Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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

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
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 4
You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'. (Choose the best answer.) Which query generates the required output?

A. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';
B. SELECT * FROM usersWhere user_name LIKE '%ch_%'ESCAPE'%';
C. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE 'ch_%' ESCAPE '_';
D. SELECT * FROM users Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%' ESCAPE '\';

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

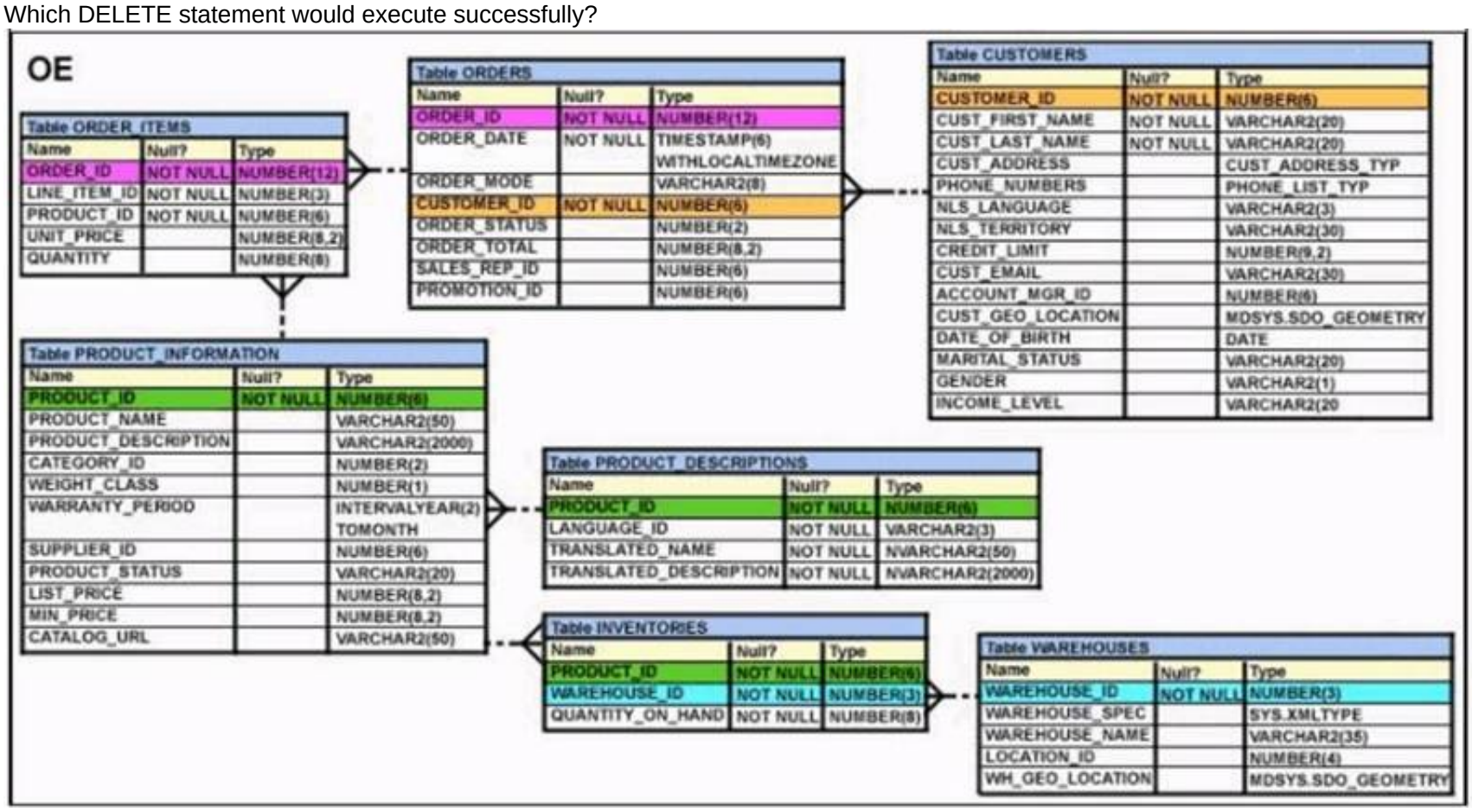
```
CUSTOMERS
Name                 Null?          Type
-----------          ---------  --------------
CUST_ID              NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS                      VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CITY                         VARCHAR2(20)


CUST_HISTORY
Name                 Null?          Type
-----------          ---------  --------------
CUST_ID              NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CITY                         VARCHAR2(20)
CHANGE_DATE                       DATE
```

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.
The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.
You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.
Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



A. DELETE orders o, order_items IWHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;
B. DELETEFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order_idFROM order_items);
C. DELETE ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;
D. DELETE order_idFROM ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.) SALESID: Number
STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified
PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified Which statement would create the table?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.
CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikilineni Julia Nayer
You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC". Which query gives the required output?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
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

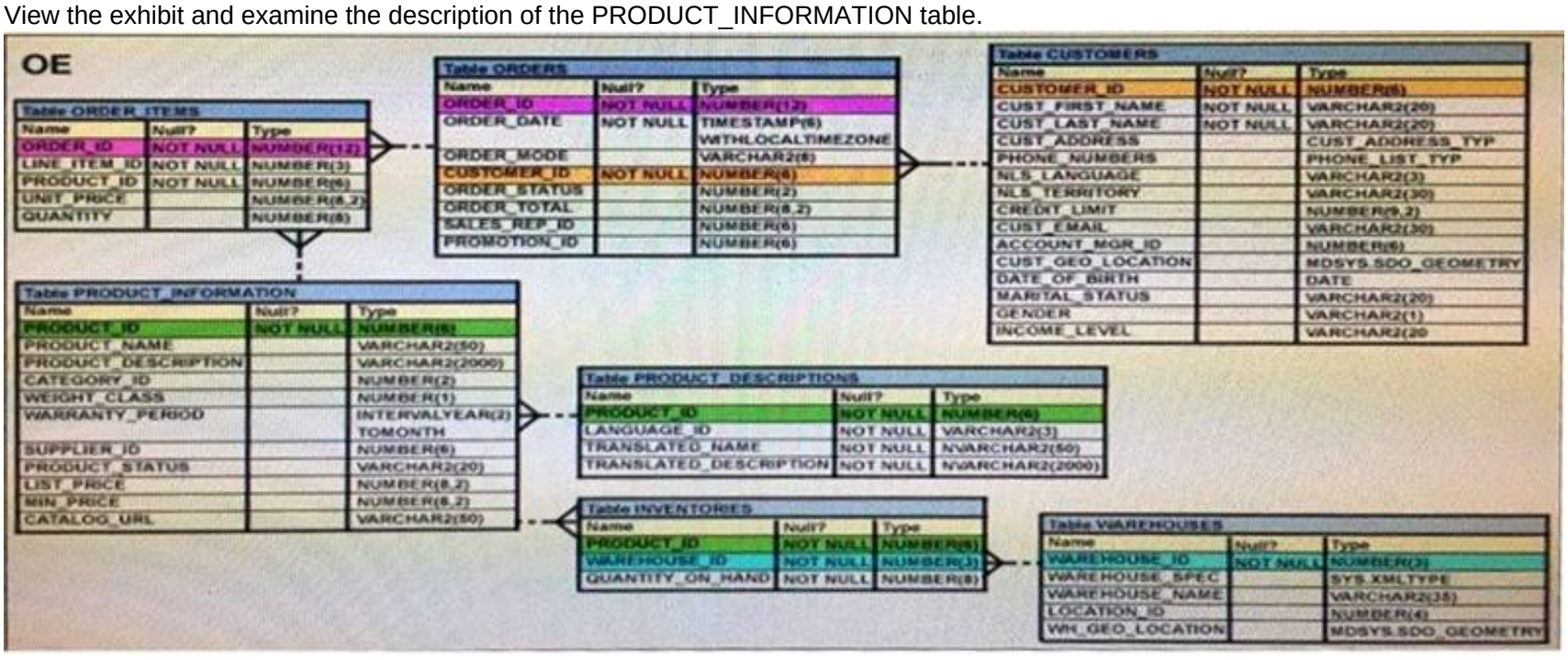
NEW QUESTION 10
Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

