Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

NEW QUESTION 1
You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:
COMPONENT_ID – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row
EXECUTION_DATETIME – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.
Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

A. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
B. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
C. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
D. The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.
E. The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
F. The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 2
Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:
ALTER TABLE orders
SET UNUSED (order_date); Which statement is true?

A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.
B. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute succsessfully.
C. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Table PROMOTIONS

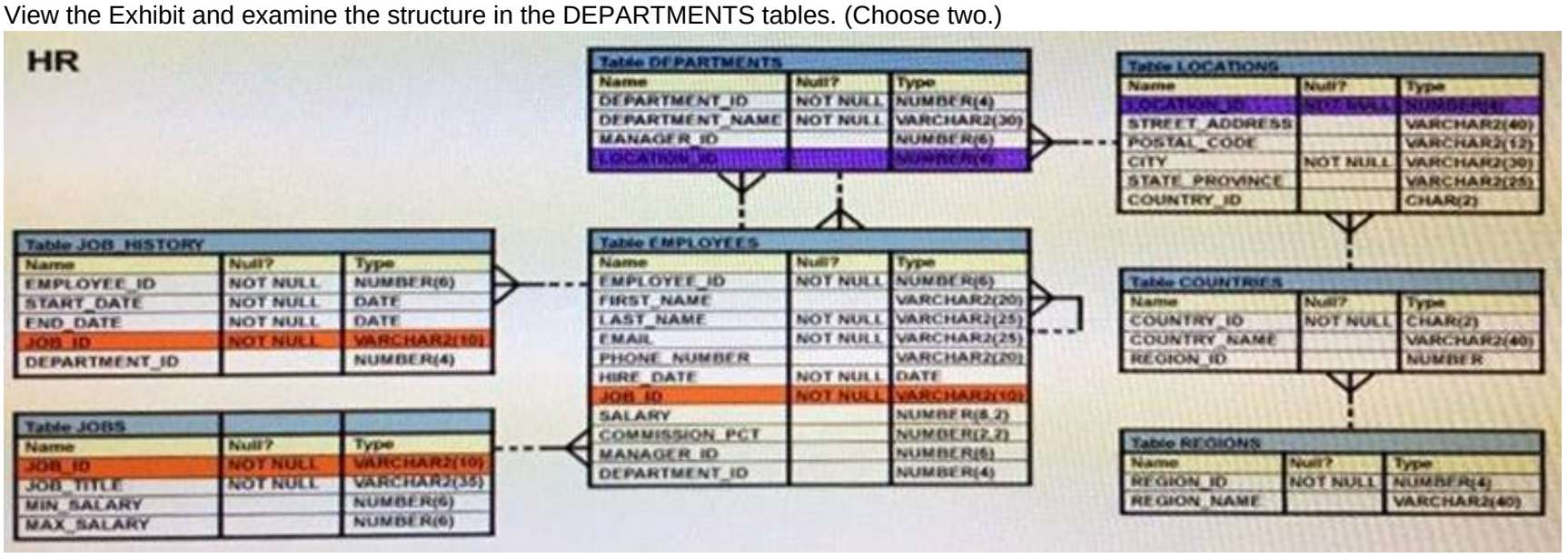
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the ‘INTERNET’ category.
Which query would give you the required output?

A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date> ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date)FROM promotions) ANDpromo_category= 'INTERNET';
B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');
C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date> ANY (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Answer: B

