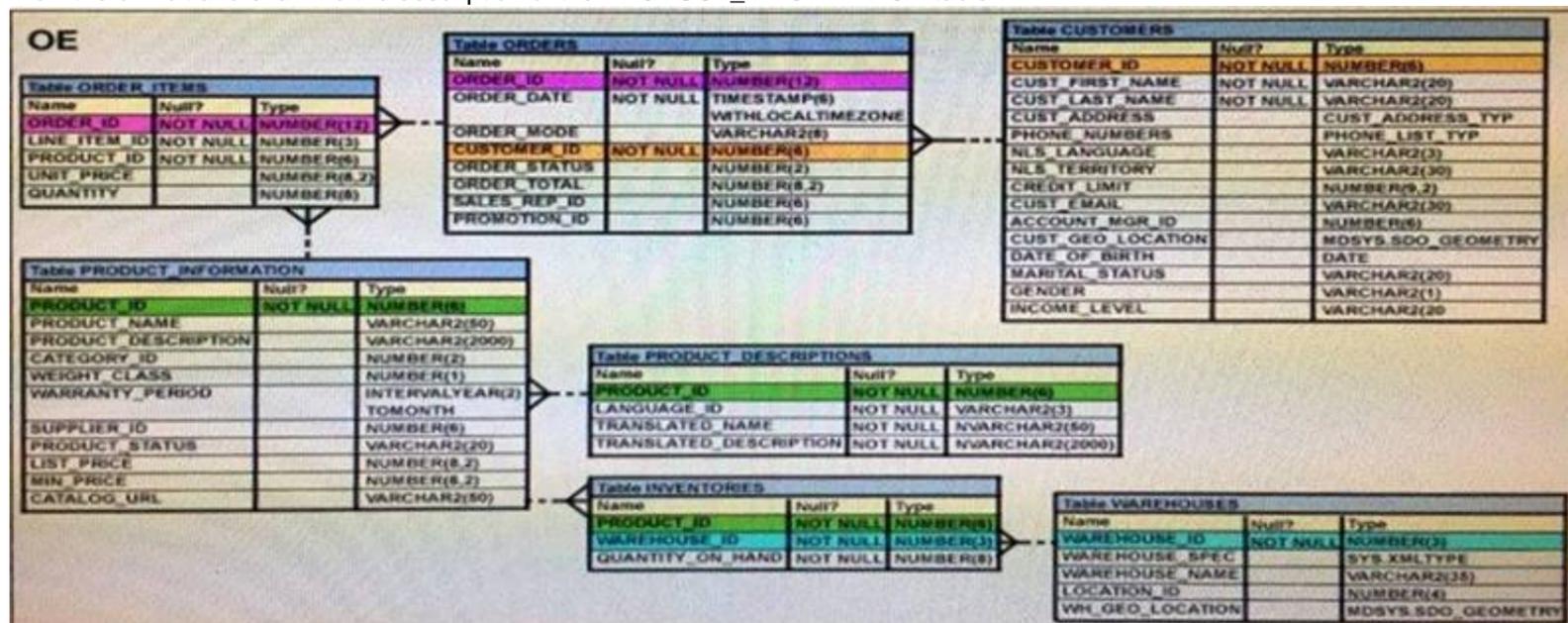
You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- 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 38**

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type  
 ----- MEMBER\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (50)  
 LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (50)  
 ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)  
 CITY VARCHAR2 (25)  
 STATE VARCHAR2 (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?

