



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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

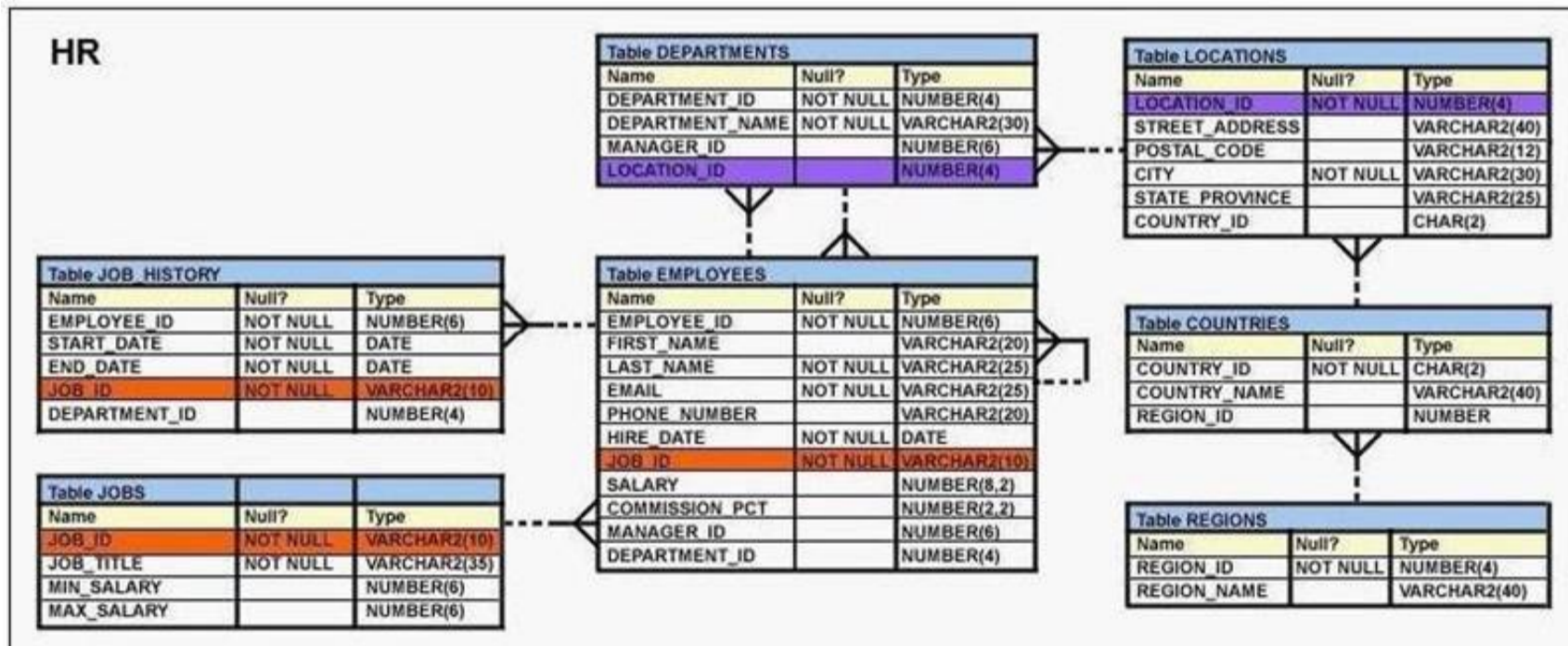
Answer: ACD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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



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

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'

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

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables. STUDENT

NameNull?Type

----- STUDENT_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) STUDENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) FACULTY_IDVARCHAR2(2)

LOCATION_IDNUMBER(2) FACULTY

NameNull?Type

----- FACULTY_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(2) FACULTY_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LOCATION_IDNUMBER(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;