A. changing the password for an existing database user
B. connecting to a database instance
C. querying data from tables across databases
D. starting up a database instance
E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: AC

Explanation:
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdbs.htm

NEW QUESTION 11
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 i= NULL
D. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
Examine the create table statements for the stores and sales tables.
SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));
You executed the following statement: SQL> DELETE from stores
WHERE store_id=900;
The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.STORE_ID_FK) violated
Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

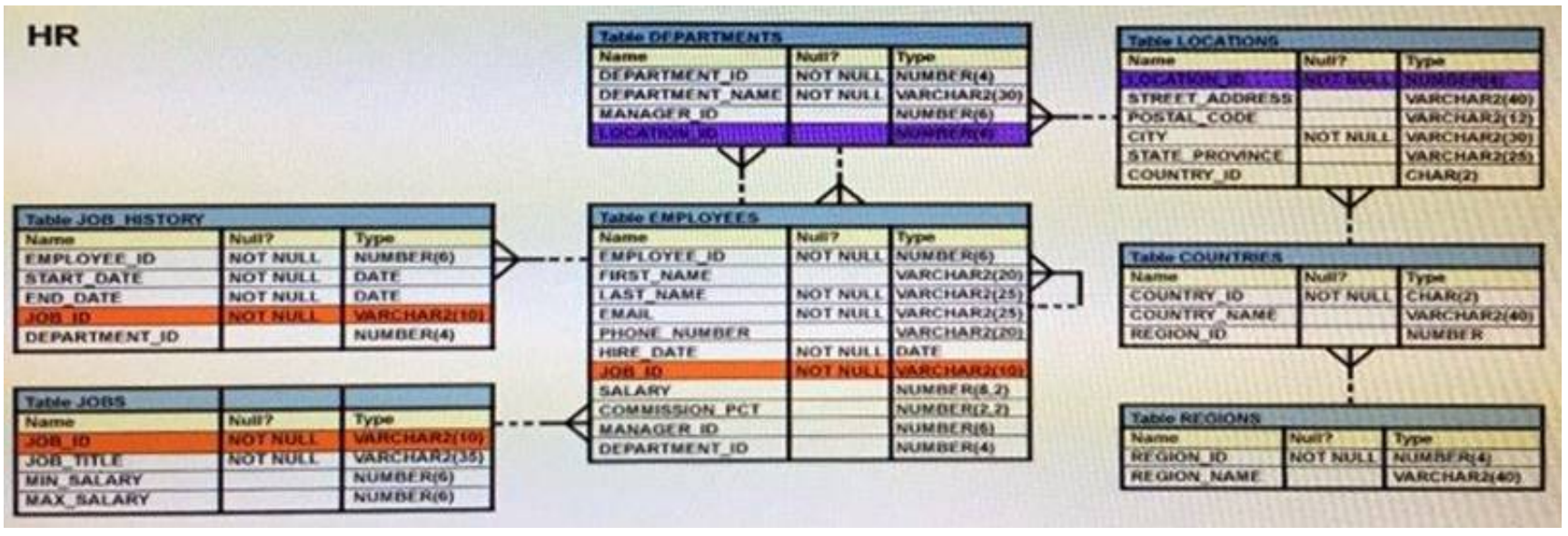
Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 18
Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. Finding the lowest value
B. Finding the quotient
C. Raising to a power
D. Subtraction
E. Addition

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 21
View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the DEPARTMENTS tables. (Choose two.)



Examine this SQL statement:
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM departments
WHERE departments_id=90 UNION
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM departments
WHERE department_id=10
Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort output?

A. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;
B. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;
C. ORDER BY 'b';
D. ORDER BY 3;

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 24
On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 29
Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

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

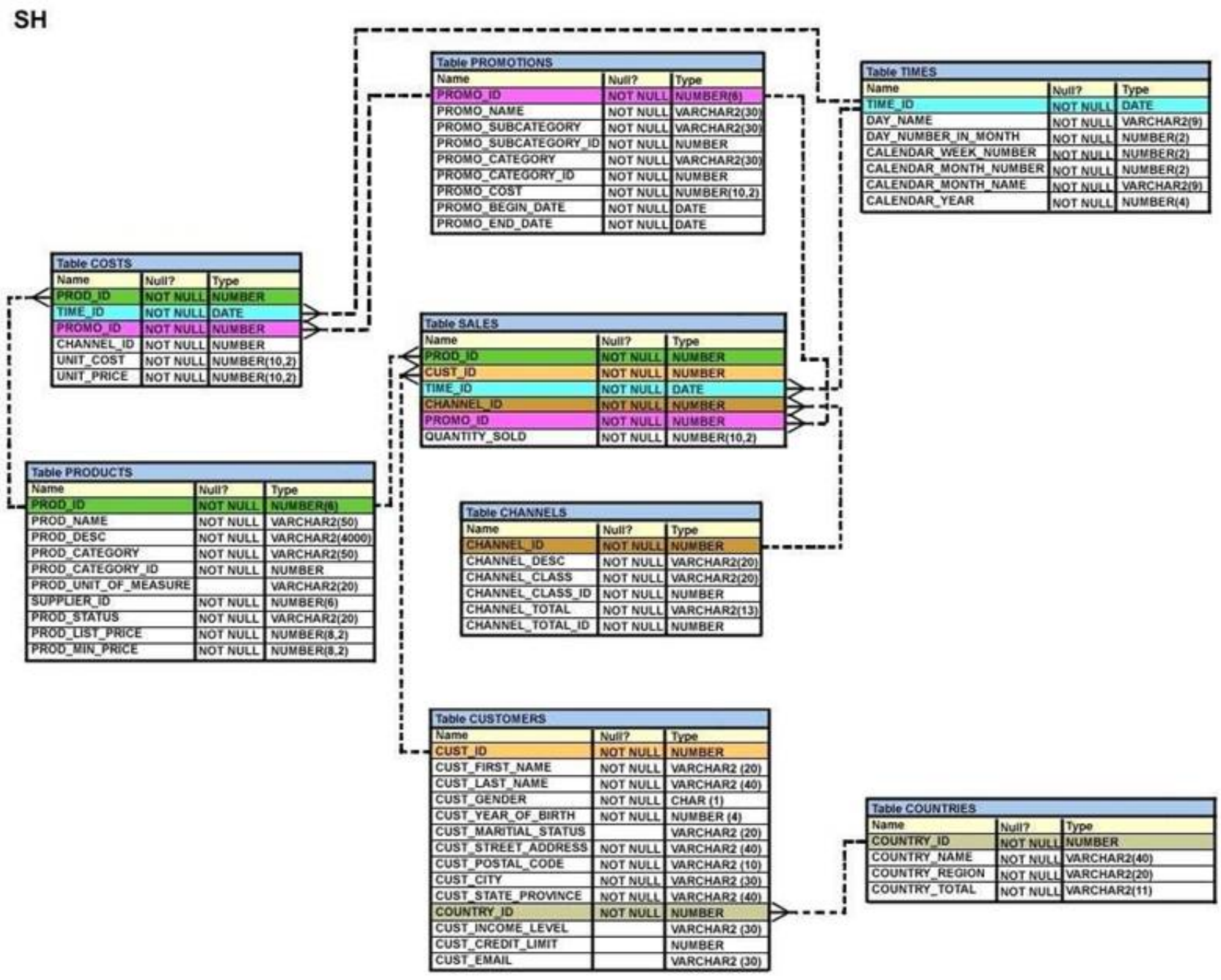
Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 31
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?Type
---------- ---------- EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) EMAILNOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) PHONE NUMBERVARCHAR2(20) HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(8,2) COMMISSION_PCTNUMBER(2,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(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_idFROM 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_idFROM 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_idFROM 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_idFROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32
View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