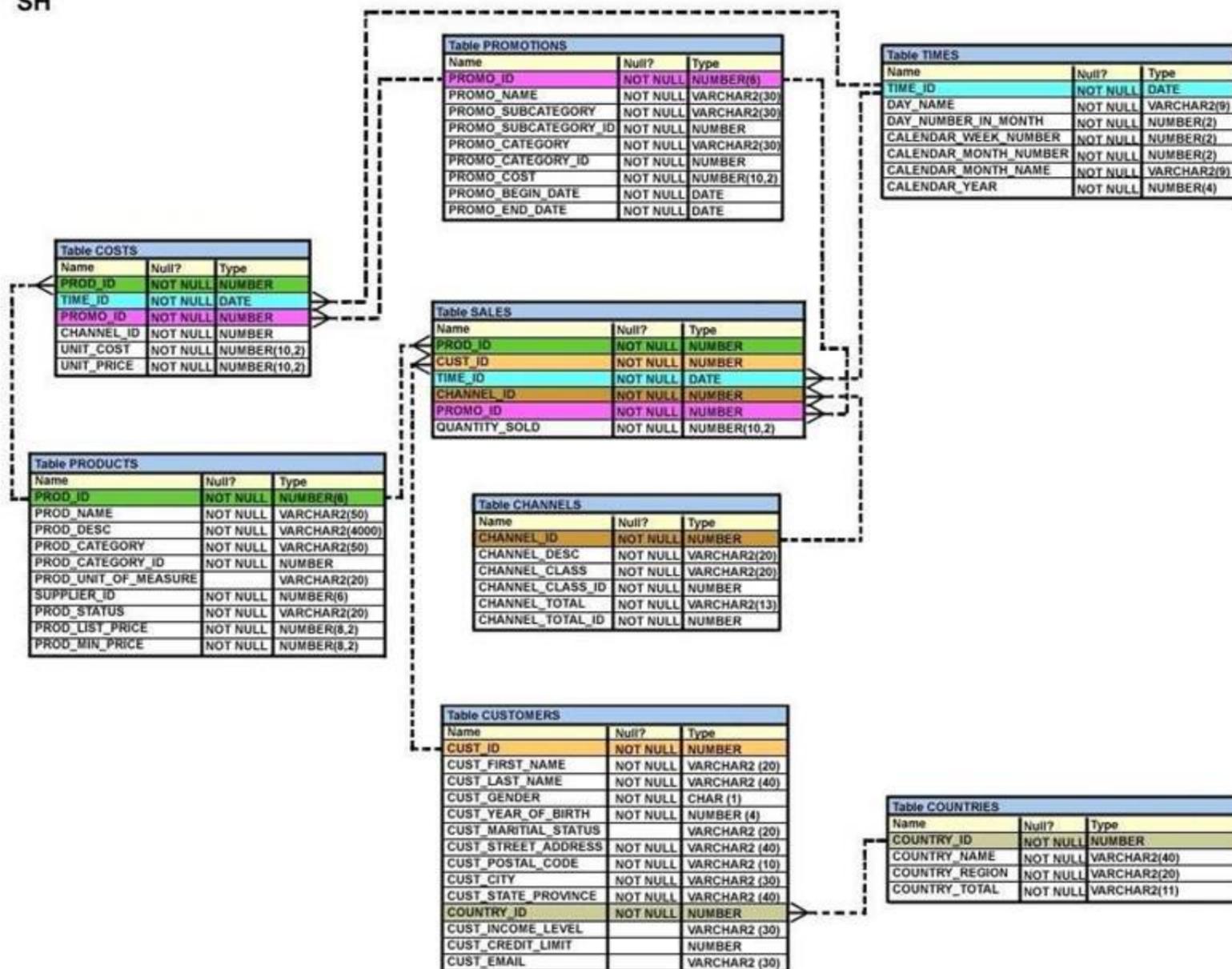
- A. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A\_\*';
- B. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_\*';
- C. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_%';
- D. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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 49**

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 50**

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 52**

Which two statements are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.
- B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
- C. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
- D. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 60**

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 63**

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 66**

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 location\_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 70**

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 72**

n the customers table, the CUST\_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME 'Abigail'. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
                UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. Abigail PA
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS
- D. An error message

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 75**

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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

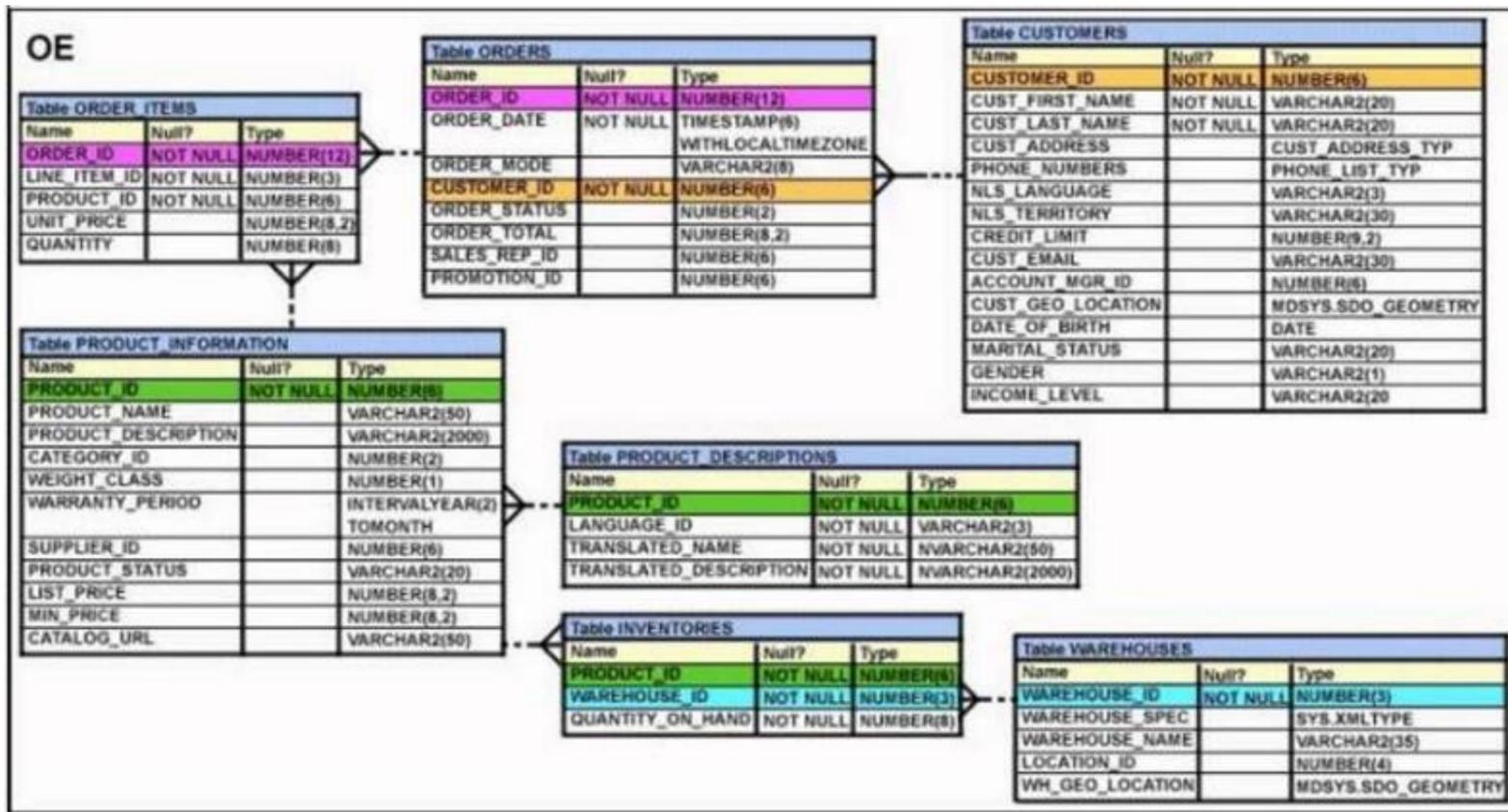
Evaluate the following SQL statement: SQL> SELECT prod\_id FROM costs WHERE promo\_id IN (SELECT promo\_id FROM promotions WHERE promo\_cost < ALL (SELECT MAX(promo\_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo\_end\_date- promo\_begin\_date))); What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 79**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:  
 SELECT TO\_CHAR(list\_price, '\$9,999') From product\_information;  
 Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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 87**

