Oracle.1Z0-071.v2026-11-05.q201

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NEW QUESTION: 1
The PRODUCT_INFORMATION table has a UNIT_PRICE column of data type NUMBER (8, 2).
Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT TO_CHAR(unit_price, `$9,999') FROM product_information;
Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)
A. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as #######.
B. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as $1,023.
C. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as $1,024.
D. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as $1,0236.
E. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as $1,023.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

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For customers whose income level has a value, you want to display the first name and due amount as 5% of their credit limit. Customers whose due amount is null should not be displayed.
Which query should be used?
A.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
   AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
```

B.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
   AND due_amount != NULL;
```

C.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
   AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
```

D.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
   AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
```

E.
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
   AND due_amount <> NULL;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

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_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);

B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)
A. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D00')
FROM DUAL
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$9,999V99')
FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$0G000D00')
FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99,999D99')
FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (1890.55, '$99G999D99')
FROM DUAL
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which three are true about the MERGE statement? (Choose three.)
A. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.
B. It can merge rows only from tables.
C. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
D. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.
E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.
F. It can use views to produce source rows.
Answer: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-merge/

NEW QUESTION: 6
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,
enameVARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);
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 be automatically enabled and immediate.
B. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.
C. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re- creating it.
D. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7
A subquery is called a single-row subquery when _____.
A. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
B. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
C. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.
D. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which two statements are true about the data dictionary? (Choose two.)
A. Views with the prefix ALL_, DBA_ and USER_ are not all available for every type of metadata.
B. Views with the prefix ALL_ display metadata for objects to which the current user has access.
C. Views with the prefix DBA_ display only metadata for objects in the SYS schema.
D. The data dictionary does not store metadata in tables.
E. The data dictionary is accessible when the database is closed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ALL_ -include objects all objects (from all schemas) accessible to the current user.
https://dataedo.com/blog/useful-oracle-data-dictionary-queries-every-dba-should-have
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e40540/datadict.htm

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose two.)
A. A synonym can have a synonym.
B. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
C. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.
D. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.
E. A synonym has an object number.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 10
In the EMPLOYEES table there are 1000 rows and employees are working in the company for more than 10 years.
Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
     SET salary = NVL(salary,0) + NVL(comm,0),comm = NVL(comm,0)
     WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE - 600;
```

What would be the result?

A. It executes successfully and updates the records of those employees who have been working in the company for more than 600 days.

B. It gives an error because multiple NVL functions are used in an expression.

C. It executes successfully but no rows updated.

D. It gives an error because NVL function cannot be used with UPDATE.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));

INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');

SAVEPOINT a;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;

SAVEPOINT c;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;

COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The code for pen is 10.

B. There is no row containing pencil.

C. The code for fountain pen is 3.

D. There is no row containing pen.

E. The code for pen is 1.

F. There is no row containing fountain pen.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12

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 a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the books transactions. BOOK_ID column.

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 the books table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which is true about the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions?

A. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid but give different results.

B. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid and give the same result.

C. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.

D. TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which statement will execute successfully?

A.
```
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
 UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

B.
```
SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
 UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 3;
```

C.
```
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
 UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

D.
```
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
 UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 3, 4;
```

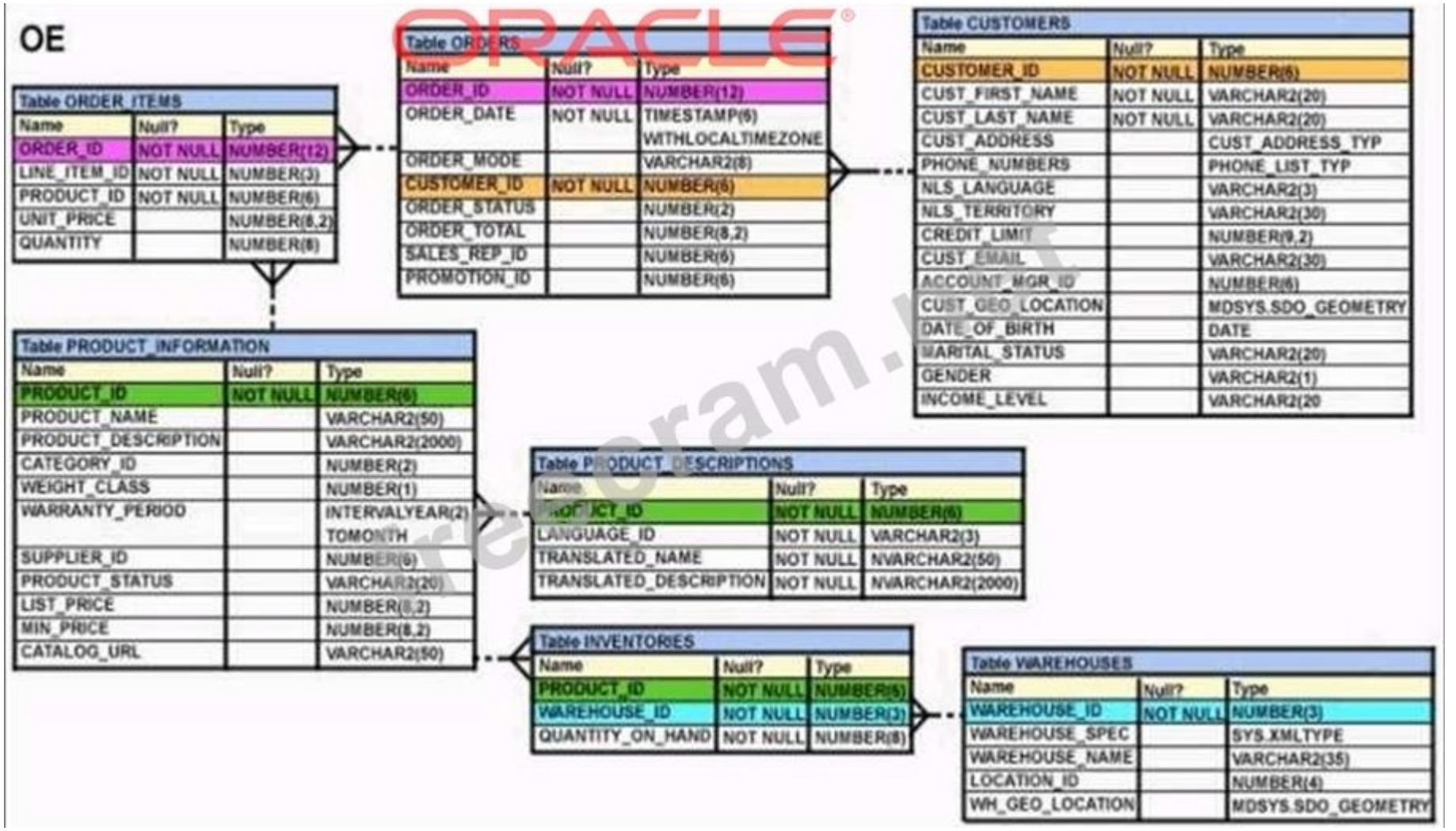
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as _____. (Choose the best answer.)
A. A set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query.
B. A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value.
C. A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only.
D. A set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
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. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
C. It generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.
D. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.
LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date The second innermost function is evaluated next. TO_CHAR('28-OCT-2009', 'fmMonth') converts the given date based on the Month format mask and returns the character string October. The fm modifier trims trailing blank spaces from the name of the month.

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NEW QUESTION: 17
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATIONand INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID,and QUANTITY_ON_HANDfor all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HANDis less than five.
Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
B. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
C. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
D. SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id
FROM product_information
NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which two statements are true about dropping views? (Choose two.)
A. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.
B. Read only views cannot be dropped.
C. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.

D. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.
E. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The view must be in your own schema or you must have the DROP ANY VIEW system privilege.
Specify CASCADE CONSTRAINTS to drop all referential integrity constraints that refer to primary and unique keys in the view to be dropped.
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/statements_9009.htm

NEW QUESTION: 19
Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
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));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
  FOREIGN KEY (mgr_no)
  REFERENCES emp(emp_no)
  ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
  DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
  CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
  ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution? (Choose two.)
A. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
B. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
C. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
D. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER (8, 2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

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Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;

B. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;

C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), `Ongoing') FROM programs;

D. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), `Ongoing') FROM programs

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

NVL(commission_pct,0)

NVL(hire_date,'01-JAN-97')

NVL(job_id,'No Job Yet')

MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2 . The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month. MONTHS_BETWEEN returns a numeric value. - answer C NVL has different datatypes - numeric and strings, which is not possible!

The data types of the original and if null parameters must always be compatible. They must either be of the same type, or it must be possible to implicitly convert if null to the type of the original parameter. The NVL function returns a value with the same data type as the original parameter.

NEW QUESTION: 21

The ORDERS table has a primary key constraint on the ORDER_ID column.

The ORDER_ITEMS table has a foreign key constraint on the ORDER_ID column, referencing the primary key of the ORDERS table.

The constraint is defined with ON DELETE CASCADE.

There are rows in the ORDERS table with an ORDER_TOTAL of less than 1000.

Which three DELETE statements execute successfully?

A. DELETE FROM orders;

B. DELETE FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

C. DELETE * FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

D. DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

E. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/sql_elements004.htm#BABGDDFB Test Result:
A,
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL; SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL
* ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01722: invalid number
B
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year') FROM DUAL; SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year') FROM DUAL
* ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01821: date format not recognized
C
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL; TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-OCT-2007'),'FMDDTHS

Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven
D
scott@TEST0924> SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')) FROM DUAL; SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')) FROM DUAL
* ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01722: invalid number

NEW QUESTION: 23
Examine the structure of the DEPARTMENTS table.

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(20)

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You execute the following command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE departments
     SET UNUSED (country);
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Views created in the DEPARTMENTS table that include the COUNTRY column are automatically modified and remain valid.
B. Indexes created on the COUNTRY column exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed.
C. Synonyms existing of the DEPARTMENTS table would have to be re-created.
D. Unique key constraints defined on the COUNTRY column are removed.
E. A new column, COUNTRY, can be added to the DEPARTMENTS table after executing the command.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose three.)
A. A sequence can issue duplicate values
B. A sequence's unallocated cached value are lost if the instance shuts down
C. Sequences can always have gaps
D. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence
E. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA
F. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_6015.htm

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which three statements are true about performing Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF triggers defined? (Choose three.)
A. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
PRIMARY KEY
B. The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
C. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
D. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.
E. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
F. Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 256MB - 40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation Set - Spanish	Software/Other	4000	

You must display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/other' category with minimum prices as either $2000 or $4000 and with no unit of measure.

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT prod_name, prod_category, prod_min_price
      FROM products
      WHERE prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND (prod_min_price = 2000
OR
      prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> '';
```

Which statement is true?

A. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.

B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.

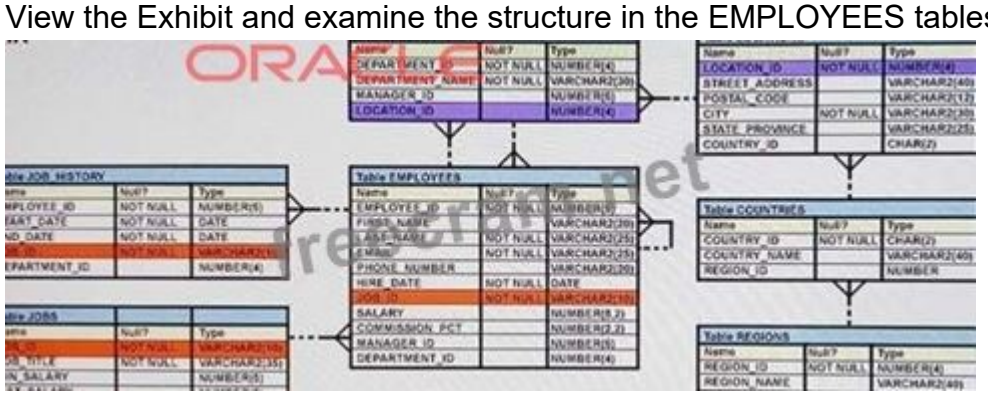
C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.

D. It executes successfully but returns no result.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

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 execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT_ID.
B. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
C. 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.
D. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28
The INVOICEtable has a QTY_SOLDcolumn of data type NUMBERand an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.
NLS_DATE_FORMATis set to DD-MON-RR.
Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?
(Choose two.)
A. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
B. CONCAT(qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
C. qty_sold = `0554982' : requires explicit conversion
D. qty_sold BETWEEN `101' AND `110' : uses implicit conversion
E. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:
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-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d
B. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c
C. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                 Null?    Type
-------------------- -------- ------
EMPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME                     VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE                     DATE
SALARY                        NUMBER(6,2)
```

Examine these requirements:

1. Display the last name, date of hire and the number of years of service for each employee.
2. If the employee has been employed 5 or more years but less than 10, display "5+ years of service".
3. If the employee has been employed 10 or more years but less than 15, display "10+ years of service".
4. If the employee has been employed 15 or more years, display "15+ years of service".
5. If none of these conditions matches, display "<5 years of service".
6. Sort the results by the HIRE_DATE column.

Which statement satisfies all the requirements?

A.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'15+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'5+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

B.
```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
'5+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
'15+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

C.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0') THEN
'15+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0') THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - hire_date) >= TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0') THEN
'5+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

D.