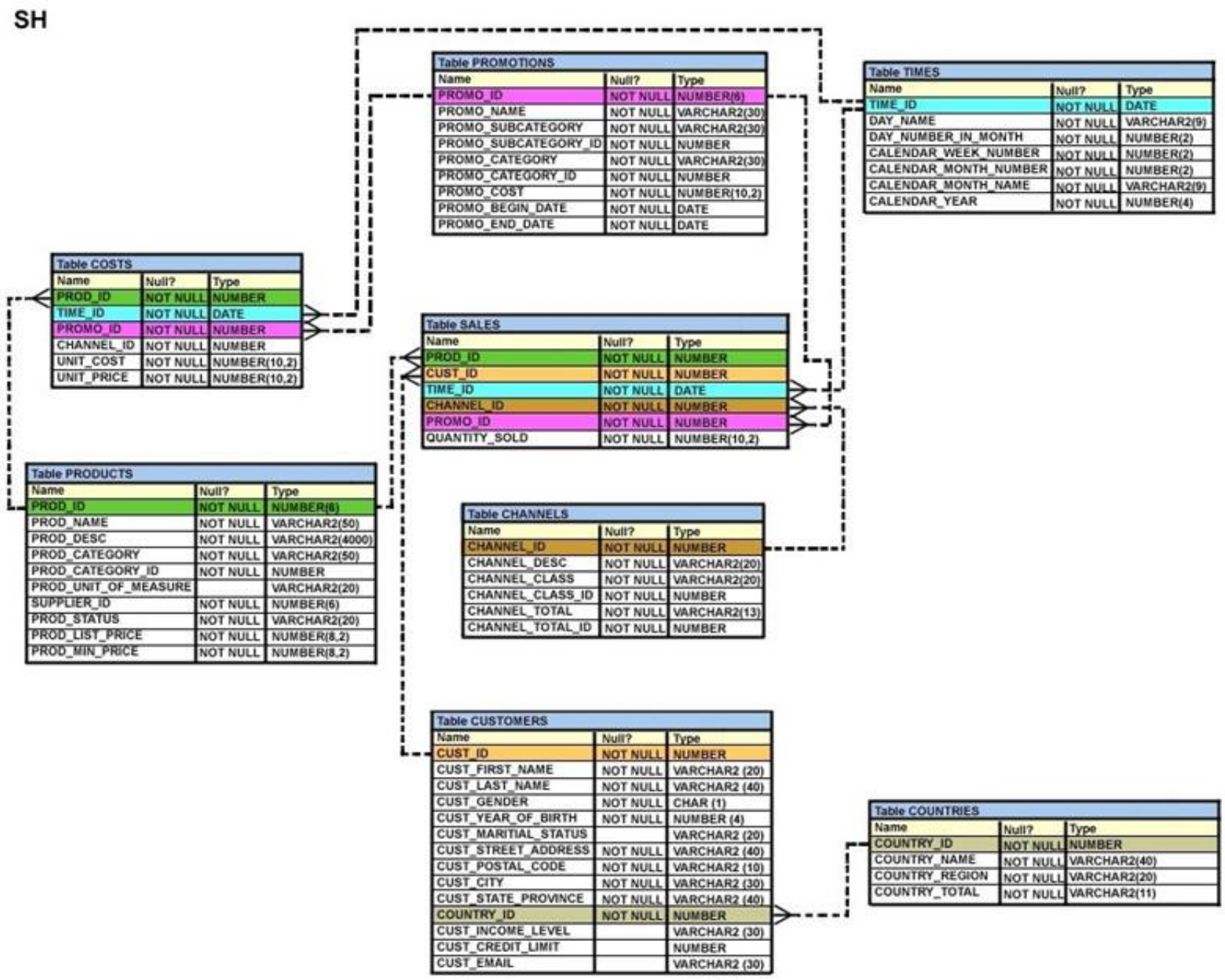


You issued this SQL statement:
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE, (SELECT CAHNNEL_ID
FROM CHANNELS
WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);
Which statement is true regarding the result?

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 37
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.
The CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.
Examine this command:
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;
Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
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 40
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.

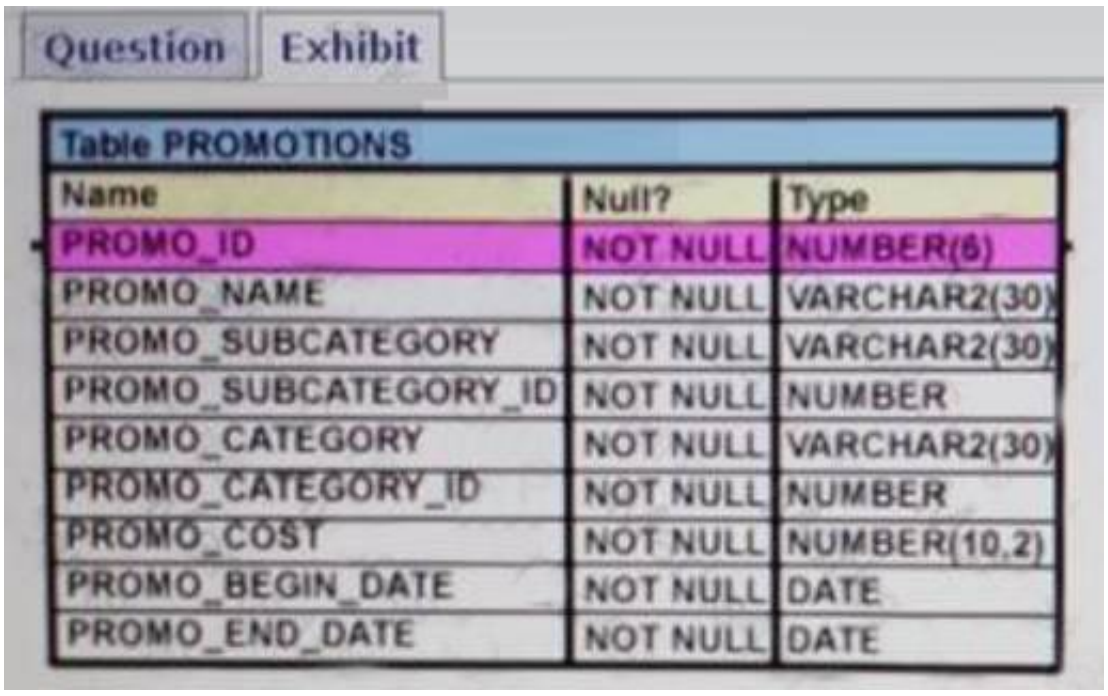
Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 44
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 49
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTION table.