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept d SET city = ALL (SELECT city FROM locations I WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept d SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations I) WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept d SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept d SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations I WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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

- A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 93**

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 96**

Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically attempts to create a unique index.
- B. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.
- C. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- D. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

**NEW QUESTION 100**

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER ITEMS			
ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT\_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SQL>SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
What would happen when the above statement is executed?
```

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM\_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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

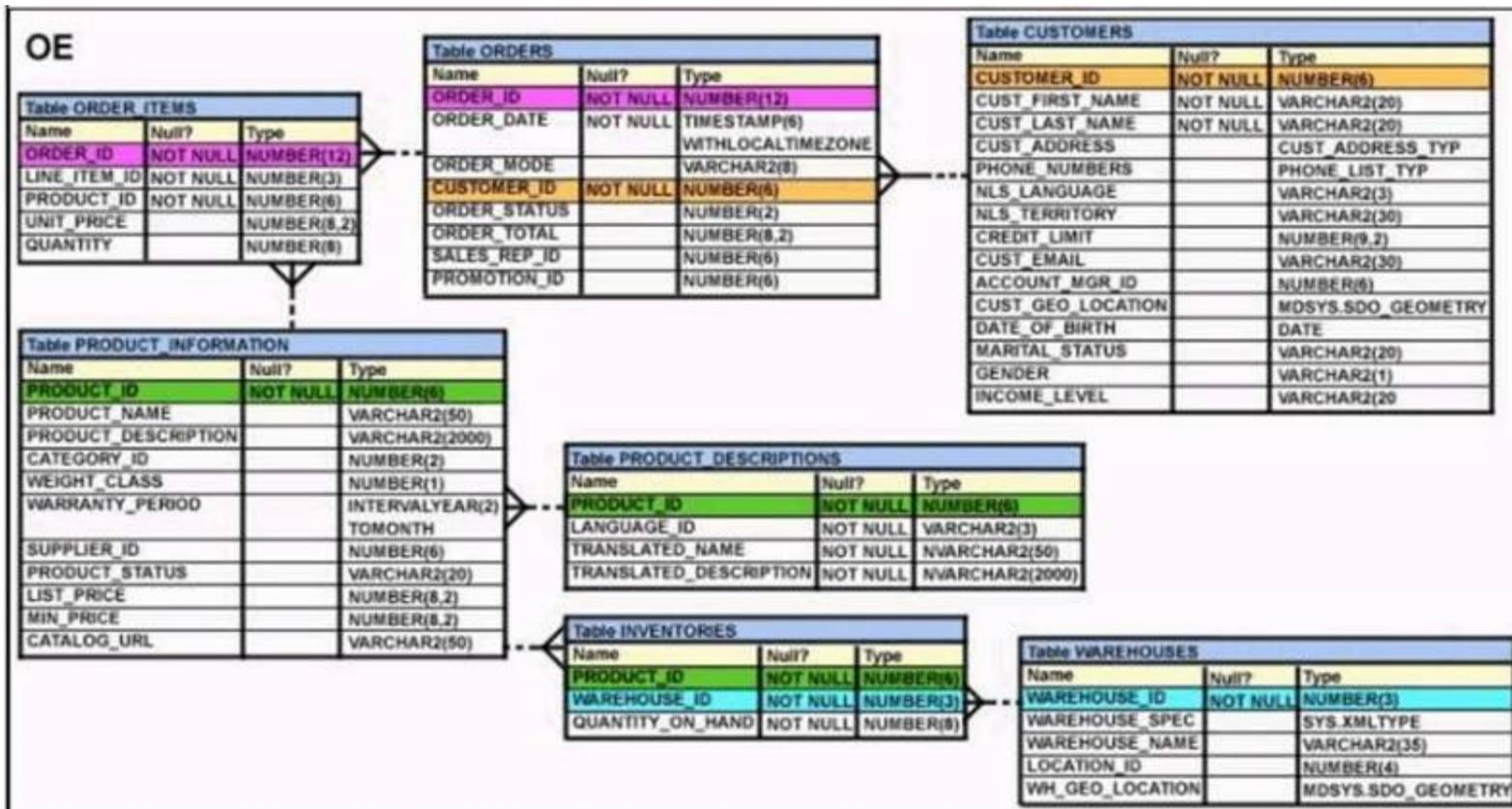
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

- 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 109

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT\_ID, SUPPLIER\_ID, and QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND is less than five.

Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) WHERE quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- B. SELECT product\_id, quantity\_on\_hand, supplier\_id FROM product\_information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- C. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- D. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) USING (product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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 117**

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS
- B. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS
- C. SELECT member\_id 'MEMBER ID', due\_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member\_id AS MEMBER\_ID, due\_date AS DUE\_DATE, \$2 AS LATE\_FEE FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 120

Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?

- A. They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
- B. They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
- C. They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.
- D. They can return only one column but multiple rows.
- E. They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.
- F. They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 121

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 123

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 128

Examine the commands used to create the DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and the COURSE-DETAILS tables: SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(50) , HOD VARCHAR2(50);

SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE-DETAILS (COURSE ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , COURSE\_NAME VARCHAR2 (50) , DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT\_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.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM course\_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id);
- B. SELECT d.department\_id, course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id) ;
- C. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id);
- D. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id) ;
- E. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d LEFT 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) ;

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 131**

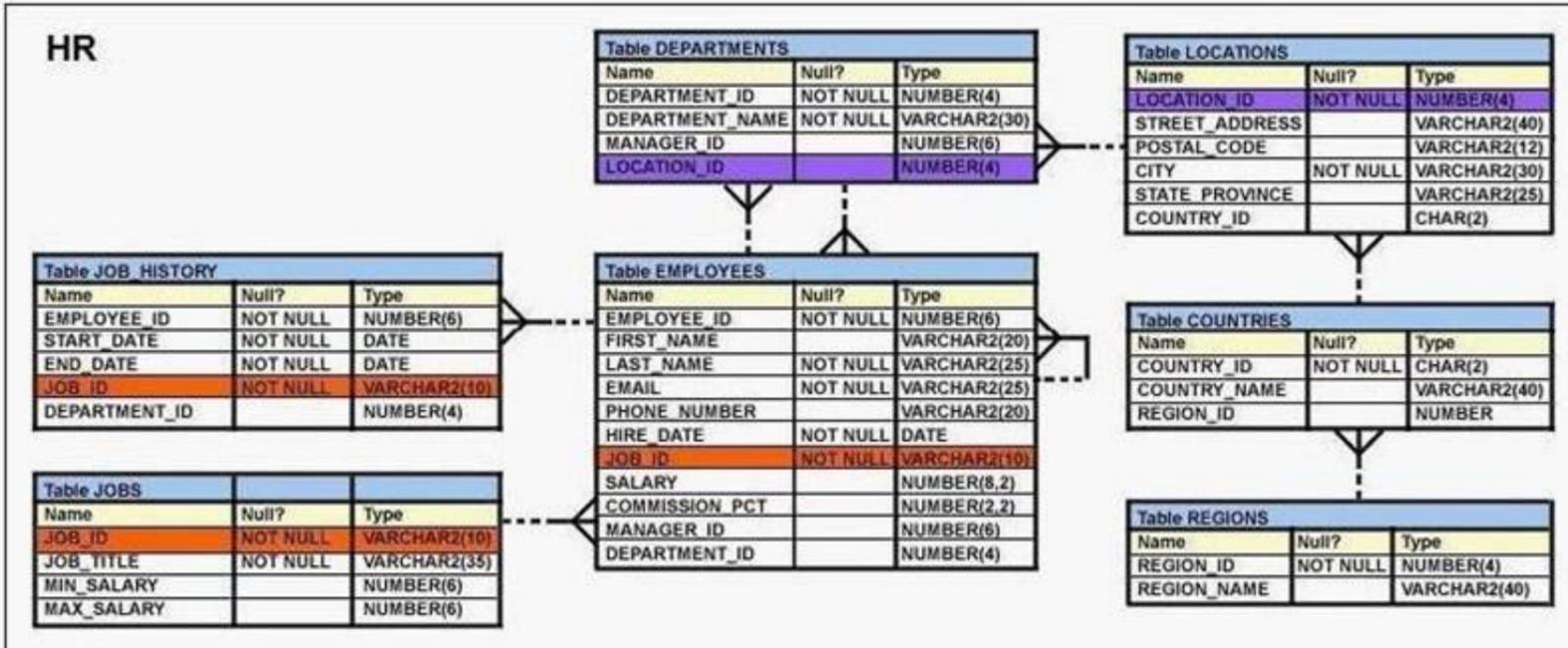
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as . (Choose the best answer.)

- 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 132**

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission. Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+(salary\*NVL2 (commission\_pct, salary,salary+commission\_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+salary\*commission\_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT first\_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission\_pct, 0)\*salary)\*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT first\_name, salary\*12 + NVL(salary,0)\*commission\_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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 139**

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PRODD_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 141**