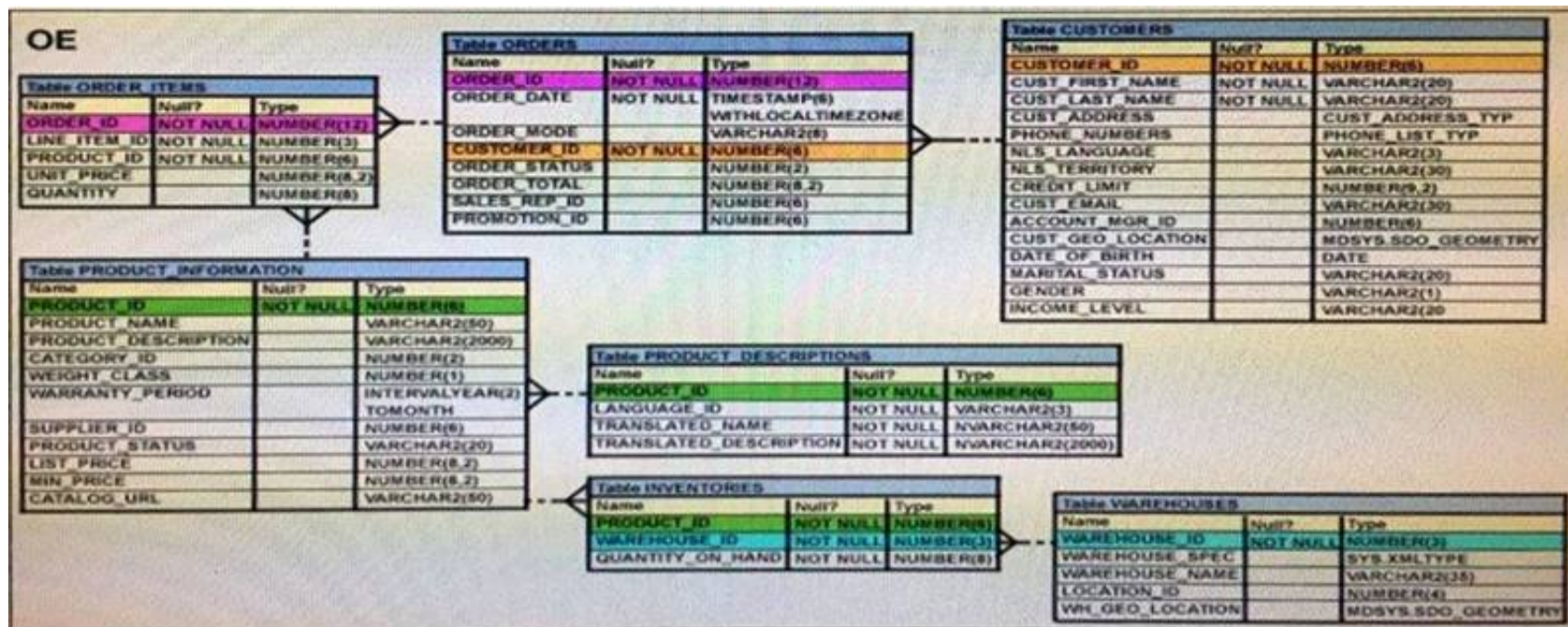
Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- 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 9

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.

SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);

SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));

You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores

WHERE store_id=900;

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

- A. Disable the primary key in the STORES table.
- B. Use CASCADE keyword with DELETE statement.
- C. DELETE the rows with STORE_ID = 900 from the SALES table and then delete rows from STORES table.
- D. Disable the FOREIGN KEY in SALES table and then delete the rows.
- E. Create the foreign key in the SALES table on SALES_ID column with on DELETE CASCADE option.

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 10

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name" FROM customers

WHERE country_id = 10 UNION

SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name FROM customers

WHERE country_id = 30

Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

- A. ORDER BY "Last name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2, 1
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION 15

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?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)

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

- A. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.employee_id) AND e.employee_id = 123;
- B. SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
- C. SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
- D. SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