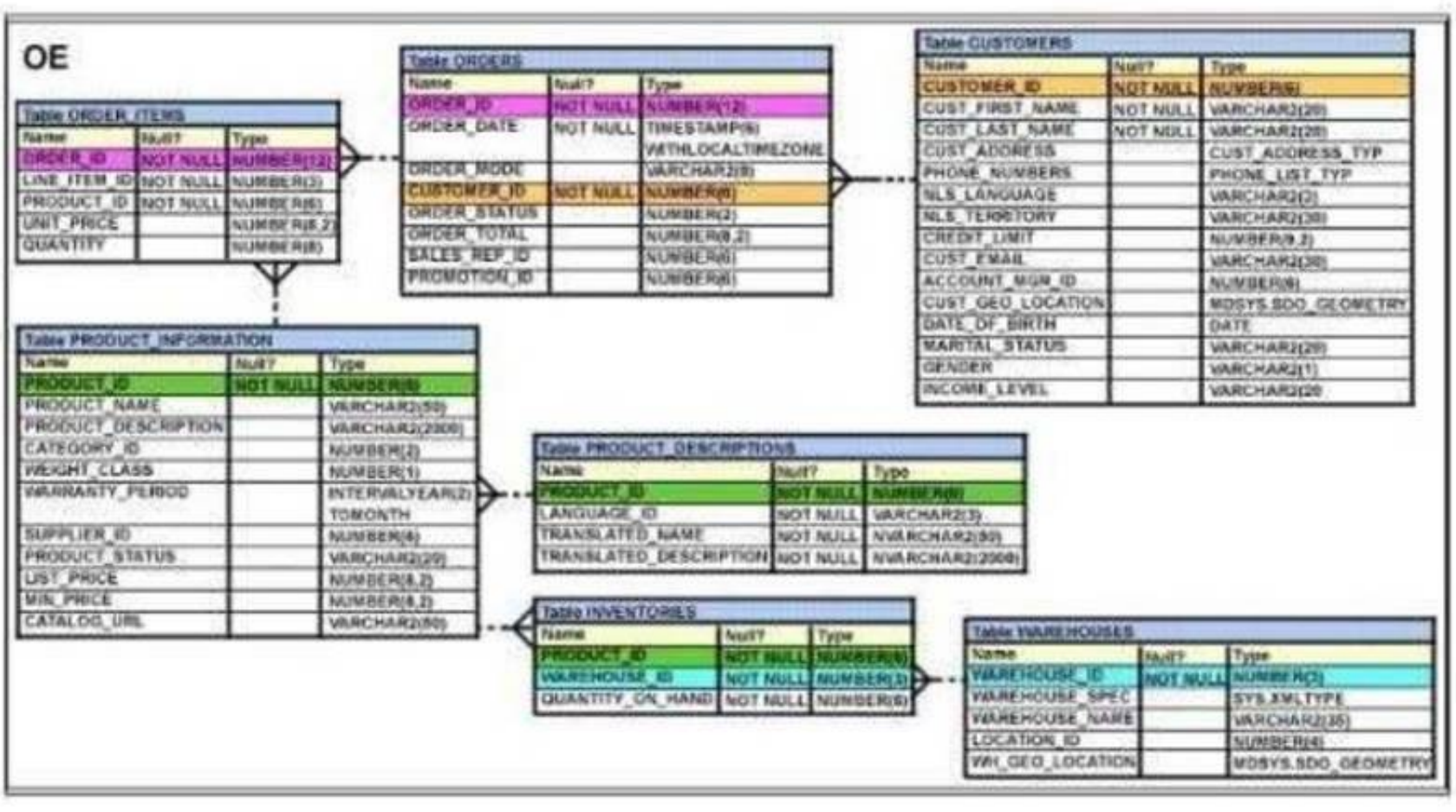


You have to generate a report that displays the promo named start data for all promos that started after that last promo in the 'INTTERNET' category.

A. Select promo_name, promo_being_date FROM promoptions WHERE promo_being_data > ANY (SELCT promo_being-date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET'
B. SELECT promo_neme, promo_being_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_being_date > All (SELECT promo_beinjg-date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category ='INTERNET');
C. SELECT promo-name, promo-being _date FROM promotionsWhere promo_being_data >ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_being-date) FROM promotions) ANDPromo-category ='INTERNET';
D. SELECT promo-name, promo-being_date FROM promotion WHERE promo-being-date IN (SELECT promo_biing_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category='INTYERNET');

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PORDUCT_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_informationWHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;
B. SELECT UPPER(product_name)FROM product_information;

C. SELECT UPPER(product_name)FROM product_informationWHERE product_id = 2254;
D. SELECT product_idFROM product_informationWHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

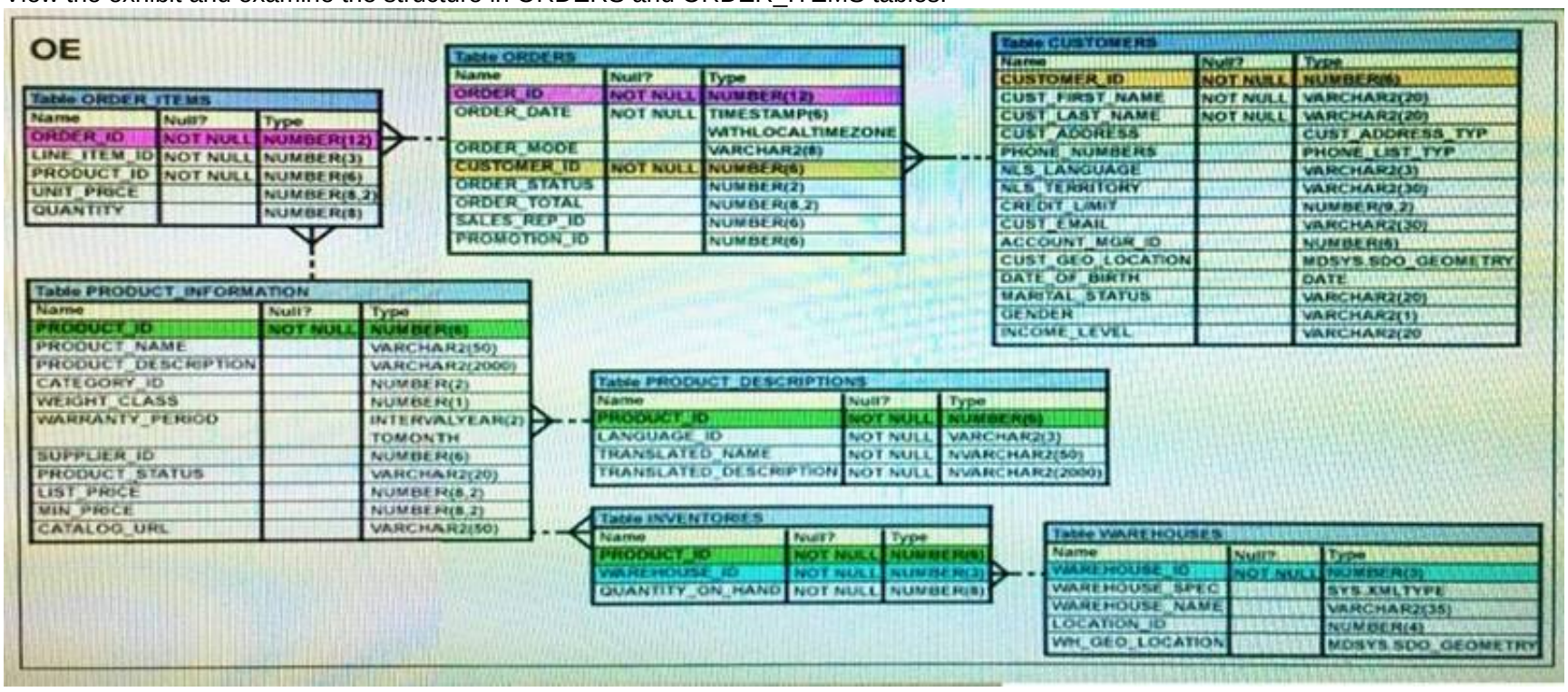
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 52
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', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')FROM DUAL
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')FROM DUAL
D. SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year'))FROM DUAL