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date,
 (CASE WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('5-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'5+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('10-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'10+ years of service'
       WHEN (SYSDATE - TO_YMINTERVAL('15-0')) >= hire_date THEN
'15+ years of service'
       ELSE '<5 years of service'
  END) AS years
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two statements are true about a full outer join? (Choose two.)

A. It includes rows that are returned by an inner join.

B. It returns only unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

C. It includes rows that are returned by a Cartesian product.

D. It returns matched and unmatched rows from both tables being joined.

E. The Oracle join operator (+) must be used on both sides of the join condition in the WHERE clause.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.w3resource.com/oracle/joins/oracle-full-outer-join.php

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?
(Choose three.)
A. Primary key columns allow null values.
B. Unique key columns allow null values.
C. Foreign key columns allow null values.
D. Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.
E. Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)
A. They can be nested to any level
B. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
C. They can accept only one argument
D. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
E. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
F. They return a single result row per table
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html

NEW QUESTION: 34
Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

```
Name          Null?        Type
----------    -----------  ------------
PROD_ID       NOT NULL     NUMBER (3)
PROD_PRICE                 VARCHAR2 (10)
```

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```
PROD_ID    PROD_PRICE
100        $234.55
101        $6,509.75
102        $1,234
```

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE.
Which SQL statement would give the required result?
A. SELECT TO_CHAR (prod_price* .25, `$99,999.99')
FROM PRICE_LIST
B. SELECT TO_NUMBER (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, `$99,999.99') * . 25, `$99,999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price, `$99,999.99') * . 25, `$99,999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_NUMBER(prod_price) * .25, `$99,999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Table PROMOTIONS

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

A. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.

B. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.

C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category `TV'.

D. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax

B. An inner join returns matched rows

C. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

D. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows

E. Outer joins can only be used between two per query

F. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/joining-in-sql.php

NEW QUESTION: 37
Evaluate the following SQL query;

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-1),-1)
     FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?
A. 200
B. 16
C. 160
D. 150
E. 100
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Function Purpose
ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.) TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero

NEW QUESTION: 38
The SYSDATEfunction displays the current Oracle Server date as:
21-MAY-19
You wish to display the date as:
MONDAY, 21 MAY, 2019
Which statement will do this?
A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, `FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, `FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, `FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, `FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
SELECT ID, TO_CHAR(Start_Date,'fmDay Month fmDD, YYYY') AS "Start Date" FROM Employee;
http://www.java2s.com/Code/Oracle/Data-Type/TOCHARDatefmDayMonthfmDDYYYYEmbeddedspacescanberemovedbyplacingthefmprefi x.htm

NEW QUESTION: 39
Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)
A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
B. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
D. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.
E. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Examine the data in the NEW_EMPLOYEEStable:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	20	120	SA_REP	14000
102	Sam	10	105	CLERK	12500
103	Andrew	20	120	FIN_ADMIN	14200
104	Adrian	30	108	MAR_CLERK	12500
105	Maria	30	108	FIN_ADMIN	15000
106	Tracy	40	110	AD_ASST	13000
108	Kate	30	110	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Anne	40	120	EX_DIR	18000
120	Fran	20	110	SQ_DIR	16500

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEEStable:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	David	CLERK	14000
102	Sam	SA_REP	11500
104	Adrian	MAR_CLERK	12500
108	Kate	FIN_DIR	16500
110	Annie	EX_DIR	18000

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEEStable with data from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table.
2. Add new employee details from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEEStable.

Which statement will do this?

A.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
   ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
 WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

B.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
   ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
 WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

C.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
 WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

D.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
 WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

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)

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You want to generate a report showing the last names and credit limits of all customers whose last names start with A, B, or C, and credit limit is below 10,000.

Evaluate the following two queries:

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR
UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%' OR UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'C%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;

SQL>SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE UPPER (cust_last_name) BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C'
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above queries?

A. Only the first query gives the correct result

B. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result

C. Only the second query gives the correct result

D. Both execute successfully and give the same result

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

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. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.

B. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
D. Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43
You need to calculate the number of days from 1st Jan 2007 till date: Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr.
Which two SQL statements would give the required output? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;
B. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL
C. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007') FROM DUAL
D. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;
E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which three statements are true regarding the WHEREand HAVINGclauses in a SQL statement?
(Choose three.)
A. The HAVINGclause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
B. The HAVINGclause conditions can have aggregate functions.
C. The HAVINGclause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.
D. WHEREand HAVINGclauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
E. The WHEREclause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Which three are true about system and object privileges? (Choose three.)
A. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles
B. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege
C. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege
D. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect
E. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect.
F. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG004

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which two statements are true about sequences crated in a single instance Oracle database?
A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
B. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
C. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.

D. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 47
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:
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 not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
C. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

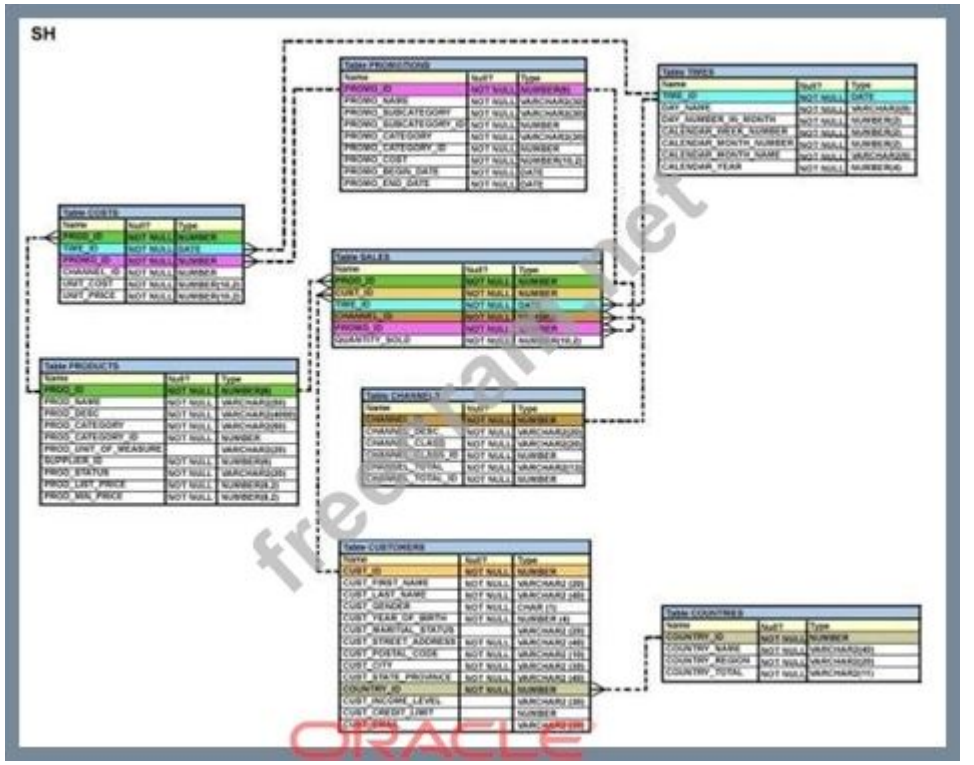
D. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name, NULL AS commission
  FROM DUAL
 INTERSECT
SELECT 1, 'John', NULL
  FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 3;
```

What is returned upon execution?
A. 2 rows
B. 1 row
C. an error
D. 0 rows
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

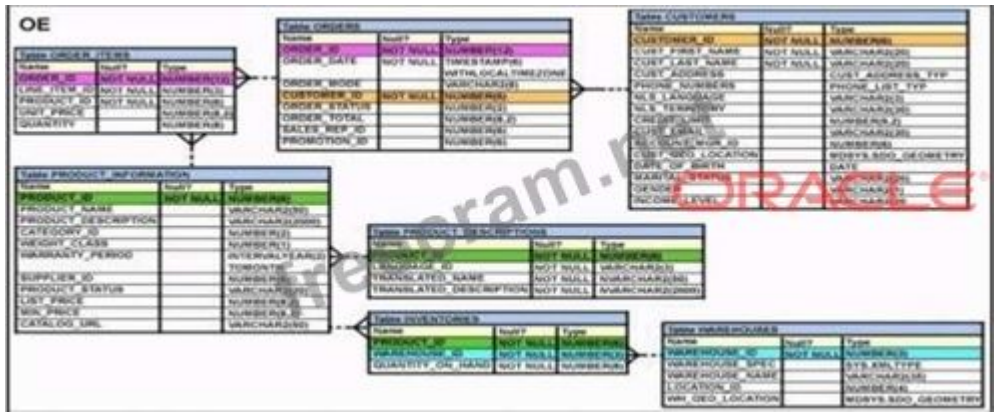
NEW QUESTION: 49
View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTSand TIMES tables.



The PROD_IDcolumn is the foreign key in the SALEStable referencing the PRODUCTStable.
The CUST_IDand TIME_IDcolumns are also foreign keys in the SALEStable referencing the CUSTOMERSand TIMEStables, 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 not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
B. 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.
C. 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.
D. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50
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(list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price = NULL;
B. SELECT COUNT(list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price IS NULL;
C. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list_price, 0))
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price IS NULL;
D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price IS NULL;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

B. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
C. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
D. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
E. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
F. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 52
The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY_SOLD of data type NUMBER.
Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) >10;
B. SELECT COUNT (prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;
C. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) >10;
D. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) >10;
E. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53
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 lowest amount sold.
B. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
C. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
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 COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.
B. The EXECUTION _DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
C. The EXECUTION_DATATIME must be of DATE data type.

D. The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.
E. The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
F. The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
Answer: C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55
Examine the structure of the two tables.

```
PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?     Type
-------------------- --------- ------------------
PROD_ID                        CHAR(2)
PROD_NAME                      CHAR(4)
EXP_DATE                       TIMESTAMP(6)

NEW_PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?     Type
-------------------- --------- ------------------
PROD_ID                        CHAR(4)
PROD_NAME                      VARCHAR2(10)
EXP_DATE                       DATE
```

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT prod_id FROM products
 UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

B.
```
SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
 INTERSECT
SELECT 100, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

C.
```
SELECT * FROM products
 MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM new_products;
```

D.
```
SELECT * FROM products
 UNION
SELECT * FROM new_products;
```

E.
```
SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
 UNION ALL
SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER(3)

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Which two statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name LIKE `R%';

B. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > subject2;

C. SELECT student_name subject1
FROM marks
WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);

D. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)
FROM marks
WHERE student_name IS NULL;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.
You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months.
Which WHERE clause can be used?

A. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25

B. WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25

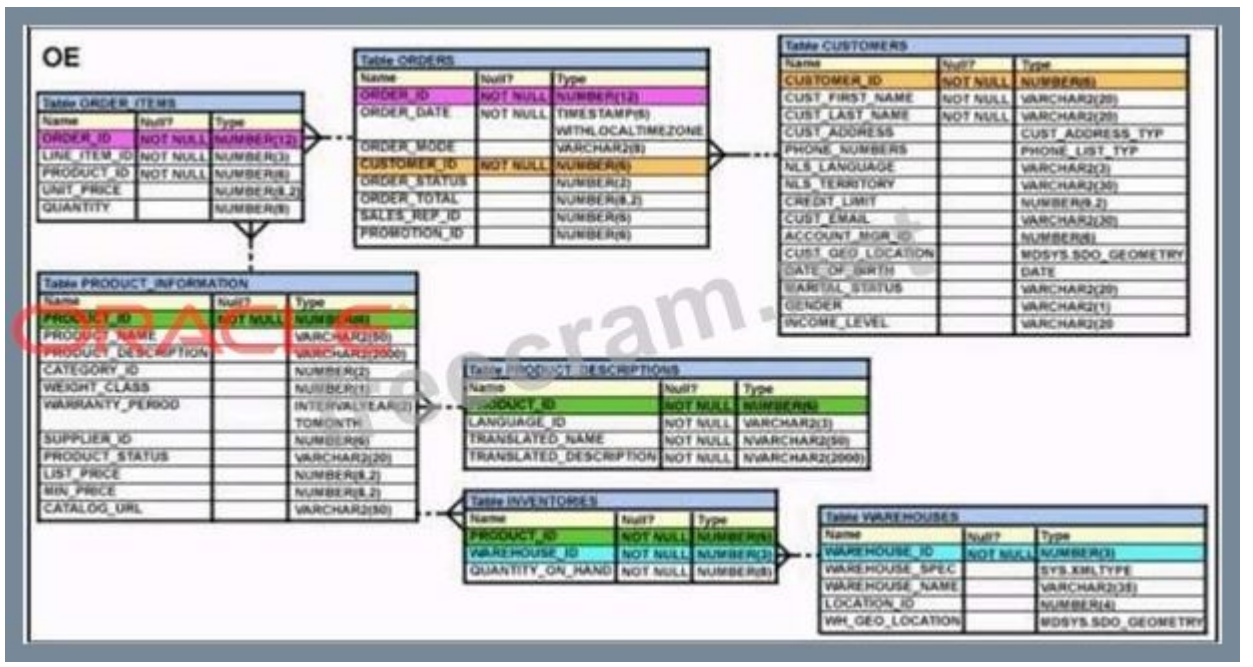
C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date >
ANY
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > ALL
(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;

C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > ALL
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > IN
(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1table, which are not present in the SALES2table.

```
SALES1 table
Name                 Null          Type
-------------------  ------------  ------------
SALES_ID                           NUMBER
STORE_ID                           NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                           NUMBER
QUANTITY                           NUMBER
SALES_DATE                         DATE

SALES2 table
Name                 Null          Type
-------------------  ------------  ------------
SALES_ID                           NUMBER
STORE_ID                           NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                           NUMBER
QUANTITY                           NUMBER
SALES_DATE                         DATE
```

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Which set operator generates the required output?