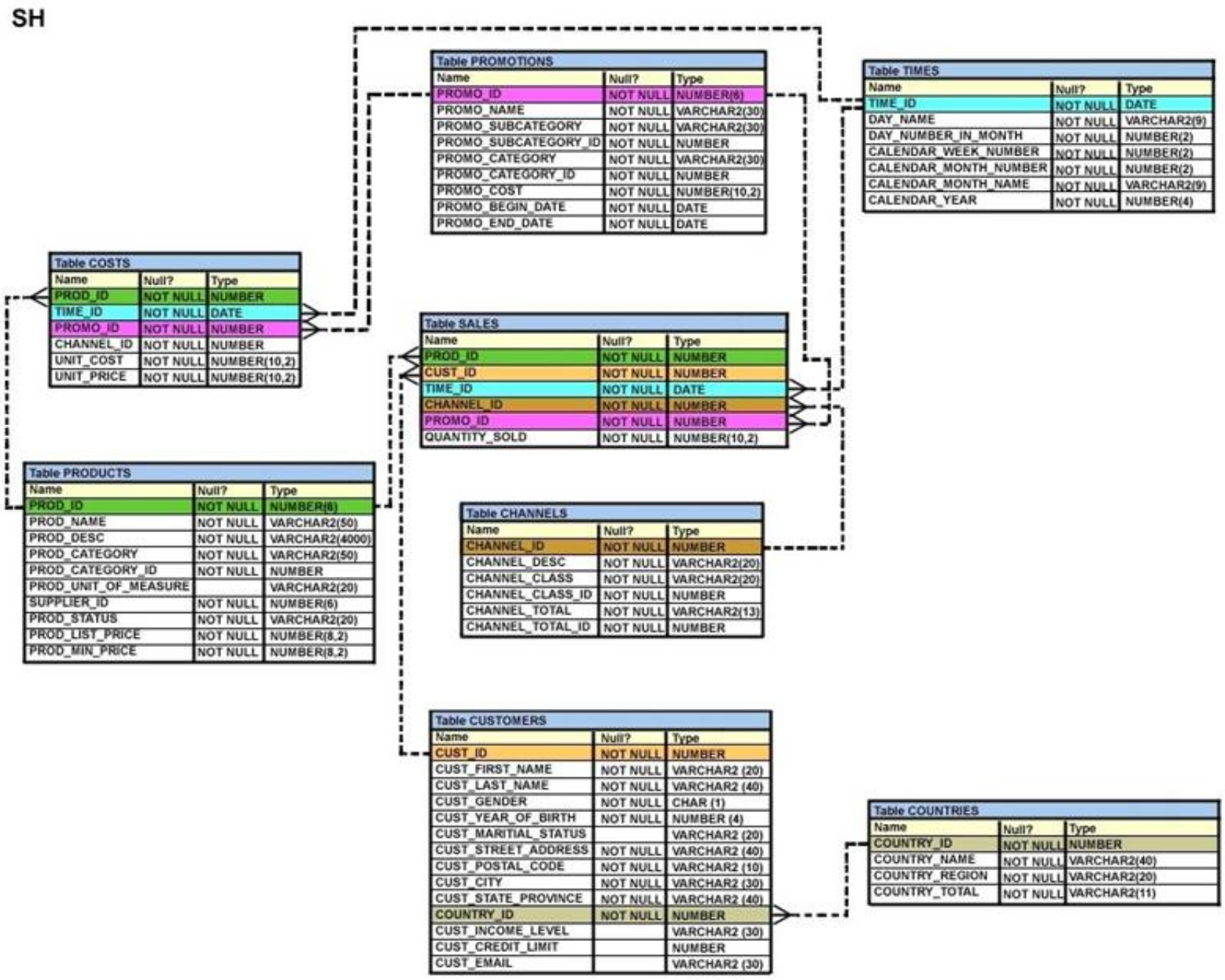
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038

NEW QUESTION 8
Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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