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
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_vuAS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)FROM orders o JOIN order_items iON (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 iON (o.order_id = i.order_id)GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
C. 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_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 59
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')

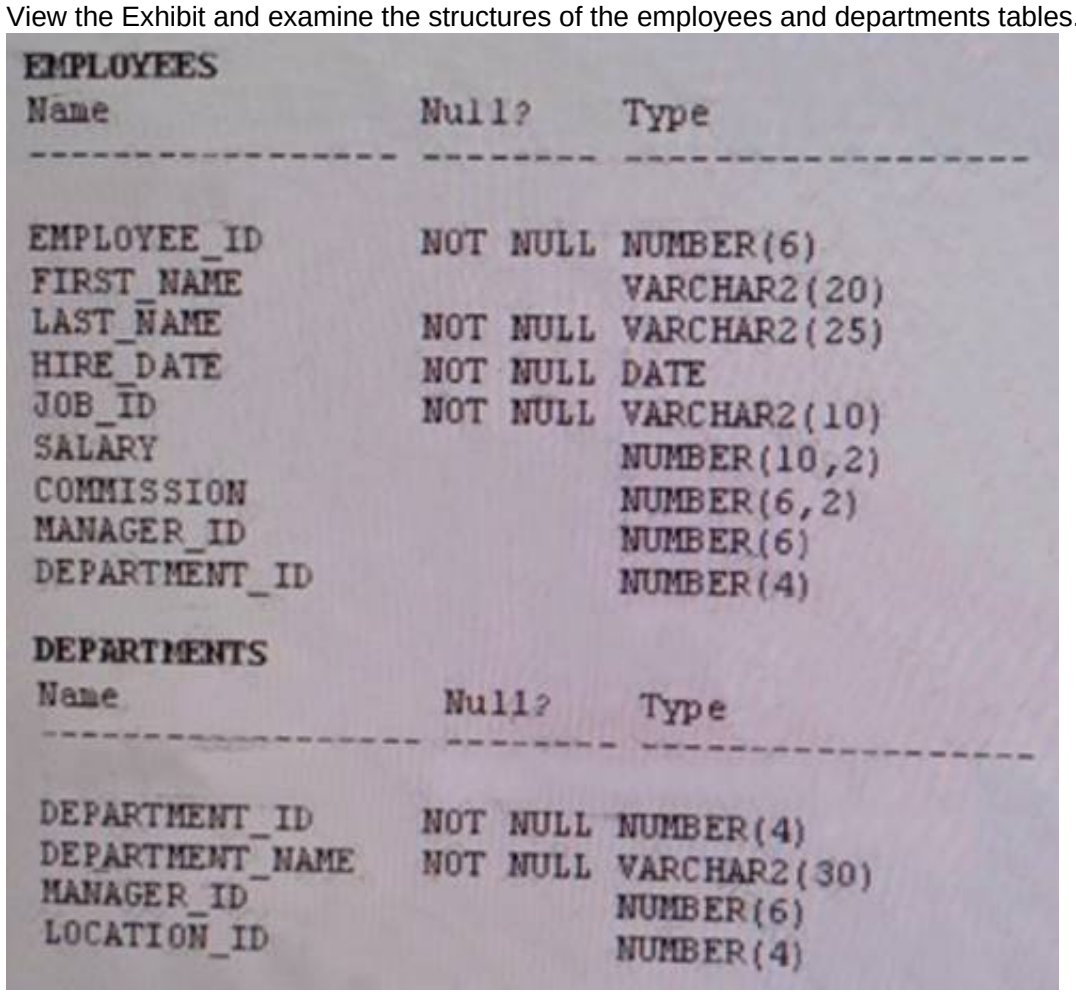
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64
Which three statements are true reading subquenes?

A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
C. The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.
D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