A. INTERSECT

B. SUBTRACT

C. MINUS

D. UNION

E. PLUS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Examine the description of the MEMBERStable:

```
Name                 Null?          Type
-------------------  -------------  -------------------
MEMBER_ID            NOT NULL       VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME            NOT NULL       VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS                             VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY                                VARCHAR2 (25)
```

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Examine the partial query:

SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM members ...;

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.

Which two clauses must you add to the query? (Choose two.)

A. WHERE city IN (`%AN%')

B. WHERE city = `%AN%'

C. WHERE city LIKE `%AN%'

D. ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC

E. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC

F. ORDER BY 1, 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Examine the description of the BRICKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
BRICK_ID		NUMBER(38)
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)
WEIGHT		NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table:

Name	Null?	Type
WEIGHT		NUMBER
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
 MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

B.
```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
 MINUS
SELECT color, shape FROM bricks_stage;
```

C.
```
SELECT brick_id, shape FROM bricks
 MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

D.
```
SELECT shape, color, weight FROM bricks
 MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

E.
```
SELECT * FROM bricks
 MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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

TUDENT

ame	Null?	Type
TUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
TUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
ACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2(2)
OCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

ACULTY

ame	Null?	Type
ACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
OCATION ID		NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location. Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student JOIN faculty
USING (faculty_id, location_id)
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.

B. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.

C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

D. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2) The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer
query.
3) The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
4) Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.
A. 2,4,1,3
B. 4,2,1,3
C. 2,1,4,3
D. 4,1,2,3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)
A. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
B. When a data definition language statement is executed
C. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
D. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
E. When a DELETE statement is executed
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
    INCREMENT BY 10
    START WITH 120
    MAXVALUE 9999
    NOCYCLE;

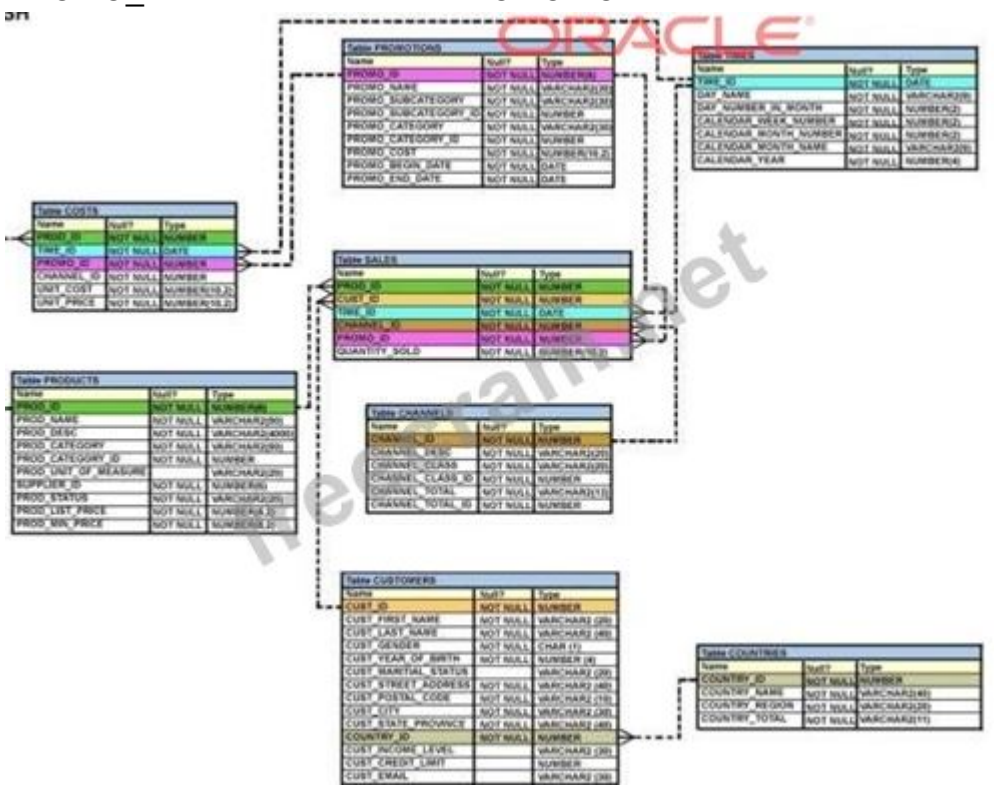
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items
    (ord_no NUMBER(4)DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
    item_no NUMBER(3),
    qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
    expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),
    CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),
    CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

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The command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure.
A. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
B. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
C. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
D. You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 66

View the exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables. You want to delete rows from the SALES table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the PROMOTIONS table has either blowout sale or everyday low price as values.



Which three DELETE statements are valid? (Choose three.)

A. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = `blowout sale')
OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = `everyday low price')

B. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name IN = `blowout sale',`everyday low price'));

C. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promo_name = `blowout sale')
AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = `everyday low price')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = `everyday low price');

D. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = `blowout sale')
OR promo_name = `everyday low price');
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEESand DEPARTMENTStables.

```
ame                 Null?          Type
----------------    -----        ------
MPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL       NUMBER(6)
IRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(20)
AST_NAME            NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(25)
IRE_DATE            NOT NULL       DATE
OB_ID               NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(10)
ALARY                              NUMBER(10,2)
OMMISSION                          NUMBER(6,2)
ANAGER_ID                          NUMBER(6)
EPARTMENT_ID                       NUMBER(4)

EPARTMENTS
ame                 Null?          Type
----------------    -----        ------
EPARTMENT_ID        NOT NULL       NUMBER(4)
EPARTMENT_NAME      NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(30)
ANAGER_ID                          NUMBER(6)
OCATION_ID                         NUMBER(4)
```

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You want to update EMPLOYEEStable as follows:
Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).
Set department_idfor these employees to the department_idcorresponding to London (location_id 2100).
Set the employees' salary in location_id2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
Set the employees' commission in location_id2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department.
You issue the following command:

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

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What is outcome?

A. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update

B. It executes successfully and gives the desired update

C. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.

D. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68

View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

INVOICE

Name	Null?	Type
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
INV_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		VARCHAR2 (4)
INV_AMT		NUMBER (8, 2)

INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_ID	INV_AMT
1	01-APR-07	A10	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B1R	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT AVG(inv_date)
FROM invoice

B. SELECT MAX(inv_date), MIN(cust_id)
FROM invoice

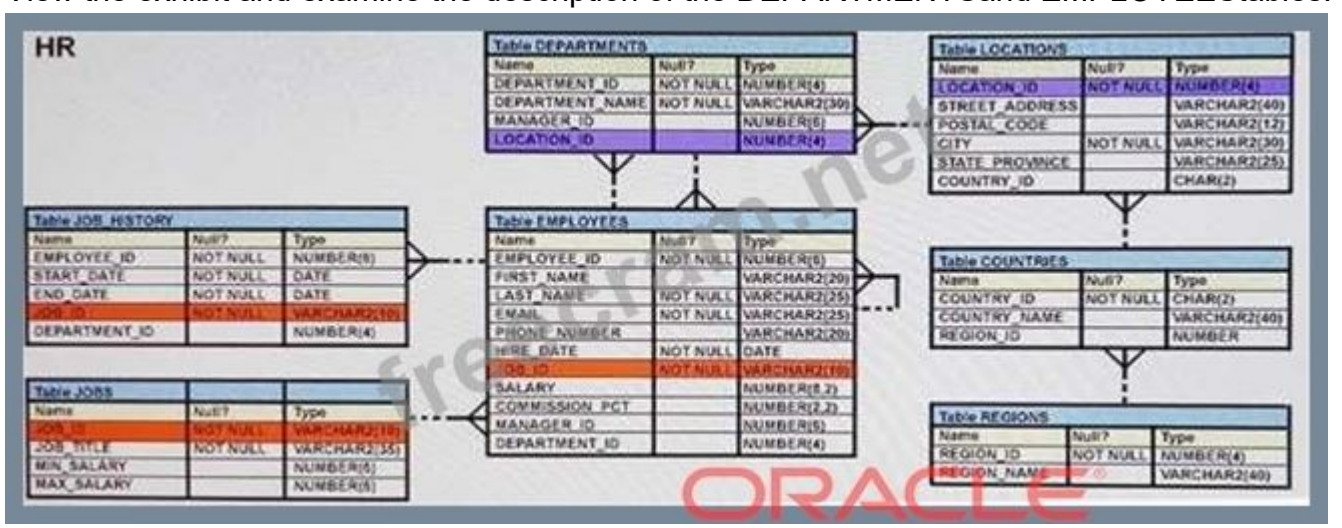
C. SELECT AVG(inv_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt)
FROM invoice

D. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date))
FROM invoice

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTSand EMPLOYEEStables.



You wrote this SQL statement to retrieve EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, for all employees:
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 EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.
C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
D. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

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

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You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORYJD column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value
102088. You executed the following SQL statement:
SELECT product_name, list_price
FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13)
AND supplier_id = 102088;
Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.

B. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.

C. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

D. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?
A. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
B. By default, the output is not sorted.
C. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.
D. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)
A. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
B. It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
C. It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.
D. It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 73
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIOMS 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)

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

A. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
B. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);
C. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ALL (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
D. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l)
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74
Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table.
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('SYSDATE+10'))
B. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, end_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
C. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75
Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable:

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

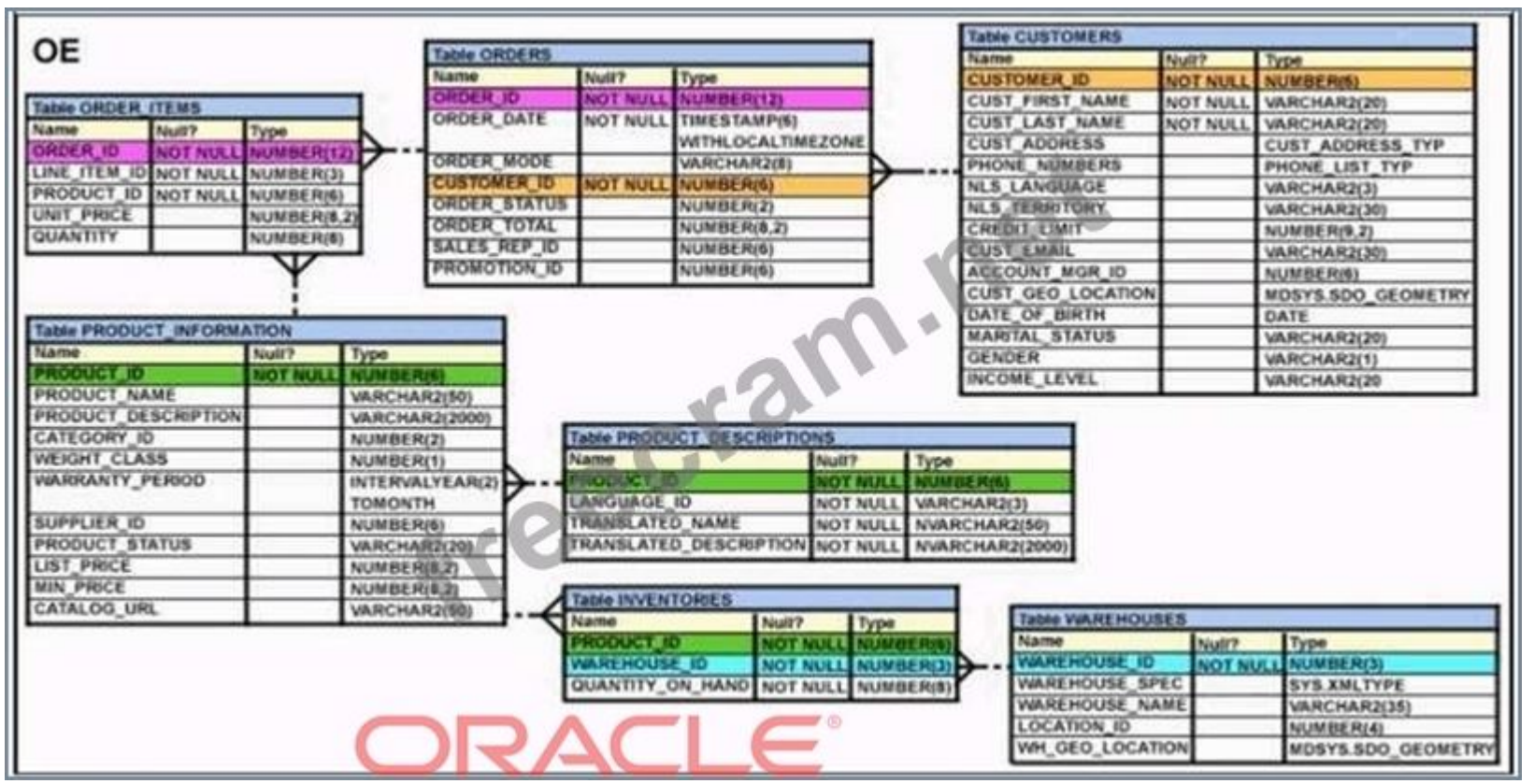
Examine this partial SQL statement:
SELECT * FROM books_transactions
Which two WHEREconditions give the same result? (Choose two.)
A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = `RM' OR member_id IN (`A101',

`A102');
B. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = `RM' OR member_id IN (`A101',
`A102'));
C. WHERE (borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = `RM') OR member_id IN (`A101',
`A102');
D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = `RM' AND (member_id = A101' OR member_id = `A102'));
E. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = `RM' AND member_id = `A101' OR member_id = `A102');
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which two commands execute successfully? (Choose two.)
- MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles.
- EMP is an existing role containing the CREATE TABLEprivilege.
- EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the HR schema.
A. GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;
B. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr.employees TO manager;
C. GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TP manager;
D. GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;
E. GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 77
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table.



Examine the following SQL statement:

SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price
FROM order_items
WHERE unit_price =
(SELECT MAX(unit_price)
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id);

You want to display the PRODUCT_ID of the product that has the highest UNIT_PRICE per ORDER_ID. What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

A. Replace = with the >ANY operator

B. Replace = with the IN operator

C. Remove the GROUP BY clause from the subquery and place it in the main query

D. Replace = with the >ALL operator

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Guaranteed success with pass4test practice guides 53 Oracle 1z0-061 : Practice Test Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

A. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.

B. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.

C. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.

D. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.

E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79
An Oracle Database session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.
In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates? (Choose three.)
A. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session
B. when the session logs out successfully
C. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance
D. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
E. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is issued in the same session but fails with a syntax error
F. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80
What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)
A. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.
C. Table aliases can improve performance.
D. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.
E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
There's no performance benefit or hit by using ANSI joins rather than traditional joins, but by using ANSI joins, your queries are more portable between DBMS platforms, and they're a bit easier to read.
http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_news/2004_2_19_rittman.htm

NEW QUESTION: 81
Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILSand COURSE_DETAILS tables:

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

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that do not exist in the COURSE_DETAILStable.
You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT d.department_id FROM course_details c INNER JOIN
department_details d ON c.department_id<>d.department_id;
```