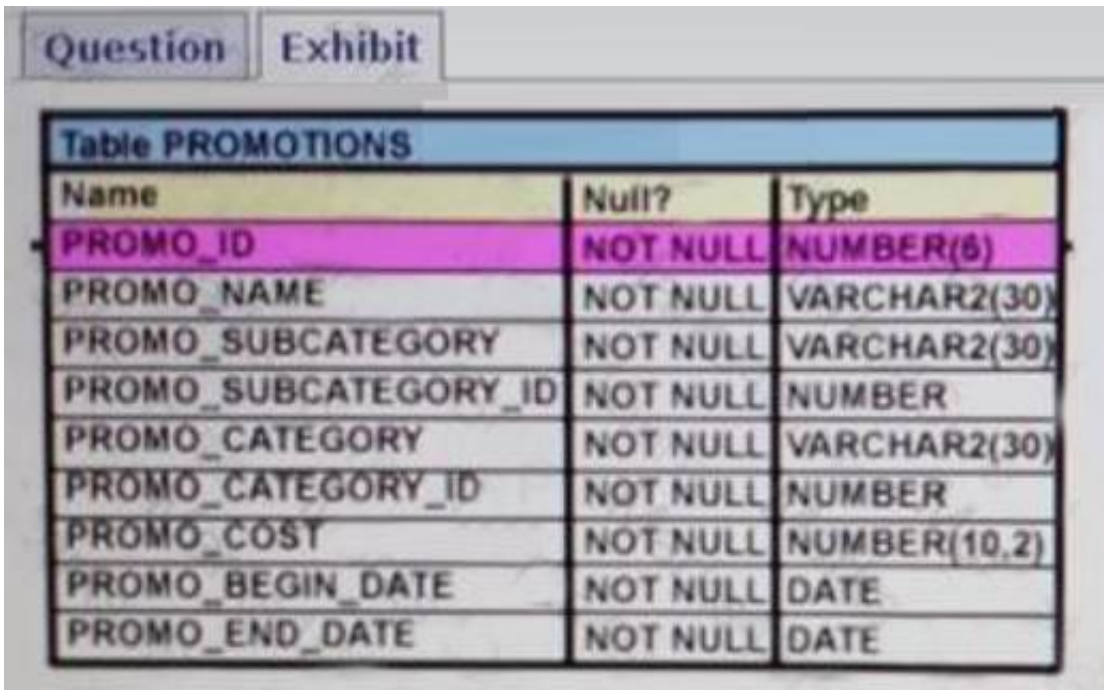
Explanation:
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php

NEW QUESTION 10
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 13
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 18
Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
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 26
View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.
Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations lWHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations l)WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations l)
D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations lWHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31
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 36
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 40
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 43
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table. STORES table
NameNull?Type
---------- ---------- STORE_IDNUMBER NAMEVARCHAR2(100)
ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200) CITYVARCHAR2(100) COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100) START_DATEDATE END_DATEDATE PROPERTY_PRICENUMBER
You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.
The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.
Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A. SELECT name, concat (address| | ','| |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000')<=36;
B. SELECT name, concat (address| | ','| |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERETO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
C. SELECT name, address||','||city||','||country AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
D. SELECT name, concat (address||','| |city| |', ', country) AS full_address,start_date,property_price, property_price*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46
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 51
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 52
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 57
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 59
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 63
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 66
View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.
Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.
You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.
Which query would give the required result?

A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69
Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 74
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 77
Evaluate the following query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;
```

Which is the correct output of the above query?

A. +00-300, +54-02,+00 11:12:10.123457
B. +00-300,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457
C. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
D. +25-00,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

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

A. DML automatically disables foreign ley 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 87
View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.
ORDERS_MASTER ORDER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
1
1000
2
2000
3
3000
4
MONTHLY_ORDERS ORDER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
2
2500
3
Evaluate the following MERGE statement: MERGE_INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m ON (o.order_id = m.order_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total)
What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.
B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 3.
D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1 and 2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm

NEW QUESTION 88
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 92
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), HODVARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS (COURSE_IDNUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT_IDVARCHAR2(50));
You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
Which SQL statement must you use?

A. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=
B. department_id);
C. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=
D. department_id);
E. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=
F. department_id);
G. SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=
H. department_id);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95
Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.
B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.
C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.

D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 100
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 102
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 106
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 109

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