NEW QUESTION 28

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 29

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

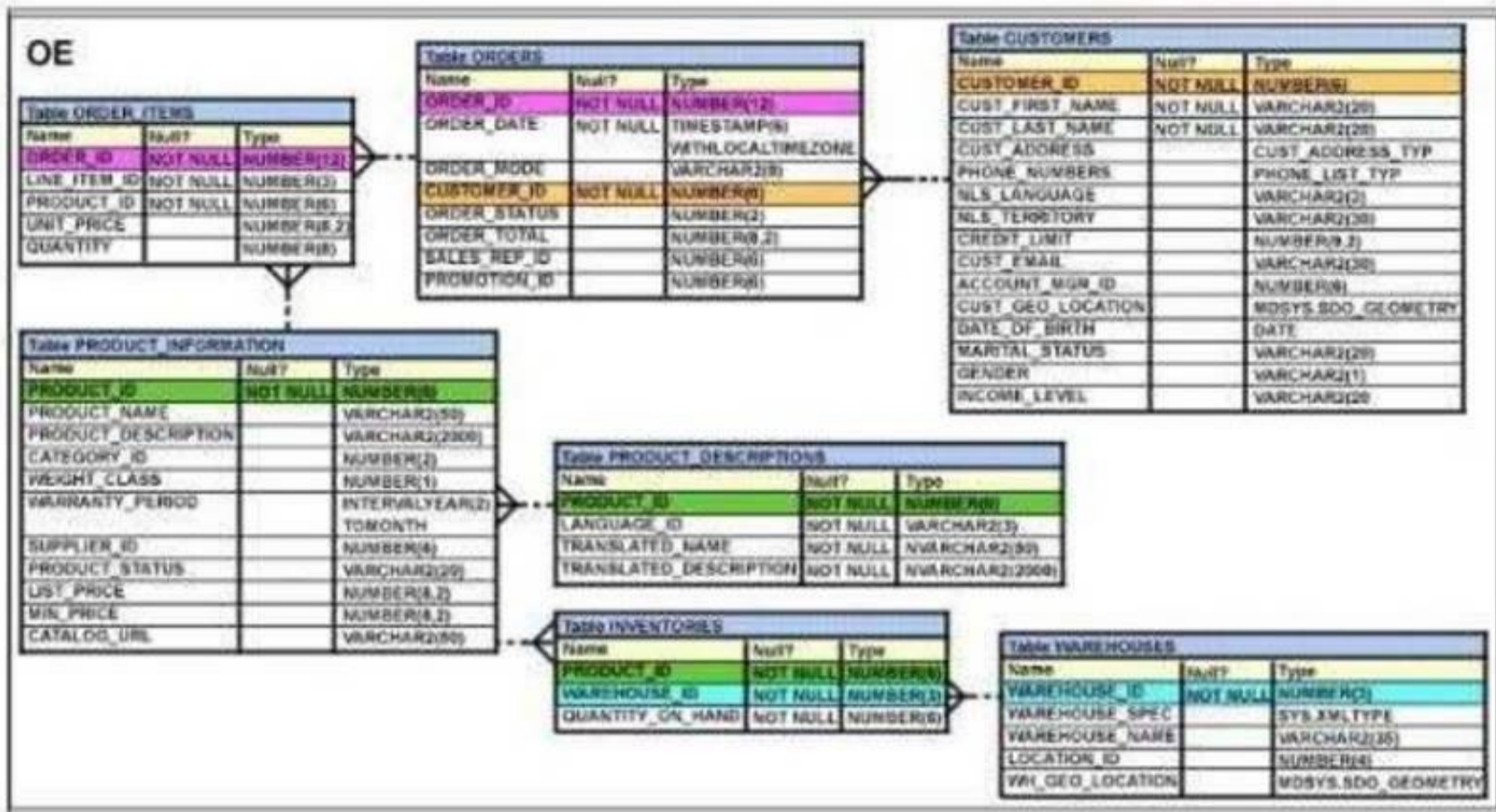
Explanation:

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>

NEW QUESTION 33

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



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

- A. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE product_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product_id FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37