What is the outcome?
A. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.

B. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.
C. It executes successfully and displays the required list.
D. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?
A. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.
B. A constraint is enforced only for the insert operation on a table.
C. A foreign key cannot contain null values.
D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
E. A column with the unique constraint can contain null values.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83
Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?
A. changing the password for an existing database
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdbs.htm

NEW QUESTION: 84
Which statement is true about aggregate functions?
A. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero.
B. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.
C. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types.
D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 85
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

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 products);
```

What is the result?

A. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

C. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

D. It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Examine this SQL statement:

```
UPDATE orders o
   SET customer_name =
    (SELECT cust_last_name
       FROM customers
      WHERE customer_id = o.customer_id);
```

Which two are true?

A. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows

B. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed

C. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table

D. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated

E. The subquery is not a correlated subquery

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Examine this statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager:

```
SELECT e.last_name AS emp, m.last_name AS mgr
  FROM employees e
  JOIN managers m
    ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id
 ORDER BY emp;
```

You want to extend the query to include employees with no manager. What must you add before JOIN to do this?

A. CROSS

B. LEFT OUTER

C. FULL OUTER

D. RIGHT OUTER

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88

View the exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose two.)



You executed this SQL statement:

SELECT first_name, department_id, salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY department_id, first_name, salary desc;

Which two statements are true regarding the result? (Choose two.)

A. The values in all columns would be returned in descending order.

B. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in ascending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

C. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID and FIRST_NAME column.

D. The values in the FIRST_NAME column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

E. The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types? (Choose two.)

A. The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.

B. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.

C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year.
D. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.
E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
F. The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-interval/

NEW QUESTION: 90
Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)
A. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.
B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
C. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
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 only one argument.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 91
The SQL statements executed in a user session are as follows:

```
SQL>   CREATE TABLE product
       (pcode  NUMBER(2),
        pname  VARCHAR(10));
SQL>   INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');
SQL>   INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
SQL>   SAVEPOINT a;
SQL>   UPDATE product  SET pcode =10 WHERE pcode = 1
SQL>   SAVEPOINT b;
SQL>   DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2
SQL>   COMMIT;
SQL>   DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;
SQL>   ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)
A. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.
B. Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.
C. The rollback generates an error.
D. No SQL statements are rolled back.
E. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 92
In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)
A. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
C. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
D. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
E. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session
F. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm

NEW QUESTION: 93
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. Use CASCADE keyword with DELETE statement.
B. Disable the primary key in the STORES table.
C. Create the foreign key in the SALES table on SALES_ID column with on DELETE CASCADE option.
D. DELETE the rows with STORE_ID = 900 from the SALES table and then delete rows from STORES table.
E. Disable the FOREIGN KEY in SALES table and then delete the rows.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94
Table ORDER_ITEMS contains columns ORDER_TO, UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.
Examine these SQL statements:
Statement 1:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
  FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"
  FROM order_items
 GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

B. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL.

C. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.

D. Both the statements give the same output.

E. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12366390/how-to-select-product-that-have-the-maximum-price-of-each-category

NEW QUESTION: 95

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions?

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

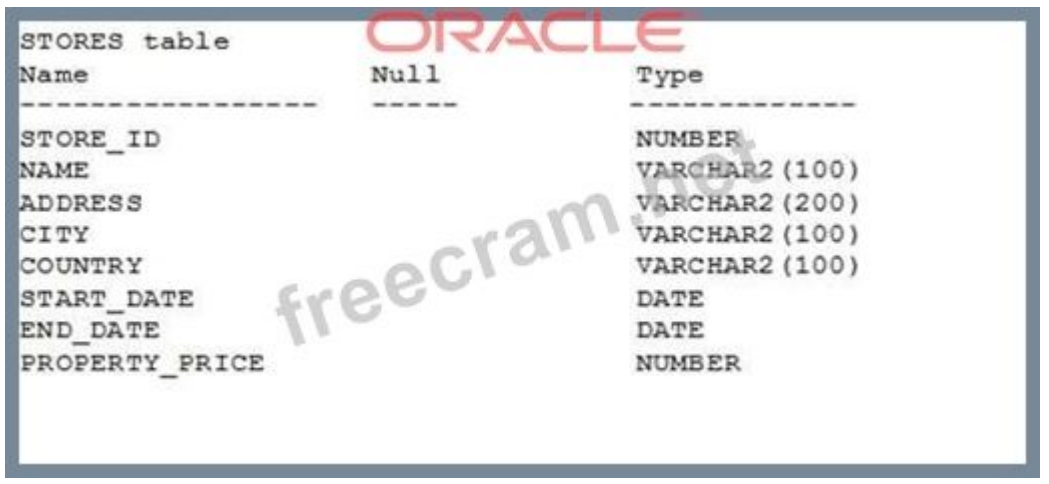
E. INSTR: can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string

F. TRIM: can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 97

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the stores table.



```
STORES table
Name                 Null          Type
-----------------    -----         -------------
STORE_ID                           NUMBER
NAME                               VARCHAR2(100)
ADDRESS                            VARCHAR2(200)
CITY                               VARCHAR2(100)
COUNTRY                            VARCHAR2(100)
START_DATE                         DATE
END_DATE                           DATE
PROPERTY_PRICE                     NUMBER
```

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You want to display the name of the store along with the address, START_DATE, PROPERTV_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of the 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*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR'))
<=36;

B. SELECT name, concat (address| | ','| |city| |', ', country) AS
full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

C. SELECT name, concat (address| | ','| |city| |', ', country) AS
full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, '01-JAN-2000') <=36;

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNOis the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result? (Choose two.)

A. RIGHT OUTER JOINwith self join

B. FULL OUTER JOINwith self join

C. LEFT OUTER JOINwith self join

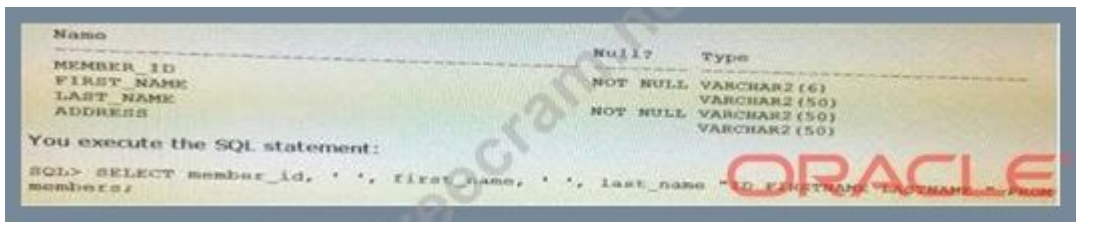
D. self join

E. subquery

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99

Examine the structure of the members table:



What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.

B. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

C. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.

D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Examine these two queries and their output:

SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;

DEPTNO	DNAME
10	ACCOUNTING
20	RESEARCH
30	SALES
40	OPERATIONS

SELECT emame, job, deptno FROM emp ORDER BY deptno;

ENAME	JOB	DEPTNO
CLARK	MANAGER	10
KING	PRESIDENT	10
MILLER	CLERK	10
JONES	MANAGER	20
FORD	ANALYST	20
ADAMS	CLERK	20
SMITH	CLERK	20
SCOTT	ANALYST	20
WARD	SALESMAN	30
TURNER	SALESMAN	30
ALLEN	SALESMAN	30
JAMES	CLERK	30
BLAKE	MANAGER	30
MARTIN	SALESMAN	30

Now examine this query:

```
SELECT ename, dname
  FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept
 WHERE job = 'MANAGER'
   AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20);
```

How many rows will be displayed?

A. 12

B. 6

C. 3

D. 64

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which two queries return all the rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT  *
  FROM  employees
 WHERE  salary > ANY (
     SELECT AVG(salary)
       FROM employees
      GROUP BY department_id
);
```

B.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  employees
 WHERE  salary > AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id);
```

C.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  employees
 WHERE  salary > (
     SELECT AVG(salary)
       FROM employees
      GROUP BY department_id
);
```

D.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  employees e1
 WHERE  salary > (
     SELECT AVG(salary)
       FROM employees e2
      WHERE e1.department_id = e2.department_id
);
```

E.
```
SELECT  *
  FROM  (
     SELECT e.*, AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id) avg_sal
       FROM employees e
  )
 WHERE  salary > avg_sal;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102
Examine this list of requirements for a sequence:
1. Name: EMP_SEQ
2. First value returned: 1
3. Duplicates are never permitted.
4. Provide values to be inserted into the EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID column.
5. Reduce the chances of gaps in the values.
Which two statements will satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)
A. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;
B. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;
C. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;
D. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;
E. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq NOCACHE;
F. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103
Examine the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE products (
prod_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT p_ck CHECK (prod_id > 0),
prod_name CHAR(30),
prod_qty NUMBER(6),
CONSTRAINT p_name NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT prod_pk PRIMARY KEY (prod_id));

SQL>CREATE TABLE warehouse (
warehouse_id NUMBER(4),
roomno NUMBER(10) CONSTRAINT r_id CHECK(roomno BETWEEN 101 AND 200),
location VARCHAR2(25),
prod_id NUMBER(3),
CONSTRAINT wr_pr_pk PRIMARY KEY (warehouse_id,prod_id),
CONSTRAINT prod_fk FOREIGN KEY (prod_id) REFERENCES products(prod_id));
```

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Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above SQL commands?

A. Both commands execute successfully.

B. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the NULL constraint is not valid.

C. The second CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the CHECK constraint is not valid.

D. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because CHECK and PRIMARY KEY constraints cannot be used for the same column.

E. The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the column PROD_ID cannot be used in the PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting'$99,999.00') to convert the number back to char.

Incorrect:

Not C: Use the formatting'$99,999.00' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.

Note:

- Using the TO_CHAR Function

The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, several formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows:

TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]),

The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single

- Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion

Functions

TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1

TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1

TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

NEW QUESTION: 104

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

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

A. It will be enabled and deferred.

B. It will be enabled and immediate.

C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.

D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re- creating it.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105

Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PO_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
SHIPMENT_MODE		VARCHAR2 (30)
SHIPMENT_COST		NUMBER (8,2)

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_IDand the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATEis later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is $20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE
WHEN MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipment_date,po_date)>1 THEN
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY
FROM shipments;

SQL>SELECT po_id, DECODE
(MONTHS_BETWEEN (po_date, shipment_date)>1,
TO_CHAR ((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) 'No Penalty' PENALTY
FROM shipments;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

A. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
B. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
C. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
D. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
E. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106
The PRODUCTStable has the following structure.