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_ TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE borrowed_date<SYSDATE AND transaction_type='RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN ('A101', 'A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE or MEMBER\_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE.
- D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION\_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 143**

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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 149**

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 154**

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name, CASE
    WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
    FROM promotions
    WHERE promo_category='TV' )
    THEN 'HIGH'
    ELSE 'LOW'
    END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST\_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- C. It shows COST\_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 158**

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 orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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. A DELETE 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. A DELETE 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 162

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 163

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 164

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 167**

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Exhibit 1

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

Exhibit 2

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM\_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 170**

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?

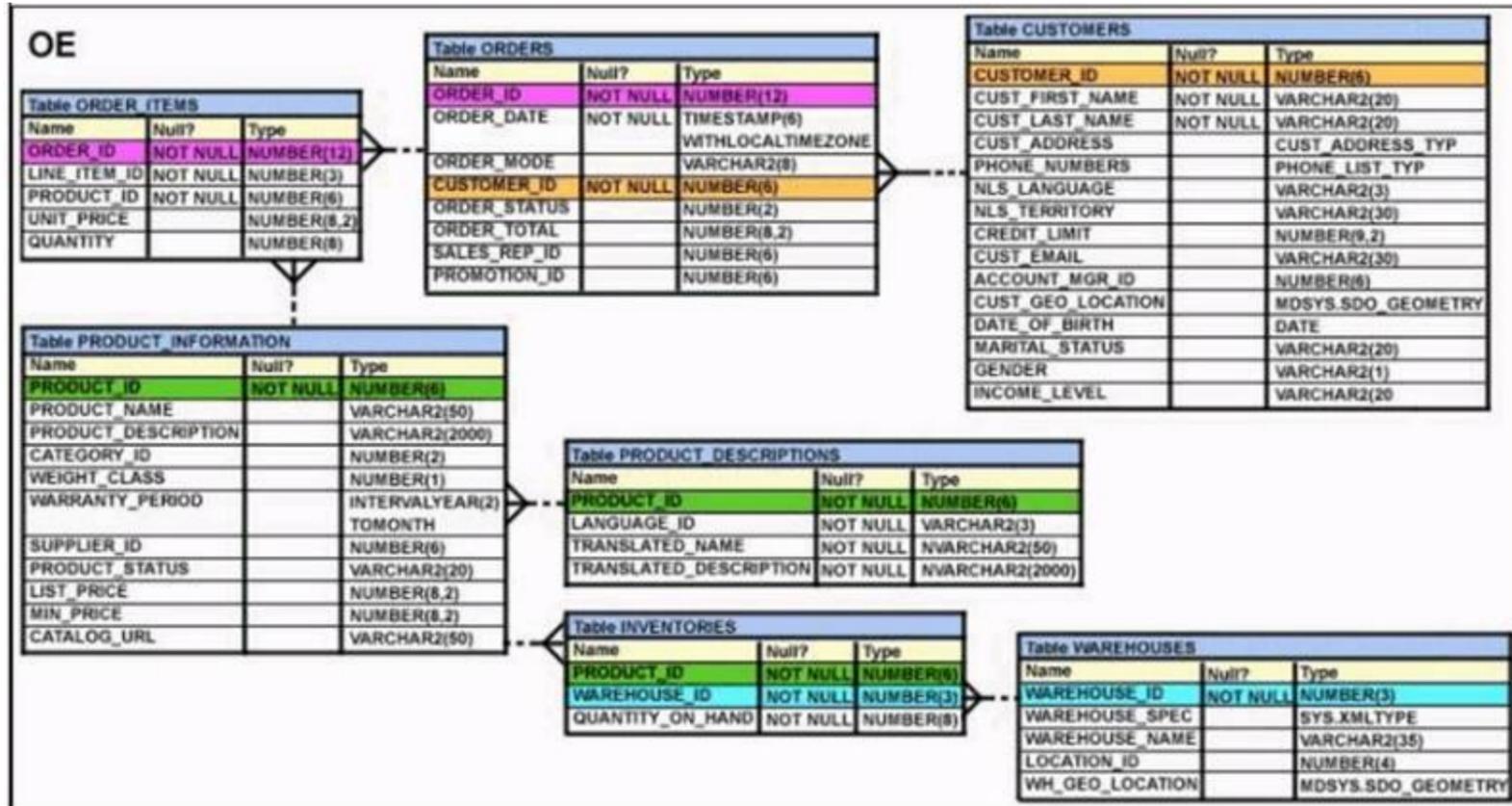
- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1

- 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 175**

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 180**

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR 2 (15),
salary NUMBER (8, 2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp (emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 182**

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 187**

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. EMPLOYEES

NameNull?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
```