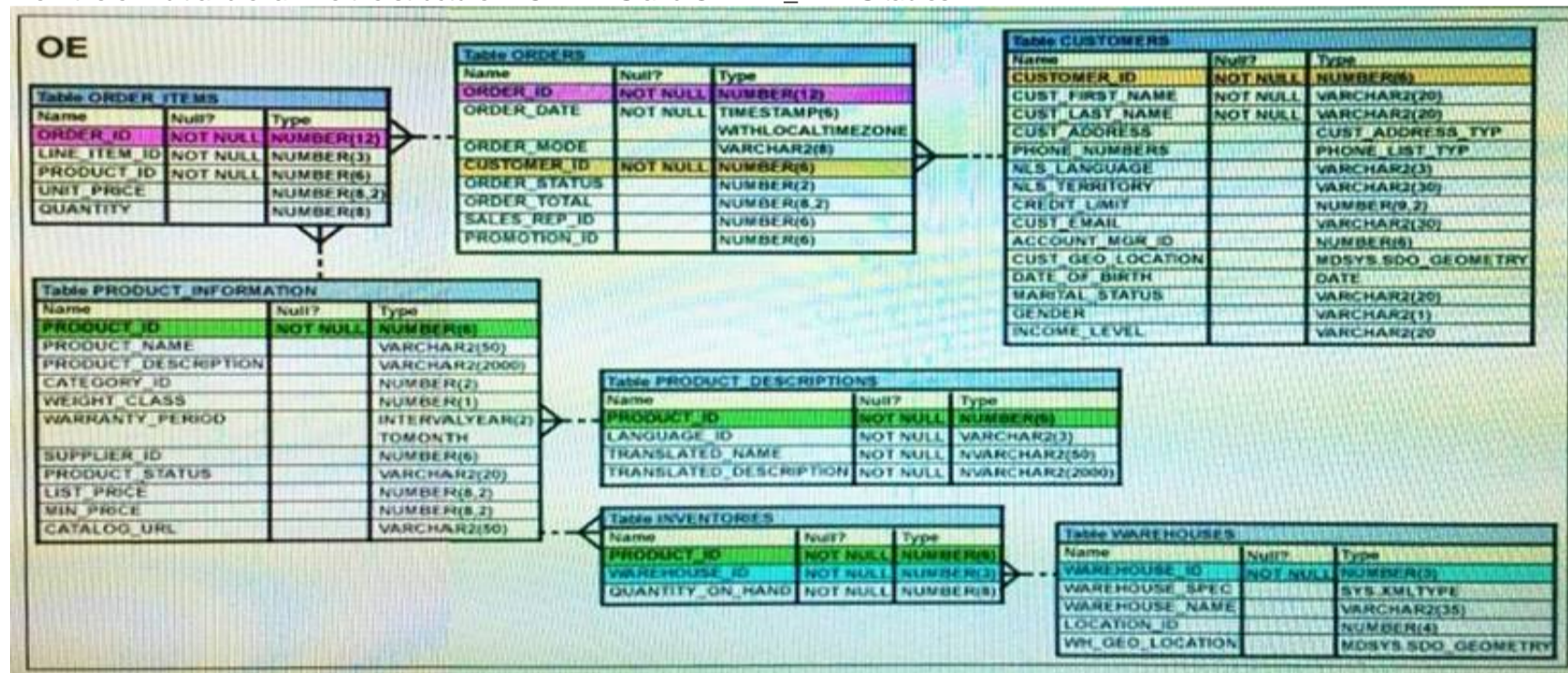
You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph of month, year') FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42

View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.



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

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date) AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS" FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;

D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)||"NO OF ITEMS"FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_dateWHITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

Evaluate the following CRTEATE TABLE commands:

CREATE TABLE orders

(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,

ord_date DATE, cust_id NUMBER (4));

CREATE TABLE ord_items (ord _no NUMBER (2),

item_no NUMBER(3),

qty NUMBER (3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),

expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE), CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),

CONSTARANT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no)); Why would the ORD_ITEMS table not get created?

A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.

B. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.

C. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.

D. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

| Name | Null? | Type |
|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| TRANS_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER (6) |
| CUST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CUST_STATUS | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 |
| TRANS_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| TRANS_VALIDITY | | INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND |
| CUST_CREDIT_VALUE | | NUMBER (10) |

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

A. The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.

B. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

C. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.

D. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 53

You execute the following commands: SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'

SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees

WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id >&mgr_id;

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

A. none, because no input required

B. both the substitution variables "hiredate" and 'mgr_id'.

C. only hiredate'

D. only 'mgr_id'

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

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 63

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 64

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 66

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 70

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 71

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 72

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 74

Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
- B. It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- C. It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
- D. It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 75

You must create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values in the columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null. (Choose two.)

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

- A. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,Login_id NUMBER,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
- B. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,login_id NUMBER,employee_name VARCHAR2(25),hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
- C. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, Login_id NUMBER UNIQUE, Employee_name VARCHAR2(25),Hire_date DATE);
- D. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER,Login_id NUMBER,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
- E. CREATE TABLE employees(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL, Login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT

NULL,Employee_name VARCHAR2(100),Hire_date DATE,CONSTRAINT emp_id_ukUNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 76

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 78

View the Exhibit and examine the details of 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/ID 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 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 FROM product_information

WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088; Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

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

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| MEMBER_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| FIRST_NAME | | VARCHAR2(50) |
| LAST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(50) |
| ADDRESS | | VARCHAR2(50) |
| CITY | | VARCHAR2(25) |
| STATE | | VARCHAR2(3) |

Examine the SQL statement:

SQL > SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM MEMBERS ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC;

What would be the result execution?