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
PROD_EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

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Evaluate the following two SQL statements:
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2 (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15, ' ') FROM products; SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL (prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM products; Which statement is true regarding the outcome?
A. Both the statements execute and give the same result
B. Only the second SQL statement executes successfully
C. Only the first SQL statement executes successfully
D. Both the statements execute and give different results
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 107
The ORDERStable has a column ORDER_DATE of data type DATE.
The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.
Which two WHEREconditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)
A. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'
B. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018', 'MON DD YYYY')
C. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')
D. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'MON DD YYYY')
E. WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://ss64.com/ora/syntax-to_date.html

NEW QUESTION: 108
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 110
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 succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN_ID.

D. It fails because the condition for the CNAMES constraint is not valid.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

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     CHAR
TRANS_DATE          NOT NULL     DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY                   VARCHAR2
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE                NUMBER
```

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

A. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.

B. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would be able to store decimal values.

C. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds.

D. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.

E. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.

F. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 112

The customers table has the following structure:

```
Name                Null?        Type
------------------  -----------  ------------
CUST_ID             NOT NULL     NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME     NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME      NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                NUMBER
```

You need to write a query that does the following tasks:

1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.
2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.

3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.
Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?
A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE (cust_income_level, tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND tax_amount <> NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 113
Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?
A. 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.
B. DML automatically disables foreign ley constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.
C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.
D. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 114
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEEStable:

```
Name                 Null?        Type
-------------------  -----------  ------
EMPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME            NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY               NOT NULL     NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID        NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
```

Examine this query:

```
1   SELECT e.last_name,
2          e.salary,
3          a.avg_sal
4     FROM employees e
5    WHERE e.salary > (SELECT AVG(a.salary) AS avg_sal
6                        FROM employees a
7                       WHERE a.department_id = e.department_id)
8 ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

Which line produces an error?
A. Line 5
B. Line 8
C. Line 3
D. Line 7
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERStable.

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

CUSTOMER_VUis a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERStable.

CUSTOMERSneed to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGEstatement?

```
MERGE INTO customers c
    USING customer_vu     cv
    ON (c.customer_id = cv.customer_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET
   c.customer_id = cv.customer_id,
   c.cust_name = cv.cust_name,
   c.cust_email = cv.cust_email,
   c.income_level = cv.income_level
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT VALUES(cv.customer_id,cv.cust_name,cv.cust_email,cv.income_level)
      WHERE cv.income_level >100000;
```

A. CUSTOMER_VU cannot be used as a data source.

B. The CUSTOMER_ID column cannot be updated.

C. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.

D. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
STORE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2is a table with the same description as SALES1.
Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.
You want to display the rows from the SALES1table which are not present in the SALES2 table.
Which set operator generates the required output?
A. INTERSECT
B. SUBTRACT
C. UNION ALL
D. UNION
E. MINUS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 117
Which three actions can you perform only with system privileges? (Choose three.)
A. Query any table in a database.
B. Execute a procedure in another schema.
C. Use the WITH GRANT OPTIONclause.
D. Log in to a database.
E. Truncate a table in another schema.
F. Access flat files via a database, which are stored in an operating system directory.
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONStable.

PROMO_NAME	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_COST	PROMO_BEGIN_DATE
NO PROMOTION #	NO PROMOTION	0	01-JAN-99
newspaper promotion #16-108	newspaper	200	23-DEC-00
post promotion #20-232	post	300	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #16-349	newspaper	400	10-JUL-98
internet promotion #14-471	internet	600	26-FEB-00
TV promotion #13-448	TV	1100	06-AUG-00
internet promotion #25-86	internet	1400	20-SEP-98
TV promotion #12-49	TV	1500	10-AUG-00
post promotion #21-166	post	2000	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #19-210	newspaper	2100	19-MAR-99
post promotion #20-282	post	2300	06-DEC-00
newspaper promotion #16-327	newspaper	2800	09-APR-99
internet promotion #29-289	internet	3000	01-NOV-98
TV promotion #12-252	TV	3100	20-JUN-98
magazine promotion #26-258	magazine	3200	04-MAY-00

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PROMO_BEGIN_DATEis stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.
You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the POSTcategory that were launched before January 1, 2000.
Which SQL statement would you use?
A. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';
B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'post' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-00';
C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
FROM product_information

WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
You received the following error while executing the above query:
ERROR:
ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated
What would you do to execute the query successfully?
A. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.
B. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
D. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Examine the description of the ORDERStable:

ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	<null>
2	<null>
3	01-JAN-2019
4	01-FEB-2019
5	01-MAR-2019

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Examine the description of the INVOICEStable:

INVOICE_ID	ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	1	<null>
2	2	01-JAN-2019
3	3	<null>
4	4	01-FEB-2019
5	5	<null>

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Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
 MINUS
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices
```

Which three rows will it return? (Choose three.)
A. 3 <null>
B. 2 <null>
C. 4 01-FEB-2019
D. 5 01-MAR-2019
E. 5 <null>
F. 3 01-JAN-2019
G. 1 <null>
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table? (Choose three.)
A. SELECT
B. INDEX
C. INSERT
D. DELETE
E. UPDATE
F. ALTER
G. REFERENCES
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 122
Examine the data in the CUST_NAMEcolumn of the CUSTOMERStable.



You want to extract only those customer names that have three names and display the * symbol in place of the first name as follows:

```
CUST NAME
------------------
*** De Haan
*** Manuel Urman
```

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name) - INSTR (cust_name, ' '), '*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,-2)<>0;
B. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name),'*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',-1,2)<>0;
C. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR (cust_name ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name) - INSTR (cust_name, ' '), '*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,2)<>0;
D. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')),LENGTH(cust_name),'*') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, ' ',1,2)<>0;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

B. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

D. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cannot truncate table 'Table' because it is being referenced by a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/190073/truncate-tables-with-dependent-foreign-key-constraints

NEW QUESTION: 124

User HRhas CREATE SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLEand UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges.

User SCOTThas CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLEand UNLIMITED TABLESPACE privileges.

HRsuccessfully executes this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE scott.products (
  prod_id NUMBER(2),
  prod_name VARCHAR2(20));
```

HRattempts to execute:

1. INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (1, 'LAPTOP');

SCOTTattempts to execute:

2. SELECT * FROM products;

3. INSERT INTO scott.products VALUES (2, 'HDD');

4. CREATE SYNONYM prod FOR products;

Which will execute successfully?

A. 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 1 only

D. 2 and 3 only

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 125

Examine thestructureof the members table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE		VARCHAR2 (3)

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You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.
Which SQL statement must you execute?
A. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';
B. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';
C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_*;
D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_* ;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 126
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.
B. The USER_SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms.
C. The USER_OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user who queries the view.
D. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.
E. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with v$ are accessible to all the database users.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 127
Which two are true about granting privileges on objects? (Choose two.)
A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.
B. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
C. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.
D. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.
E. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1008214

NEW QUESTION: 128
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable. Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?
A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
C. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
D. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
E. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 130
Examine the description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
TRANSACTION_DATE		DATE
AMOUNT		NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID		VARCHAR2(6)

Which two SQL statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)
A. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100
"DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
B. SELECT customer_id AS `CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 `DUES' FROM transactions;
C. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount +100 DUES FROM transactions;
D. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
E. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 131
You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.
Which function will do this?
A. SYSDATE
B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
C. LOCALTIMESTAMP
D. CURRENT_DATE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10729/ch4datetime.htm#NLSPG004

NEW QUESTION: 132
Which two statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose two.)
A. CEIL: can be used for positive and negative numbers
B. FLOOR: returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
C. TRUNC: can be used with NUMBER and DATE values
D. CONCAT: can be used to combine any number of values
E. MOD: returns the quotient of a division operation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html

NEW QUESTION: 133
View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.
Exhibit

EMPLOYEES

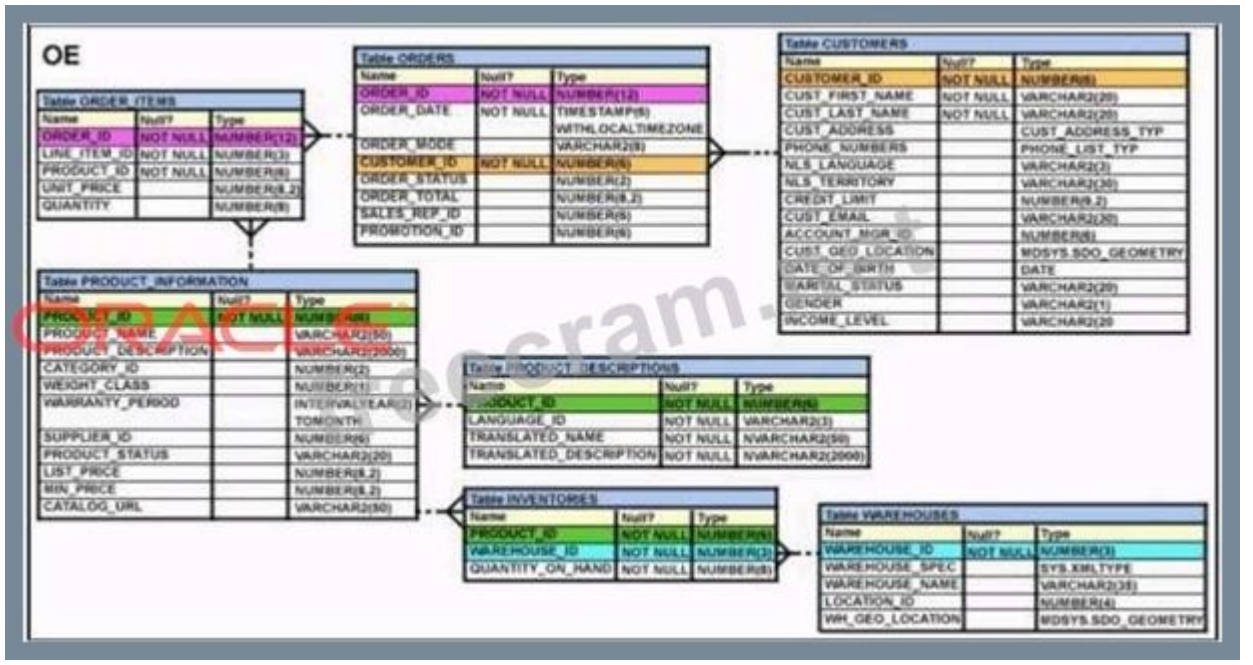
ENAME	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
SMITH	17-DEC-00	800	
ALLEN	20-FEB-99	1600	300
WARD	22-FEB-95	1250	500
JONES	02-APR-98	2975	
MARTIN	28-SEP-99	1250	1400
BLAKE	01-MAY-97	2850	

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 executes successfully and gives the correct output.
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 generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134
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 column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 135

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Note:

*Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) is a web-based database management tool that is built inside the Oracle Database. It supports key performance management and basic database administration functions. From an architectural perspective, EM Express has no mid-tier or middleware components, ensuring that its overhead on the database server is negligible.

Incorrect:
Not B: For one database at a time.
Not C, Not E: Enterprise Manager Database Express features can be used against non-CDBs or Oracle RAC database instances.
Not D:After the installation, your instance is started and your database is open. In the future, there will be times, perhaps for doing database maintenance or because of a power or media failure, that you shut down your database instance and later restart it.

NEW QUESTION: 136
You need to display the first names of all customers from the CUSTOMERS table that contain the character `e' and have the character `a' in the second last position.
Which query would give the required output?
A. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, `e')<>'' AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';
B. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, `e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';
C. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, `e')IS NOT NULL AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';
D. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, `e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 137
Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)? (Choose three.)
A. DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.
B. DELETEstatements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.
C. INSERTstatements can insert NULLS explicitly into a column.
D. UPDATE statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.