NameNull?Type

```
-----
DEPARTMENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30) MANAGER_ID NUMBER(6) LOCATION_ID NUMBER(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 190**

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:

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

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course\_id, department\_id, FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c USING (department\_id)
- B. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id)
- C. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=
- D. department\_id)
- E. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id<>
- F. department\_id)

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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 192

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 197

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

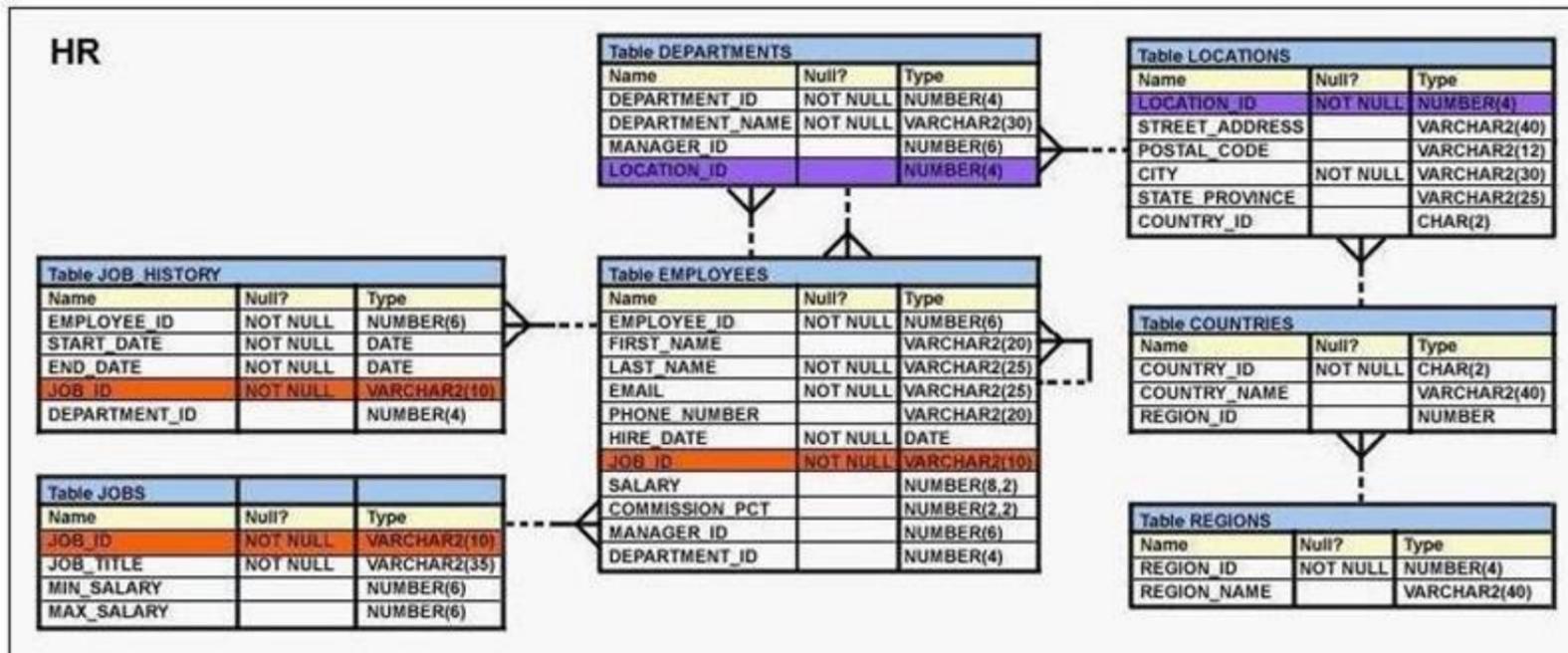
- A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
- B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
- D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
- E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause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

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 200

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 e ON 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.manager\_id=100;
- C. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON 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 e WHERE m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id AND e.manager\_id=100;