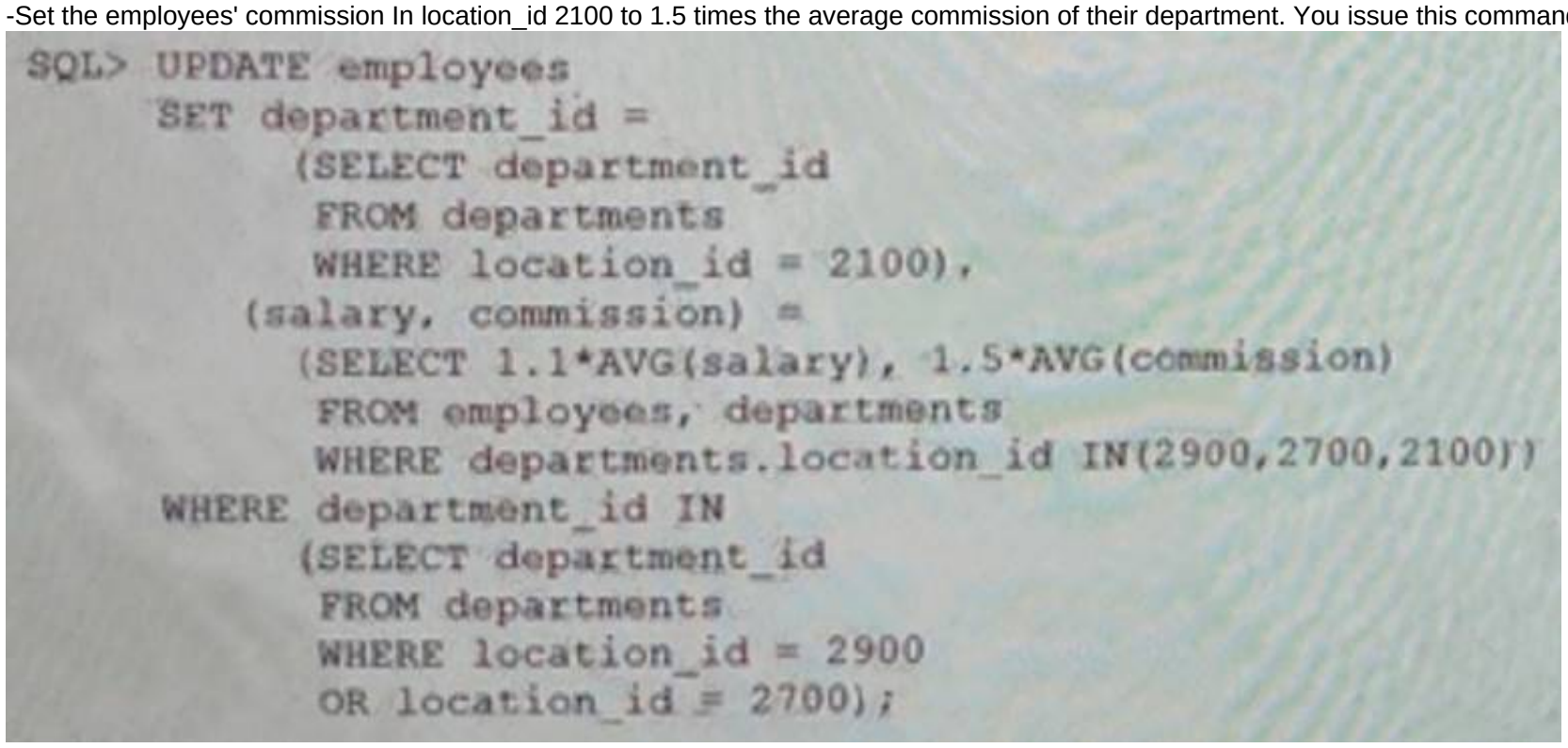
Answer: ADF

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 iocation_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
-Set the employees' commission In location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department. You issue this command:



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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69
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 73

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 74
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 77
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)

OE

Table ORDER_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6) WITHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TYP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20

Table PRODUCT_INFORMATION

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY

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 82
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 85
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Table CUSTOMERS

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.
Customers with no credit limit should have “Not Available” displayed. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

A. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15), ‘Not Available’)) “NEW CREDIT” FROMcustomers
C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, ‘Not Available’) “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers
D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, ‘Not Available’)*.15 “NEW CREDIT” FROM customers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88
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 92
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 team 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 94
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 96
The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:
The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:
http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html

NEW QUESTION 97
Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

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

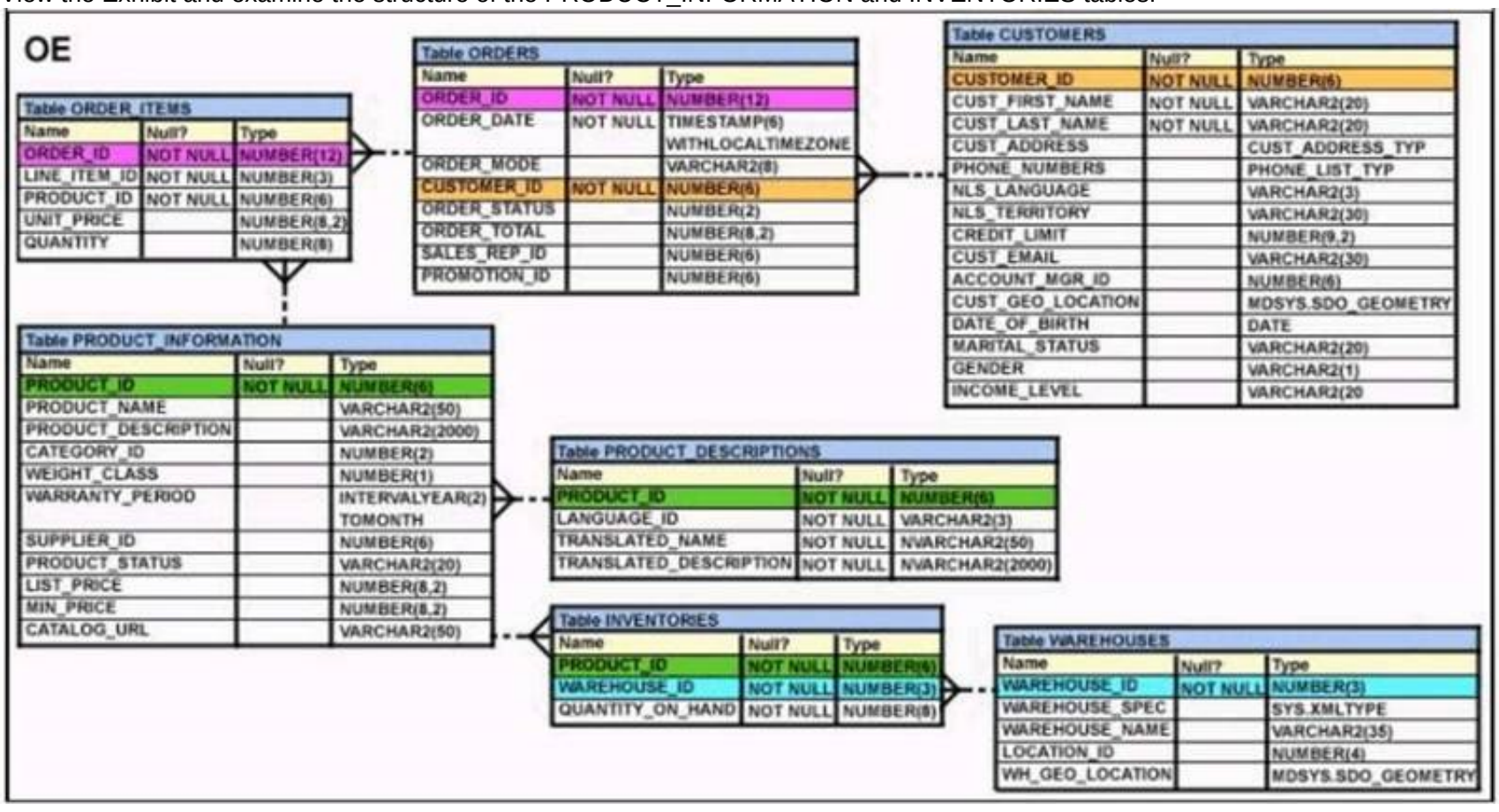
Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 102
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 105
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_idFROM product_information pi JOIN inventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
B. SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_idFROM product_informationNATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
C. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_idFROM product_information pi JOIN inventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
D. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_idFROM product_information pi JOINinventories iON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 108
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 111
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 112
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 115
You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by $1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.
Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116
Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 119
Examine the commands used to create the DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and the COURSE-DETAILS tables: SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMfiNT_D£TAILS
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , DEPARTMEHT_NAME VARCHAR2(50) ,
HOD VARCHAP2(50));
SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE-DETAILS (COURSE ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY , COURS_NAME VARCHAR2 (50) ,
DEPARTMEHT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAIL
You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
Which SQL statement must you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
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 122
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. (Choose the best answer.)

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

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.
You issue this query:
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id FROM products
GROUP BY prod_category_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM porducts);
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 123
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 asTRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
C. It displays details for only members A101and 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 125
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 butthe 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 129
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 130
Evaluate the following query:
SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND (156.00, -1),-1) FROM DUAL;
What would be the outcome?

A. 150
B. 200
C. 160
D. 16
E. 100

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION 131
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 133
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 134
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 137
View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS
Name Null? Type
ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3) ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)
The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
C. They can accept only one argument.
D. They can be nested up to only two levels.
E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 145
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 147
Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
C. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
E. ADELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

NEW QUESTION 151
View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. ORDERS
Name Null? Type
ORDER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6) ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS
Name Null? Type
CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL
NUMBER(6) CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST_LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2) CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)
Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_totalFROM orders o, customers cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600)VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,(SELECT customer idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
C. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

NEW QUESTION 156
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.)