E. INSERT INTO...SELECT...FROMstatements automatically commit.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138
Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)
A. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
B. 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
C. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
D. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table

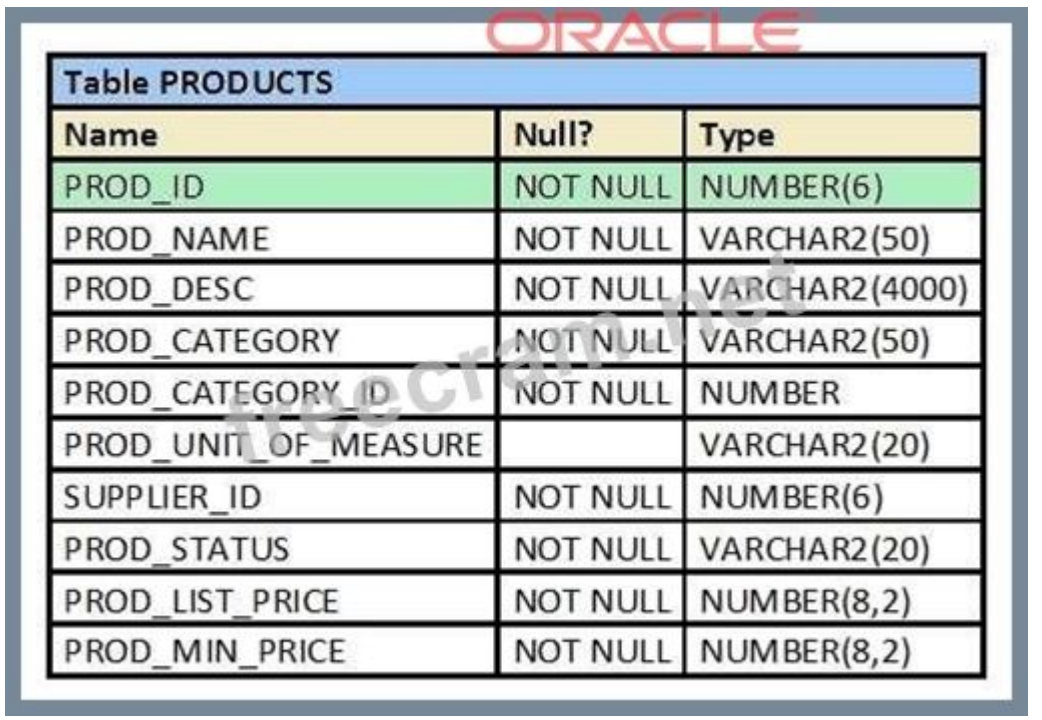
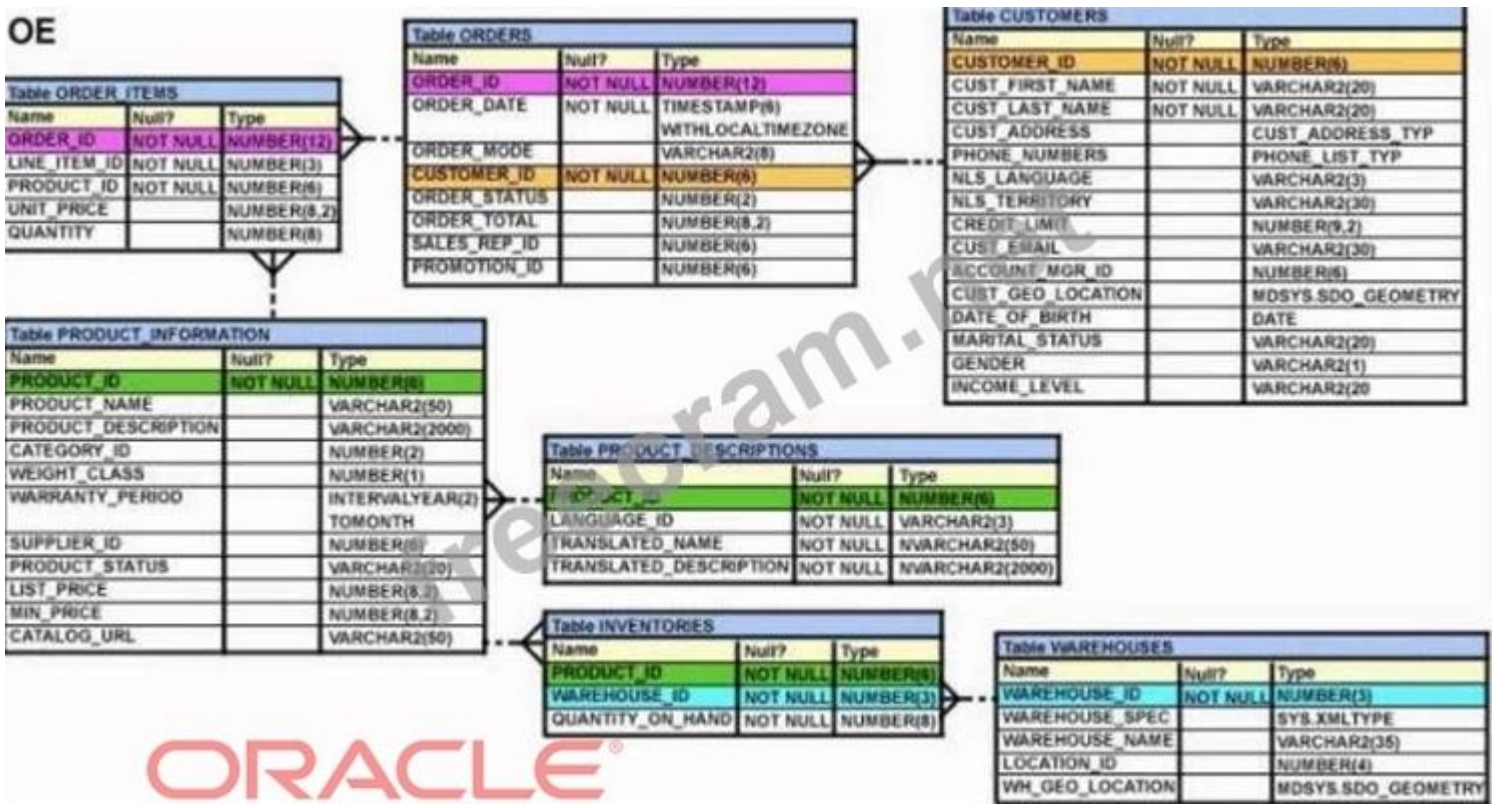


Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE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

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)
A. display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have a product status as
`OBSOLETE'
B. display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status
C. display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
D. display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
E. display all products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140
View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT TO_CHAR (list_price, '$9,999')

From product_information;

Which two statements are true regarding the output? (Choose two.)

A. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,123.

B. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,124.

C. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #######.

D. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as $1,123.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 141

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLYjDRDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

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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 ORDERJDs 1 and 2.
B. The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.
D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 4.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142
Which two statements are true about substitution variables? (Choose two.)
A. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement
B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in a single quotation marks
C. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session
D. A substitution variable can be used only in a SELECT statement
E. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks
F. A substitution variable prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://blogs.oracle.com/opal/sqlplus-101-substitution-variables

NEW QUESTION: 143

Which two statements are true about a self join? (Choose two.)

A. It can be a left outer join.

B. It must be a full outer join.

C. It can be an inner join.

D. It must be an equijoin.

E. The join key column must have an index.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-self-join/

NEW QUESTION: 144

View and Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

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

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in query expressions? (Choose two.)

A. inv_date = '15-february-2008' :uses implicit conversion

B. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

C. inv_amt = '0255982' : requires explicit conversion

D. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date) : requires explicit conversion

E. inv_date > '01-02-2008' : uses implicit conversion

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_DETAILS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

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Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

B. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.

C. EXPIRY_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.

D. PRODUCT_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.

E. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.

F. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146

You issue this command which succeeds:
SQL> DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true?
A. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.
B. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
C. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
D. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
E. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 147
You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.
The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session?
Which query can be used?

A.
```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
  FROM &table
 WHERE &&condition;
```

B.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
  FROM &&table
 WHERE &condition;
```

C.
```
SELECT &&col1, &&col2
  FROM &table
 WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
```

D.
```
SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'
  FROM &table
 WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
```

E.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
  FROM "&table"
 WHERE &condition;
```

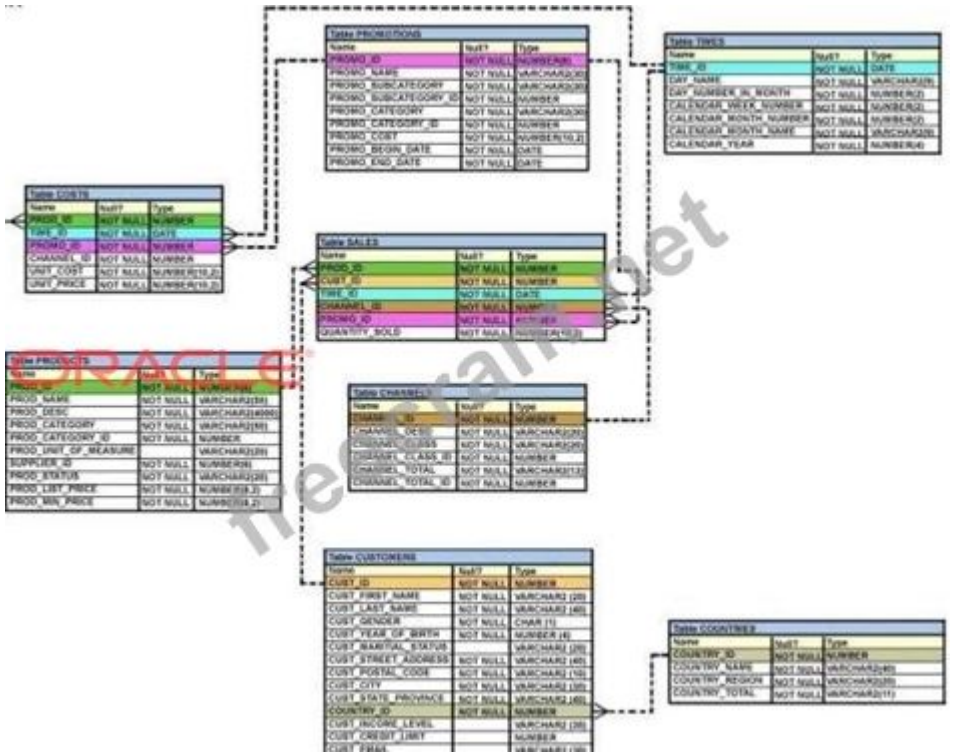
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148
Which three statements are true about external tables? (Choose three.)
A. DML statements can modify them.
B. They can be temporary tables.
C. They can be used in queries containing joins.
D. They can be indexed.
E. They can be used in queries containing sorts.
F. Their metadata is stored in the database.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://oracle-base.com/articles/9i/external-tables-9i

https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/tables013.htm

NEW QUESTION: 149
Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION? (Choose two.)
A. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause.
B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized.
C. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause.
D. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause.
E. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 150
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 CHANNEL_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 VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.
B. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
D. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 151
You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?
A. Compare Period ADDM report
B. AWR Compare Period report
C. Active Session History (ASH) report
D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report. The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.
Incorrect:
Not A:Compare Period ADDM
Use this report to perform a high-level comparison of one workload replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture. Only workload replays that contain at least 5 minutes of database time can be compared using this report.

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NEW QUESTION: 152
Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)
A. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
B. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.
C. They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
D. They can be used on columns or expressions.
E. They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 153
In 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. An error message
B. Abigail IS

C. Abigail Pa
D. Abigail PA
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 154
Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?
A. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.
B. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.
C. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.
D. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.
E. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

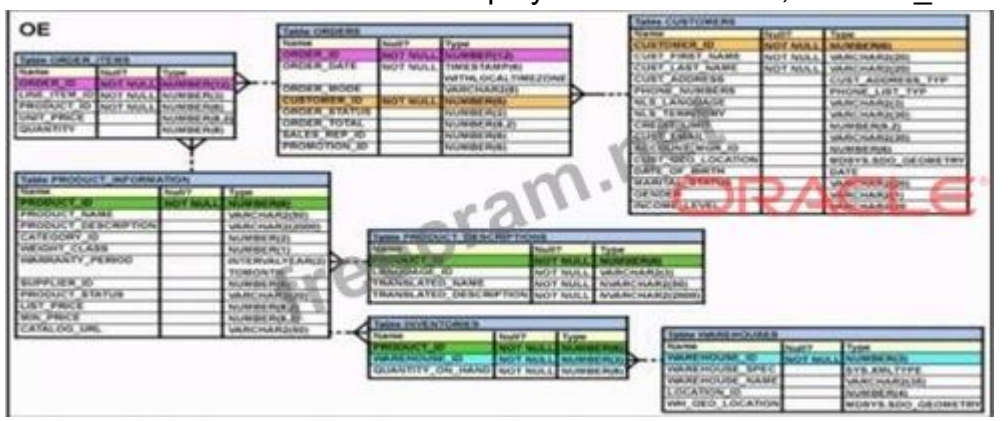
NEW QUESTION: 155
Which statement is true regarding the USINGclause in table joins? (Choose two.)
A. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
B. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURALjoin.
C. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.
D. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156
Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries (Choose two.)
A. The NOToperator can be used with IN, ANYand ALLoperators.
B. The INoperator cannot be used in single-row subqueries.
C. The NOT INoperator is equivalent to IS NULL.
D. =ANYand =ALLoperators have the same functionality.
E. The <ANYoperator means less than the maximum.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 157
Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?
A. It ignores NULLs.
B. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.
C. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.
D. It processes NULLs in the selected columns.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 158
View the Exhibit and examine the data 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 view successfully?