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 201**

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.

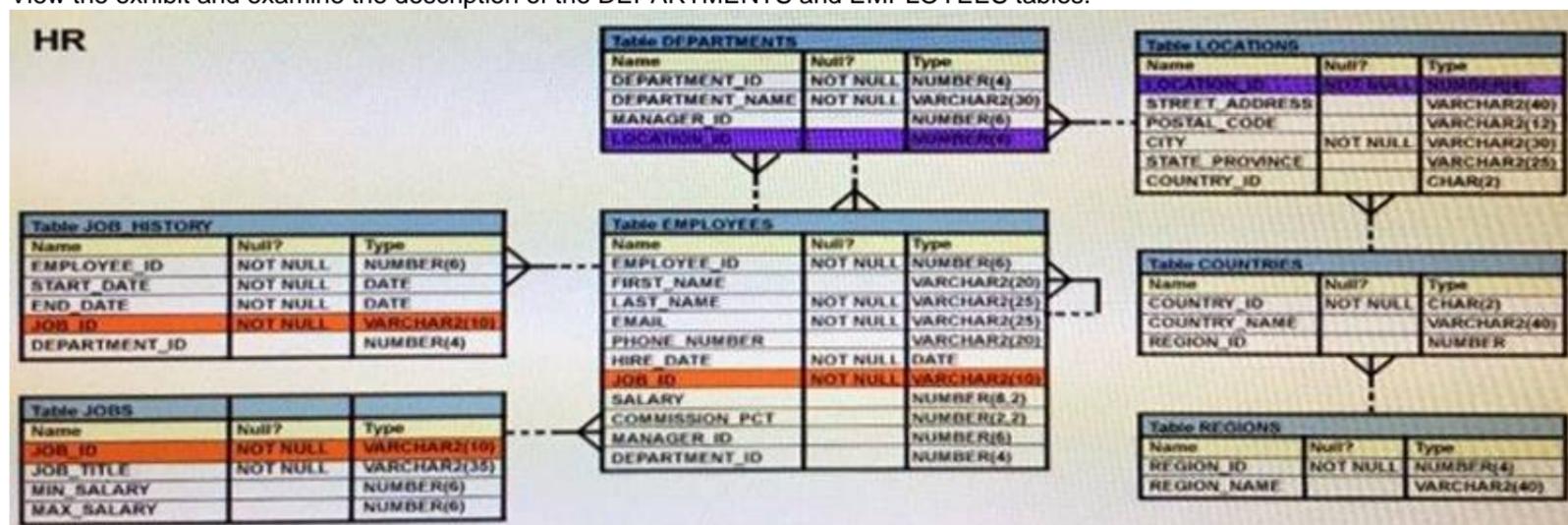
Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- 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 203**

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 205**

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';

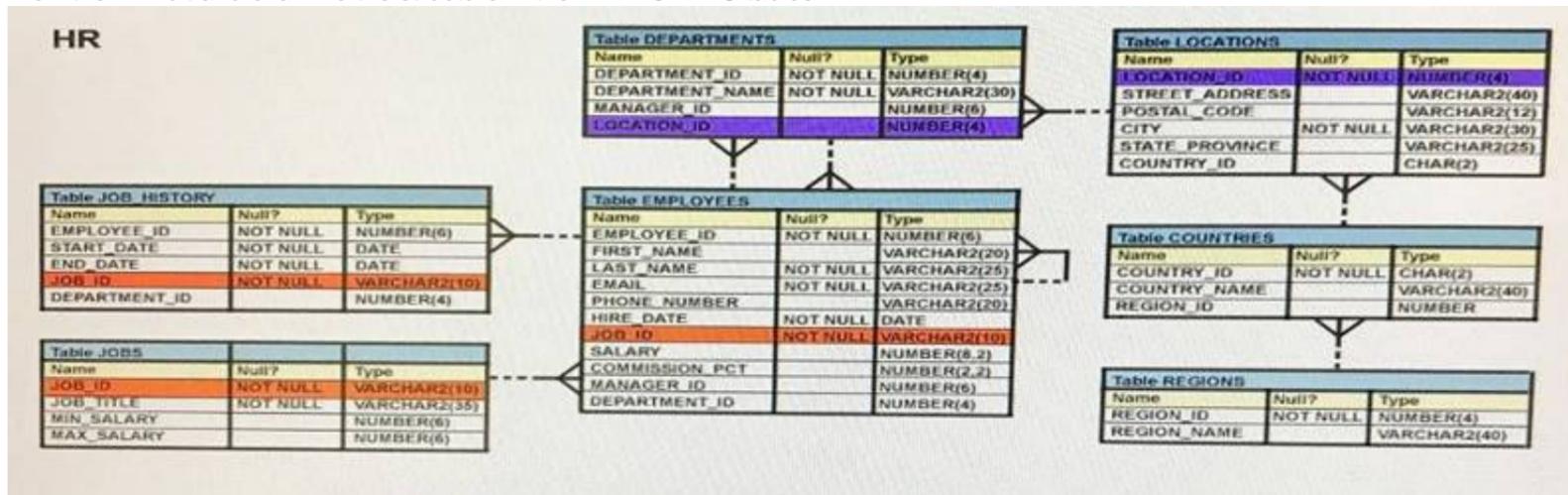
Which two statements are true about the output?

- 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 209**

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 210**

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 211**

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](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 216**

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:  
 SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(50), HOD VARCHAR2(50));  
 SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE\_DETAILS (COURSE\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE\_NAME VARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT\_ID VARCHAR2(50));  
 You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.  
 Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id=
- B. department\_id);
- C. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id=
- D. department\_id);
- E. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM course\_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=

- F. department\_id);
- G. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (c.department\_id=