- A. It displays all cities in descending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.
- B. It fails because a column alias cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause.
- C. It fails because a column number and a column alias cannot be used together in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It displays all cities in ascending order, within which the last names are further sorted in descending order.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84

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

GRANT ALL

ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

| 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 details of employees who have manager with MANAGER_ID 100, who were hired in the past 6 months and who have salaries greater than 10000.

- A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)INETRSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;
- B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)UNION ALL(SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000);
- C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100')UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000;
- D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALLSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92

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

- A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
- B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
- D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
- E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 93

Evaluate the following statement. INSERT ALL

WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders

WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders

WHEN order_total > 200000 THEN INTO large_orders

SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id FROM orders;

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

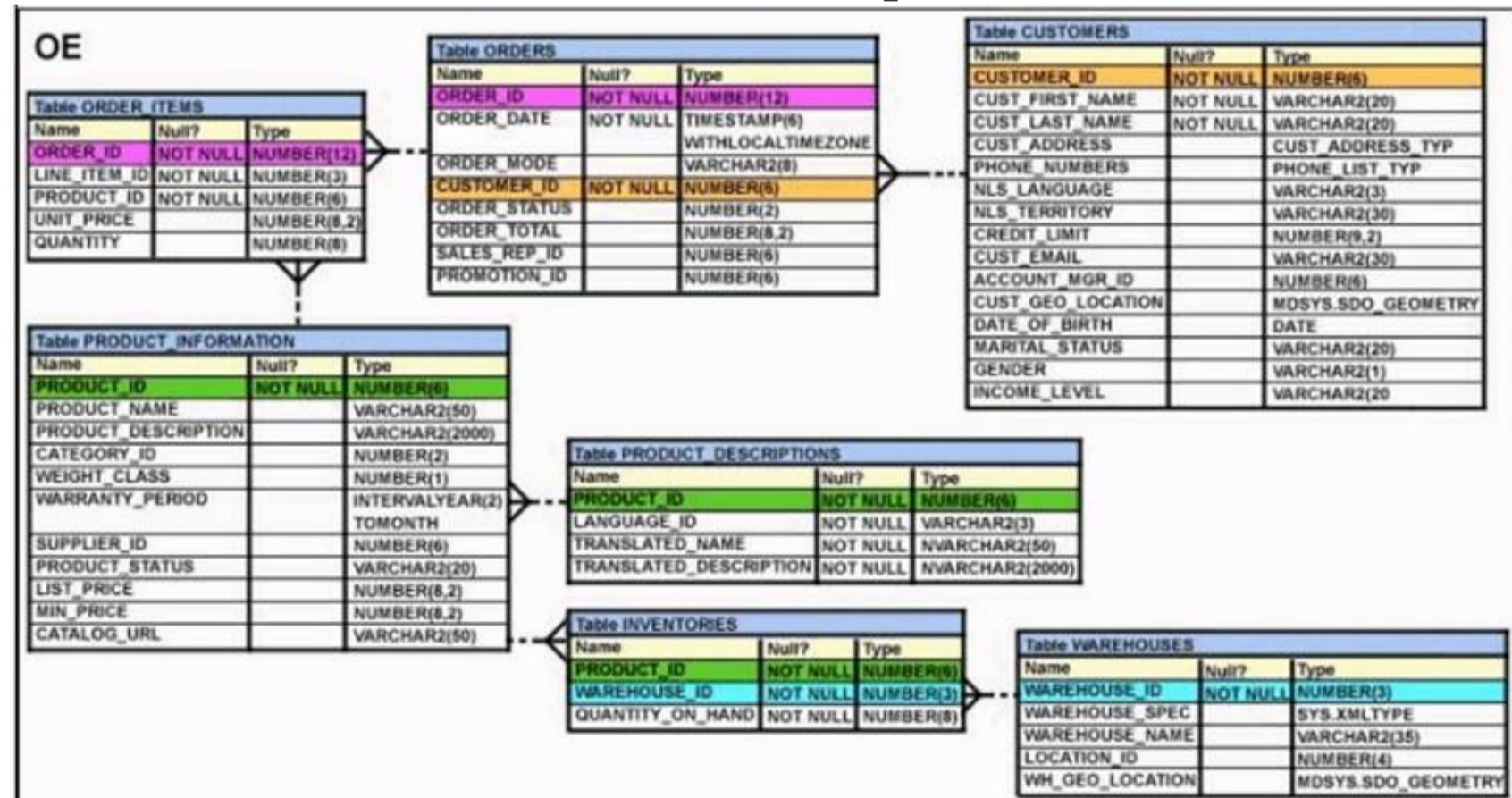
Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions?