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

B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id) FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)ll' NO OF ITEMS' FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date WITH CHECK OPTION;

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159

Which statement is true about the Oracle SQL, DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

A. DELETE and TRUNCATE statements remove all indexes for the tables on which they are performed.

B. DELETE but not TRUNCATE statement can be used to remove data from selective columns and rows of a table.

C. DELTE and TRUNCATE statements can have a rollback done to restore data into a table.

D. DELETE but not TRUNCATE statement can be used to selectively remove rows from a table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 160

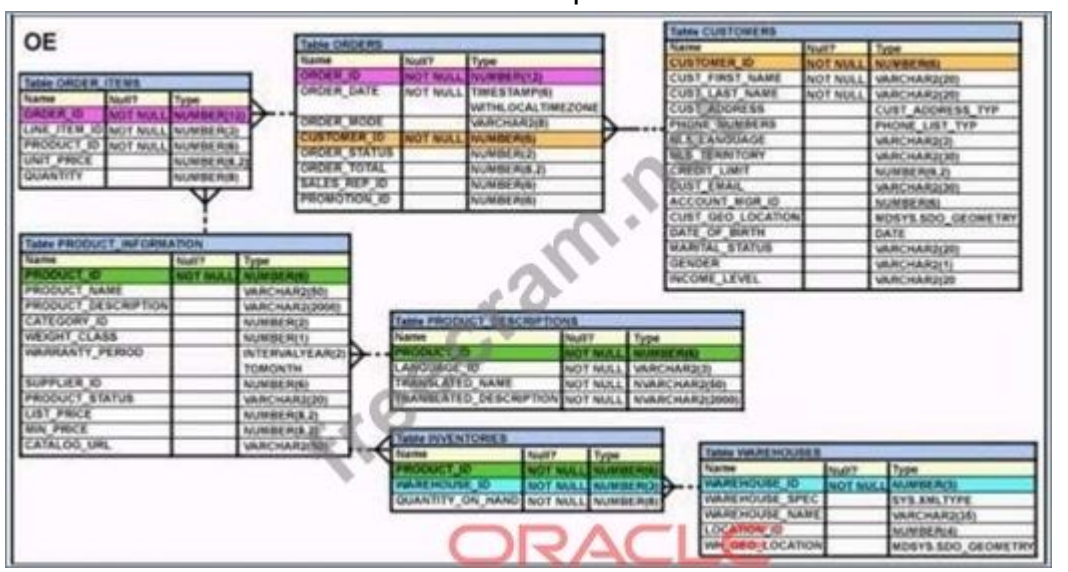
Examine the structure of the invoice table.

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A.
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,sysdate-inv_date,sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```
B.
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,'Pending','Incomplete')
FROM invoice;
```
C.
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_date,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```
D.
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_amt*.25,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 161
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.



Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)
A. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
B. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')
C. WHERE order_date_IN (TO_DATE('OCT 21 2003','MON DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','MON DD YYYY'))
D. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 162
The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure:
You need to write a query that does the following tasks:
1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.
2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.
3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.
Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND tax_amount <> NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;
D. Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks? SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit
* .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 163
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:
CREATE_TABLE orders
(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE,
cust_id NUMBER (4));
CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord _no NUMBER (2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
qty NUMBER (3) CHECK (qty BETWEEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date> SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),
CONSTARAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));
The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?
A. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
B. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.
C. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
D. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 164
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
CUST_LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
CITY		VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(6,2)

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B in lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.
Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
```

Which two WHEREconditions give the required result? (Choose two.)

A.
```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

B.
```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('A%', 'B%')
  AND cust credit limit < 1000;
```

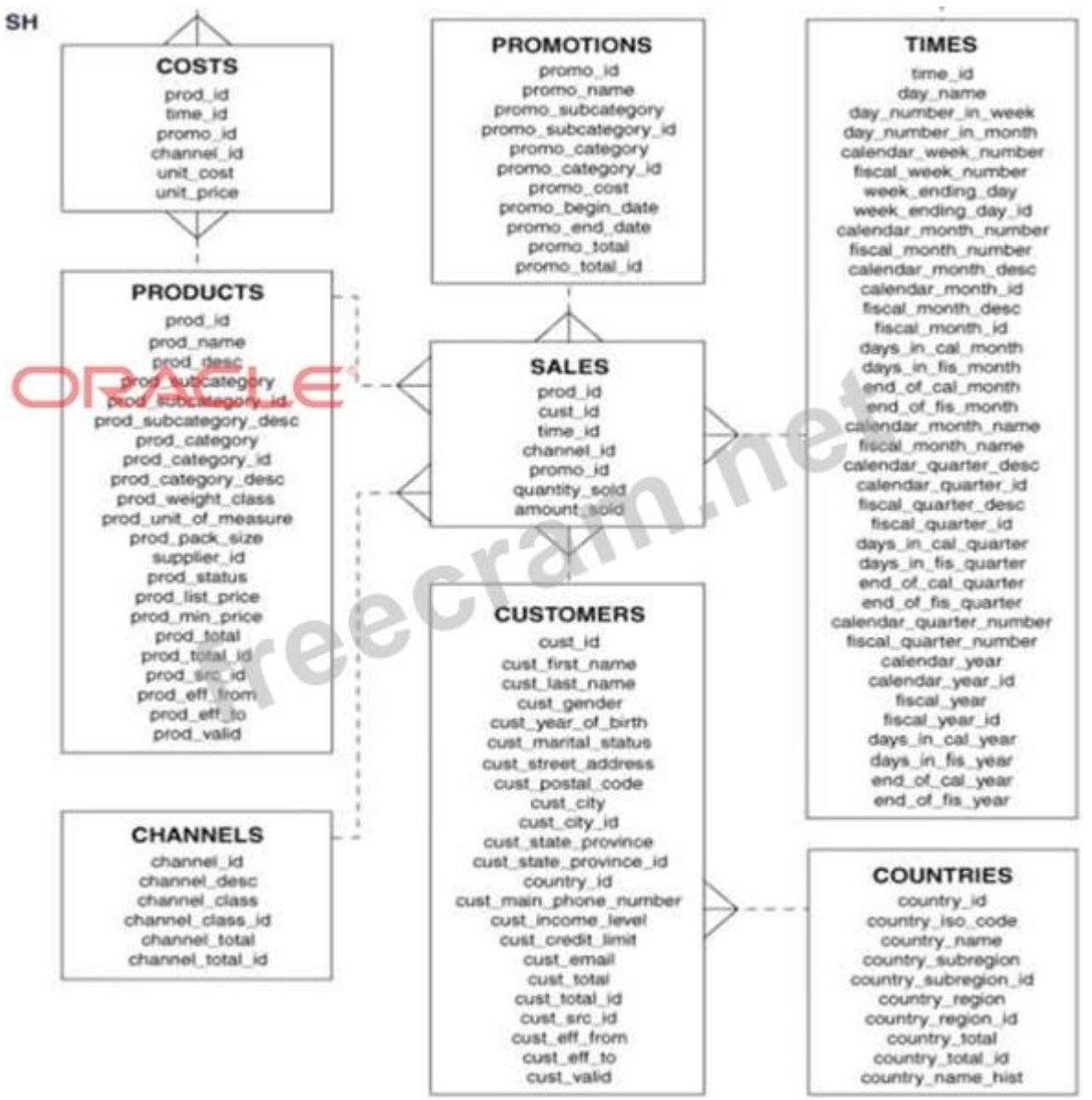
C.
```
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%' AND 'B%')
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < 1000;
```

D.
```
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE
INITCAP('B'))
  AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit) < ROUND(1000);
```

E.
```
WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%')
  AND cust_credit_limit < 1000;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 165
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.



You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (
  23, 2300, SYSDATE,
  (SELECT channel_id
     FROM channels
    WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),
  12, 1, 500);
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.

B. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.

C. A customer can exist in many countries.

D. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.

E. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

F. A product can have a different unit price at different times.

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166

Examine the data in the INVOICEStable:

INVOICE_ID	CURRENCY_CODE	RAISED_DATE
1	EUR	01-JAN-2019
2	USD	01-FEB-2019
3	JPY	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the CURRENCIESTable:

CURRENCY_CODE
JPY
GPB
CAD
EUR
USD

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIESthat are not present in INVOICES?

A.
```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
 MINUS
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```

B.
```
SELECT * FROM currencies
 MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices;
```

C.
```
SELECT * FROM currencies
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (
   SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency_code = currency_code
 );
```

D.
```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
 INTERSECT
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Evaluate the following query

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

What is the correct output of the above query?

A. +25-00, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

B. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

C. +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

D. +00-300, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 168

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME
10	MARK
20	Mandy
30	Mary
40	MARVIN
50	MARTIN

Which two SELECTstatements will return these results (Choose two.):

CUSTOMER_NAME
Mandy
Mary

A. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name = `*Ma*';

B. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `*Ma*';

C. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER (customer_name) LIKE `MA*';

D. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER (customer_name) LIKE `MA%';

E. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `Ma%';

F. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `%a%';

G. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE `Ma*';

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

You can use the UPPER function to perform a case-insensitive match, as in this condition:

UPPER(last_name) LIKE 'SM%'

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/conditions016.htm

NEW QUESTION: 169

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

A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes

B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables

C. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes
D. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
E. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
F. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170
Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES
  FROM sales s, times t, channels ch, countries co
 WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
   AND s.country_id = co.country_id
   AND s.channel_id = ch.channel_id
   AND ch.channel_type IN ('Direct Sales', 'Internet')
   AND t.month IN ('2000-09', '2000-10')
   AND co.country_code IN ('GB', 'US')
```

Examine this output:

CHANNEL_TYPE	MONTH	CO	SALES
Internet	2000-09	GB	16569
Internet	2000-09	US	124224
Internet	2000-09		140793
Internet	2000-10	GB	14539
Internet	2000-10	US	137054
Internet	2000-10		151593
Internet			292387
Direct Sales	2000-09	GB	85223
Direct Sales	2000-09	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		723424
Direct Sales	2000-10	GB	91925
Direct Sales	2000-10	US	682297
Direct Sales	2000-10		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?
A. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, ROLLUP(t.month, co.country_code);
B. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code;
C. GROUP BY CUBE(ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code);
D. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, ROLLUP(co.country_code);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171

Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model? (Choose three.)
A. an activity
B. a table
C. a relationship
D. an attribute
E. a unique identifier
F. an entity
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The three main components of the ER Model are entities, attributes and relationships.
https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/Toolbox/knowmang/content/data_concepts/e_r_model.htm

NEW QUESTION: 172
You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowestAMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the sameAMOUNT_SOLDeven if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.
Which query willprovide the required result?
A. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
B. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
C. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount__sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
D. SELECT prod_ id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY araount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 173
Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?
A. First normal form
B. Third normal form
C. Fourth normal form
D. Second normal form
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174
Which two are true about using constraints? (Choose two.)
A. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.
B. A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.
C. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.
D. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.
E. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.
F. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 175
Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
     FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > '&1';
```

Which two methods should you use to prevent prompting for a hire date value when this query is executed? (Choose two.)
A. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.
B. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.
C. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.
D. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.
E. Replace `&1' with `&&1' in the query.
F. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 176
You need to display the first names of all customers from the customers table that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.
Which query would give the required output?

```
 FROM customers
 WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
             SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

) SELECT cust_first_name
 FROM customers
 WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>'' AND
             SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

) SELECT cust_first_name
 FROM customers
 WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL  AND
             SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1,-2)='a';

) SELECT cust_first_name
 FROM customers
 WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
```

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A. Option A

B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The SUBSTR(string, start position, number of characters) function accepts three parameters and returns a string consisting of the number of characters extracted from the source string, beginning at the specified start position:
substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain
The position at which the first character of the returned string begins. When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1. When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.
When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string.
substring_length
The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters. SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.
SUBSTR2 uses UCS2 code points. SUBSTR4 uses UCS4 code points. When you do not specify a value for this argument, then the function The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search item begins:
instr('http://www.domain.com', '.', 1, 2) = 18

NEW QUESTION: 177
Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name              Null?    Type
----------------- -------- ----------------------------
EMP_ID            NOT NULL NUMBER
EMP_NAME                   VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_ID                    NUMBER(2)
SALARY                     NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE                  DATE