- H. department\_id);

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 217**

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type  
 ----- MEMBER\_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)  
 LAST\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)  
 ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

You execute the SQL statement:

SQL > SELECT member\_id, ' ', first\_name, ' ', last\_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 219**

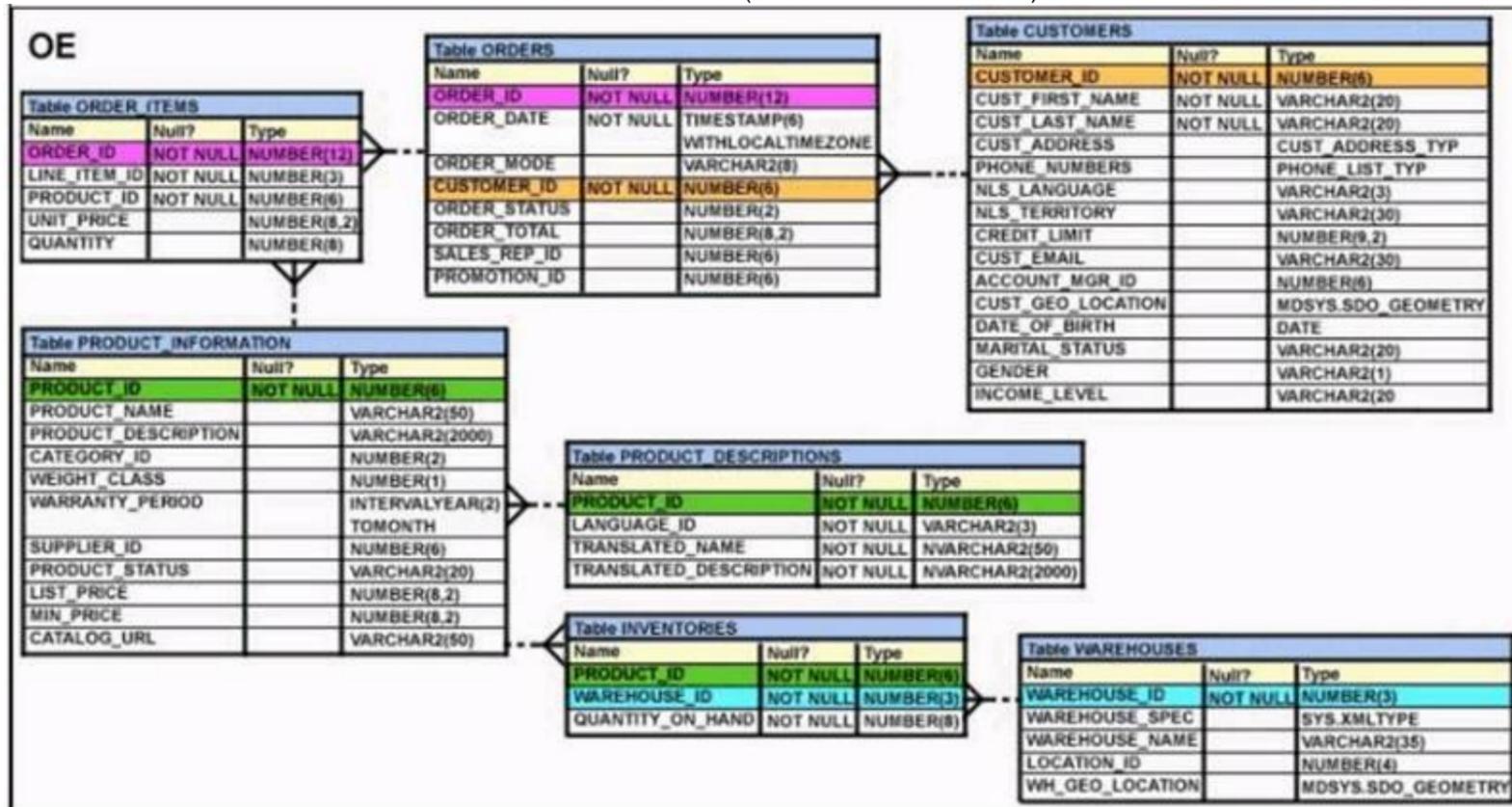
Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- 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 220**

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 223**

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers

WHERE cust\_credit\_limit = 1000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 2000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 3000

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

**NEW QUESTION 228**

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- D. SELECT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 230**

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table. NameNull?Type

----- INV\_NONOT NULLNUMBER(3) INV\_DATEDATE INV\_AMTNUMBER(10,2)

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_date, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, sysdate-inv\_date, sysdate)FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_amt\*.25, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 232**

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