EMP

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

Evaluate this SQL statement: ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name; Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

A. It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.
B. It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.
C. It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
D. It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159
Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

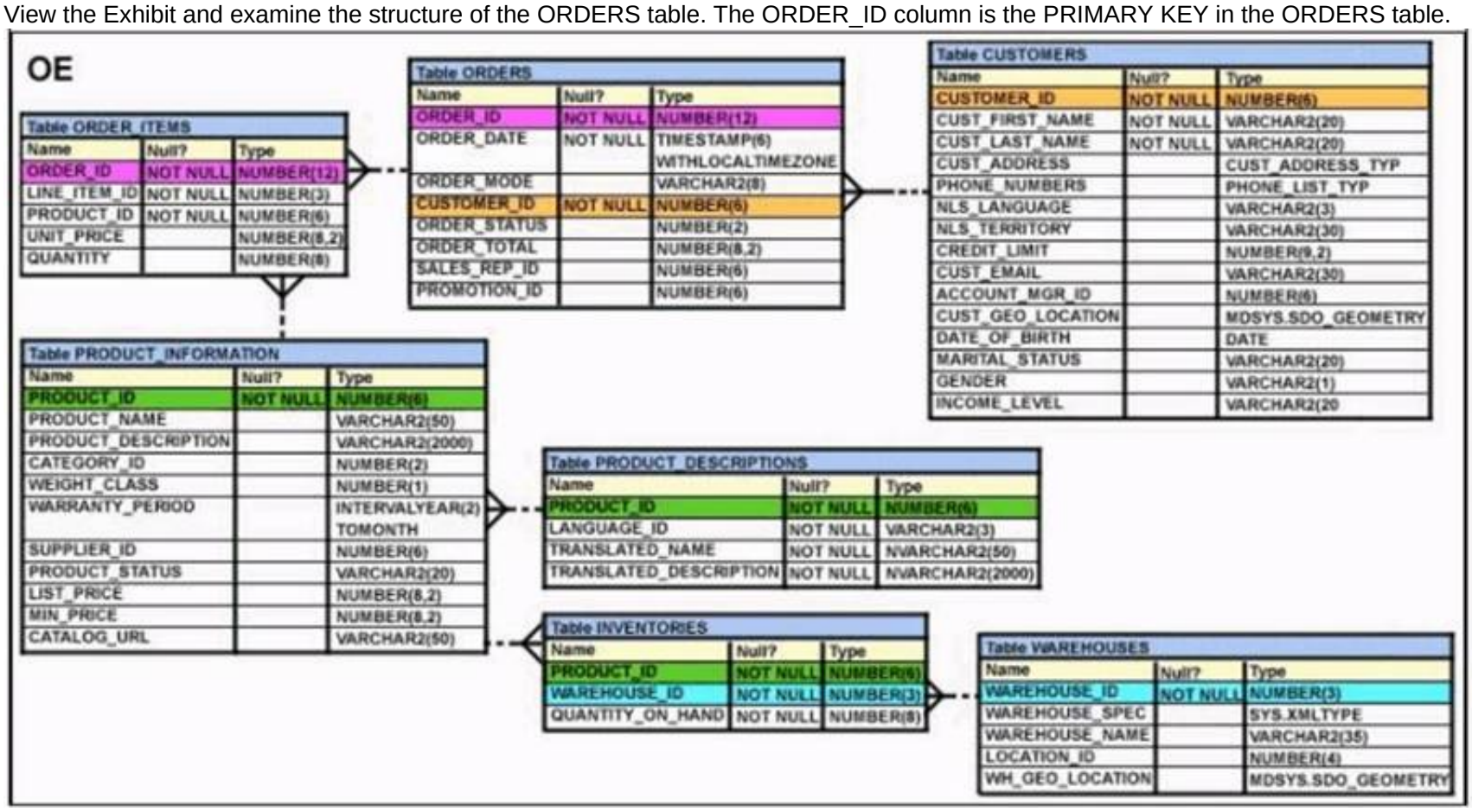
NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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 163
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 164

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

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 165
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)

ORDER_ITEMS

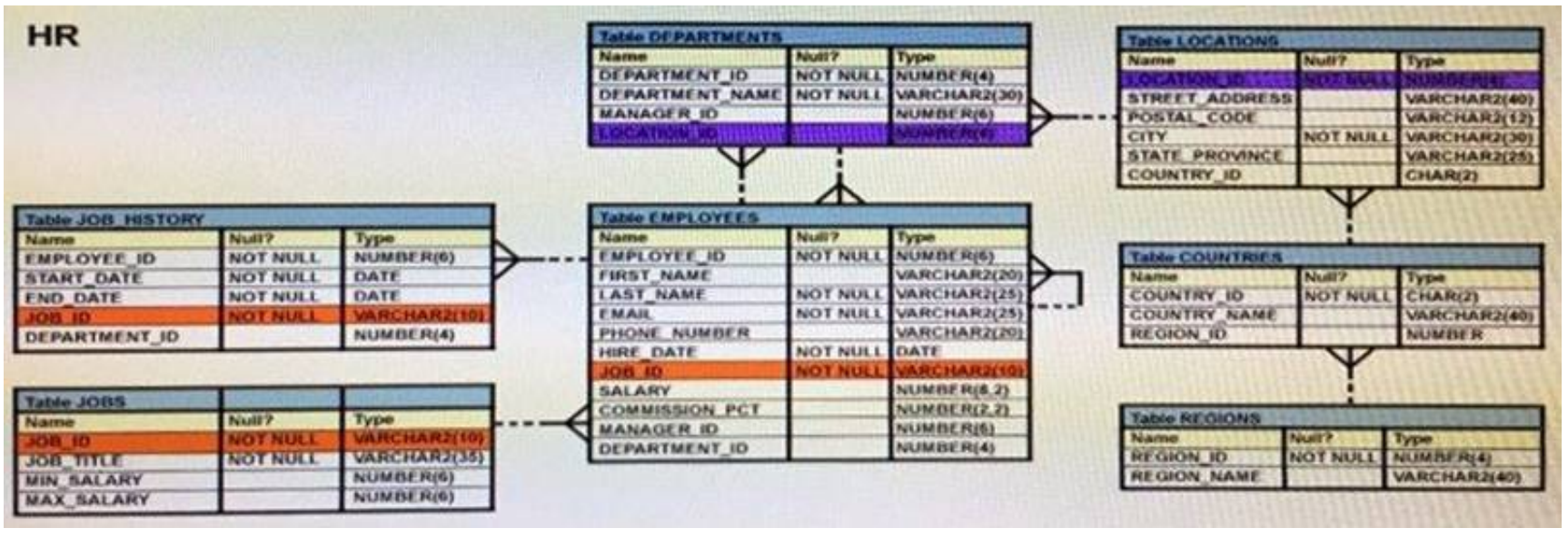
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2355	4	2322	19	188
2355	5	2323	17	190
2355	9	2359	226.6	204
2355	1	2289	46	200
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	3	2293	98	40
2356	4	2299	72	44
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	4	2257	371.8	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 166
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 170
Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)