- A. inv_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion
- B. inv_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion
- C. inv_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion
- D. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date) : requires explicit conversion
- E. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 100

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 103

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 108

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 112

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 116

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 119

Which statement is true regarding the default behaviour of the ORDER by clause?

- A. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- B. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER by clause.
- C. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- D. NULLs are not including in the sort operation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124

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 126

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 129

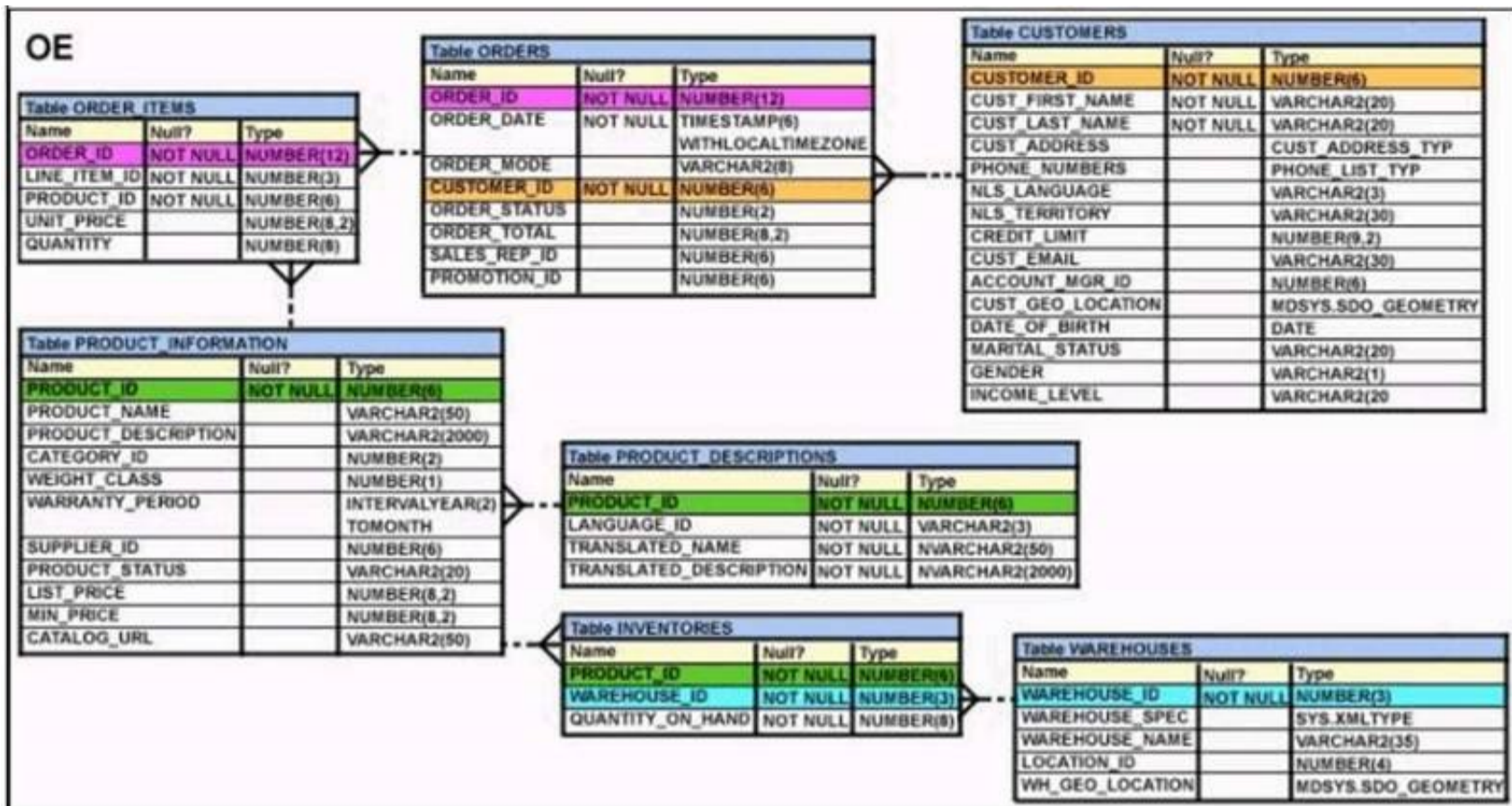
Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
- B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
- C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
- D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131

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



You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE
 (SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders) Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'
 WHERE customer_id IN
 (SELECT customer_id FROM customers
 WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

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

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

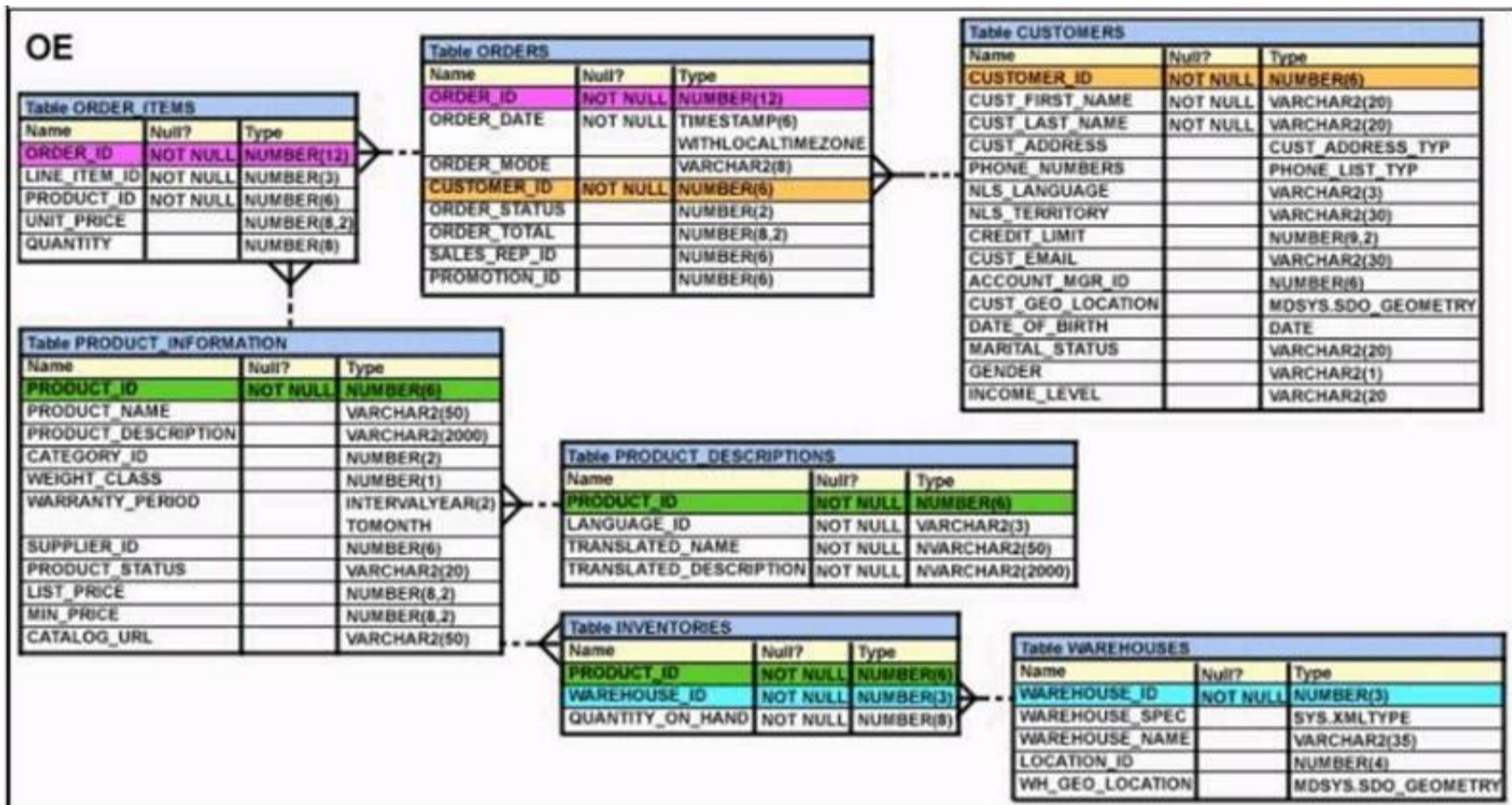
Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

NEW QUESTION 139

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



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101. Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ANY(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > IN(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

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

- A. The WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if they are applied to different columns in the table.
- B. The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.
- C. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
- D. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 148

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