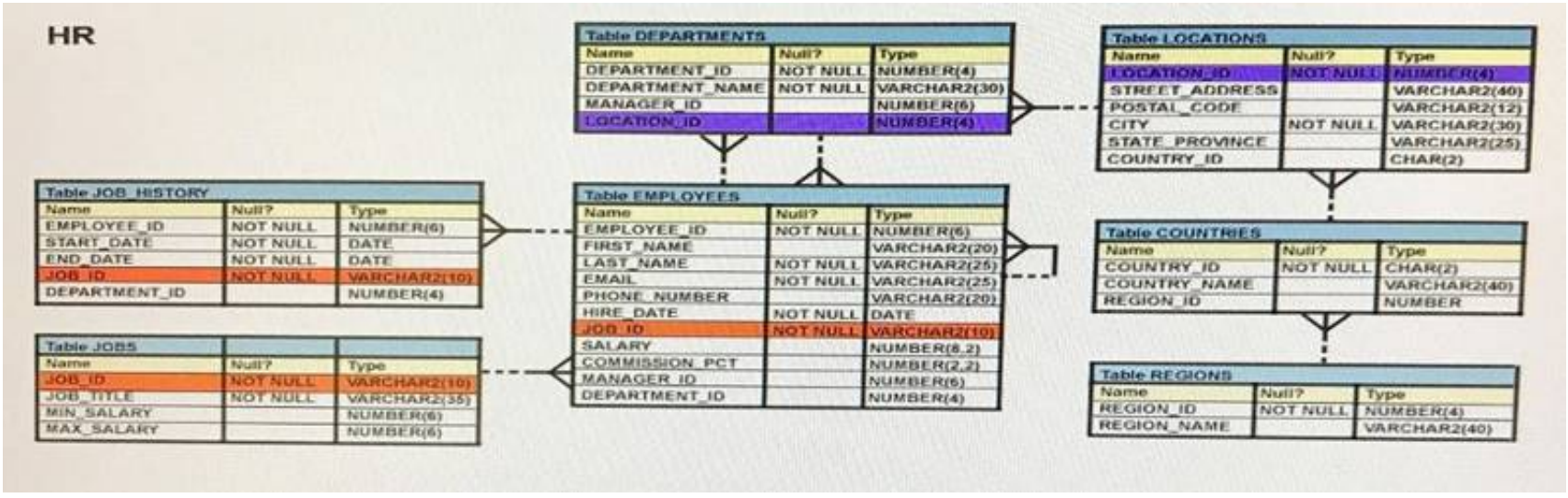
CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order _mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER PK	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 171
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 172
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 177
Which statement is true regarding external tables?

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

Answer: A

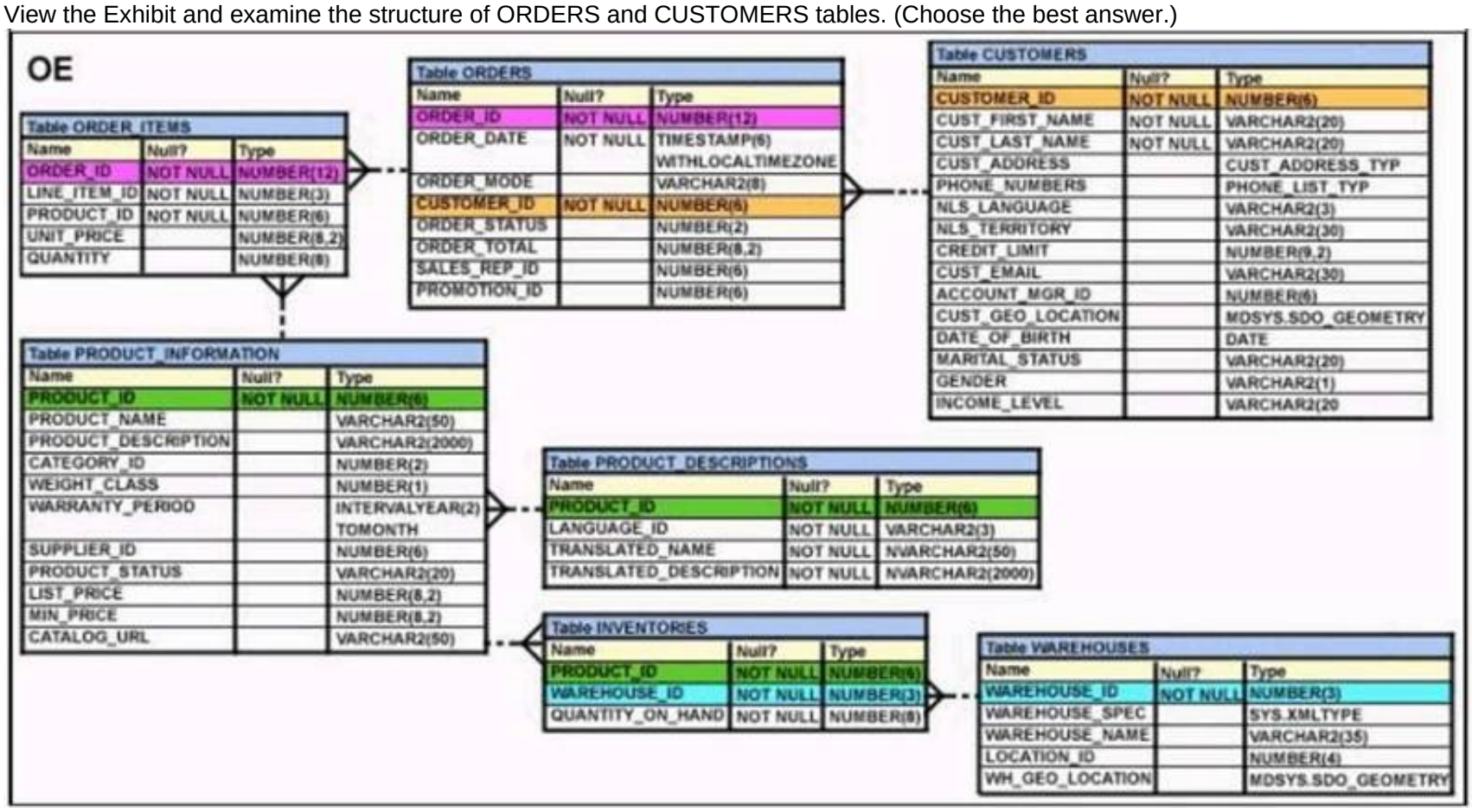
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

NEW QUESTION 181
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command: SQL>SELECT
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
What is the outcome?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 183
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 187
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 190
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.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autoId28

NEW QUESTION 195
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the employees table.

EMPLOYEES

ENAME	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
SMITH	17-DEC-00	800	
ALLEN	20-FEB-99	1600	300
WARD	22-FEB-95	1250	500
JONES	02-APR-98	2975	
MARTIN	28-SEP-99	1250	1400
BLAKE	01-MAY-97	2850	

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date. You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT ename ||' joined on '|| hiredate ||
    ', the total compensation paid is '||
    TO_CHAR(ROUND(ROUND(SYSDATE-hiredate)/365) * sal + comm)
    "COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"
    FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
B. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.
C. It generates an error because the usage of the round function in the expression is not valid
D. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
E. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197
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 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
C. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "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: C

NEW QUESTION 198
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division.
B. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values.
C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values.
D. SYSDATE : returns the database server current date and time.
E. INSTR : can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string.
F. TRIM : can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 199
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 200
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 204
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 205
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 207
Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 212
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