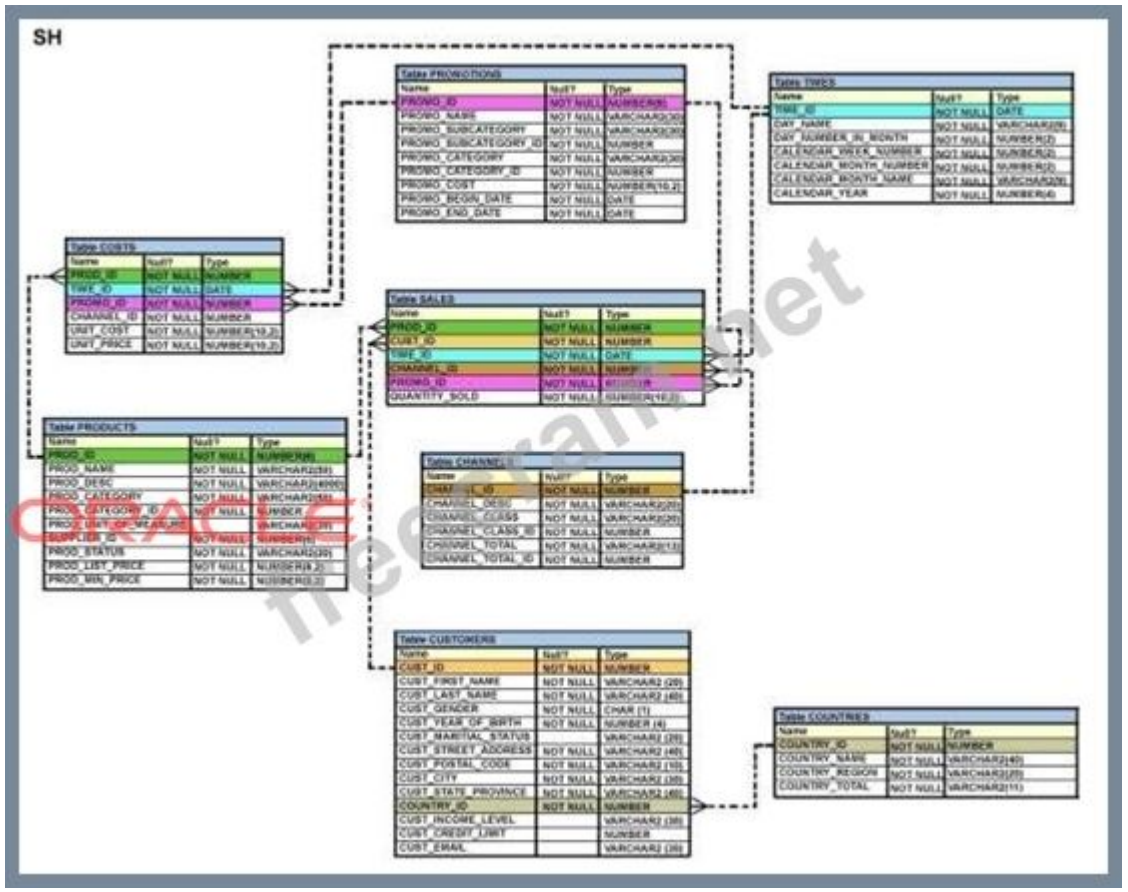
NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY
```

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?
A. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';
B. SELECT salary + `120.50' FROM employees;
C. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) ?10 FROM employees;
D. SELECT join_date + `20' FROM employees;
E. SELECT join_date || ` ` || salary FROM employees;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 178
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_IDRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

B. The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

C. The NEW_IDRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

D. The NEW_IDRDERS 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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179

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(20)
CUST_GENDER	NOT_NULL	CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT_NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT_NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)

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Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_city, COUNT(cust_last_name)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credir_limit > 1000
GROUP BY cust_city
HAVING AVG(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN 5000 AND 6000;
```

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

A. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used to apply conditions on the same column.

B. It executes successfully.

C. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

D. It returns an error because the BETWEEN operator cannot be used in the HAVING clause.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 180

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTSand SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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)

Exhibit 2

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

A. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.

B. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the clause.
FROM

C. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.

D. The statement produces an error because ITEM_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

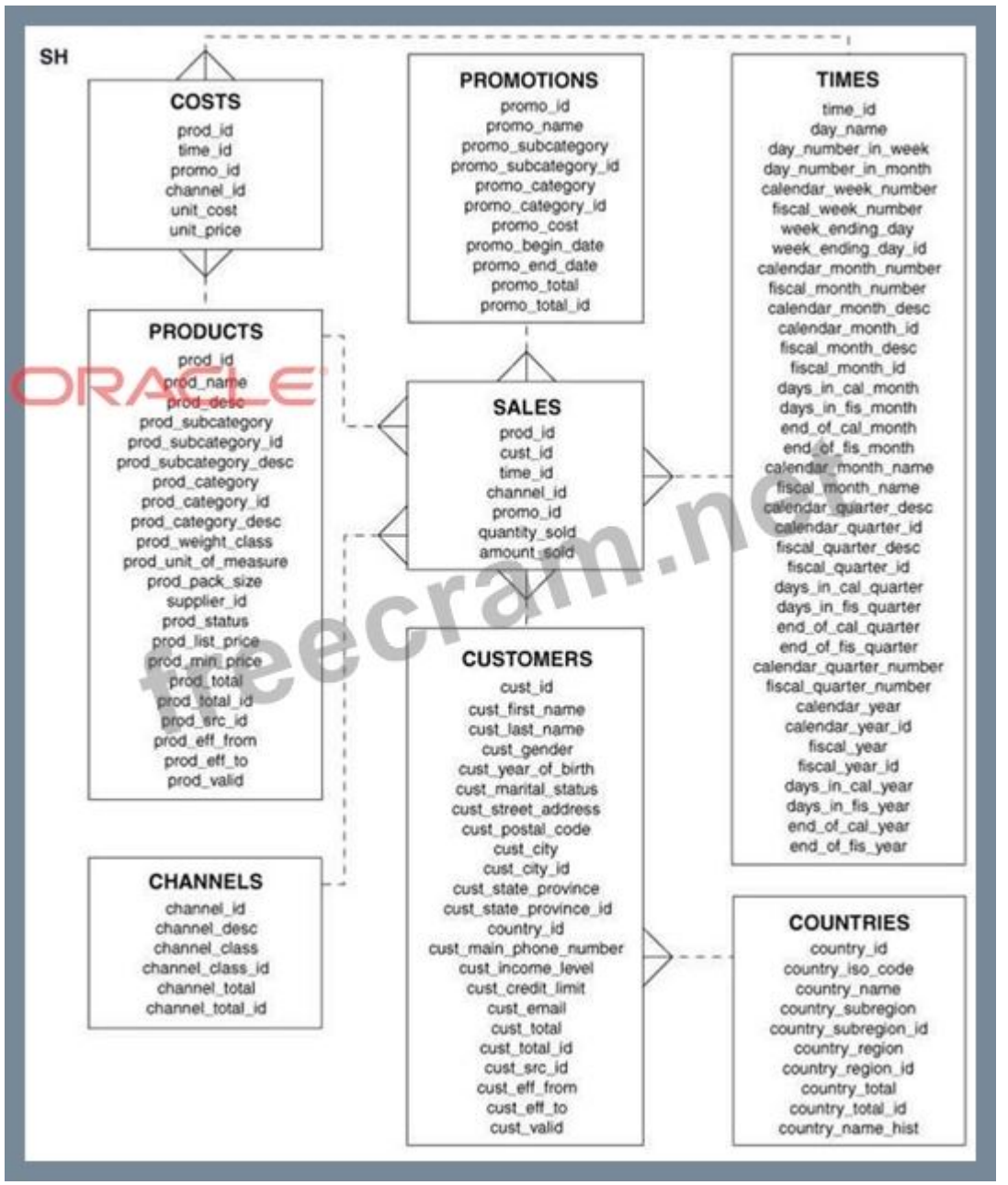
NEW QUESTION: 181

Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name

FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.
A. ORDER BY "Last name"
B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
D. ORDER BY 2, 1
E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations
-The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
-The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
-By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

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NEW QUESTION: 182
View the exhibit and examine the description for the SALESand CHANNELStables.



You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
                          (SELECT channel_id
                           FROM channels
                           WHERE channel_desc='Direct Sales'),
                          12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.

B. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.

C. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with a subquery.

D. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 183

Which two are SQL features? (Choose two.)

A. processing sets of data

B. providing update capabilities for data in external files

C. providing graphical capabilities

D. providing variable definition capabilities

E. providing database transaction control

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

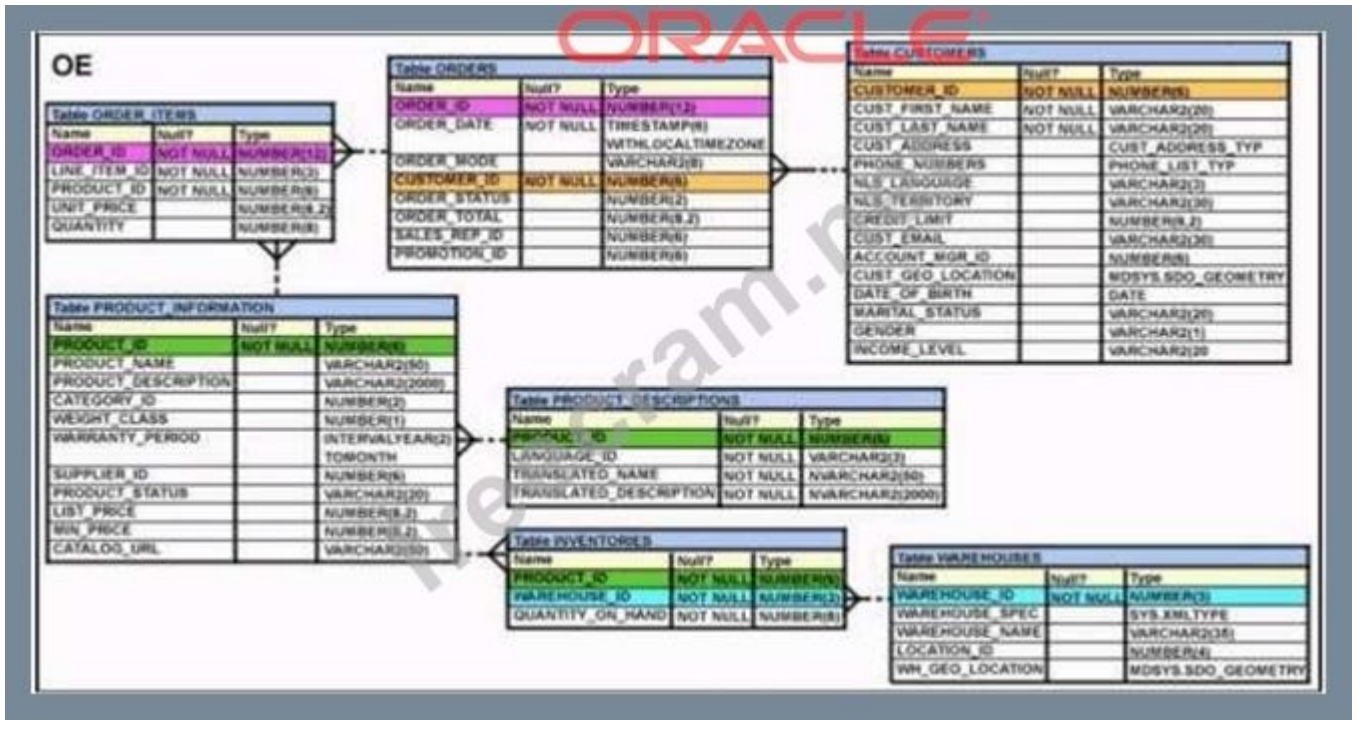
https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/TGSQL/tgsql_sqlproc.htm#TGSQL175

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-transactions.htm

NEW QUESTION: 184

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
WHERE order_total < 1000;

B. DELETE orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order id = i.order id;

C. DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);

D. DELETE order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 185
Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose three.)
A. They can be nested.
B. They cannot be used in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.
C. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero.
D. They can be used as default values for columns in a CREATE TABLE statement.
E. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to NULL.
F. They cannot be used in GROUP BY clauses.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/expressions010.htm

NEW QUESTION: 186
Evaluate the following CREATE TABLEcommand:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER (3),
item-id NUMBER (2),
qty NUMBER (4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
    PRIMARY KEY (order_id, item_id)
  USING INDEX
   (CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
    ON order_item (order_id, item_id)));
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?
A. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID_PK would be created.
B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.
C. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
D. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 187
Which two statements are true about transactions in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)
A. A Data Definition Language (DDL) statement does a COMMITautomatically only for the data dictionary updates caused by the DDL.
B. An uncommitted transaction commits automatically if the user exists SQL*Plus.
C. A session can always see uncommitted updates made by itself.
D. A user can always see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
E. If a session has an uncommitted transaction, then a DDL statement issues a COMMITbefore starting a new transaction.

F. Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements always start a new transaction.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 188
Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.
CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC." Which query gives the required output?
A. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1))='Mc';
B. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';
C. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');
D. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 189
Examine this query:
SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00, -2), -1) FROM DUAL;
What is the result?
A. 16
B. 200
C. 100
D. 160
E. 150
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions200.htm

NEW QUESTION: 190
Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences? (Choose two.)
A. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.
B. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.
C. INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.

D. SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
E. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 191
Which three are true about privileges? (Choose three.)
A. Only users with the DBA role can create roles.
B. A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.
C. All schema objects have associated object privileges.
D. Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.
E. Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.
F. Schema owners can grant any object privilege on any object in their schema to any other user or role.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Object privileges granted for a table, view, sequence, procedure, function, or package apply whether referencing the base object by name or by using a synonym.
A user with the GRANT ANY OBJECT PRIVILEGE can grant or revoke any specified object privilege to another user A user can grant any object privilege on any schema object he or she owns to any other user or role.
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#DBSEG5000

NEW QUESTION: 192
Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)
A. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value
B. Change the default value of a column
C. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type
D. Add a new column as the table's first column
E. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls
F. Increase the width of a numeric column
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj24513.html

NEW QUESTION: 193
Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last_name
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)
               THEN 'A'
               ELSE last_name
          END, last_name DESC;
```

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Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.

B. All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.
C. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.
D. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.
E. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in ascending order.
F. All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 194
Examine the data in the EMPtable:

ENO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1001	John	12000	10
1002	Sam	40000	20
1003	Daniel	12000	20
1004	Andrea	5000	10

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "Department", AVG(sal) AS AverageSalary, MAX(sal) AS "Max Salary"
  FROM emp
 WHERE sal >= 12000
 GROUP BY "Department"
 ORDER BY AverageSalary;
```

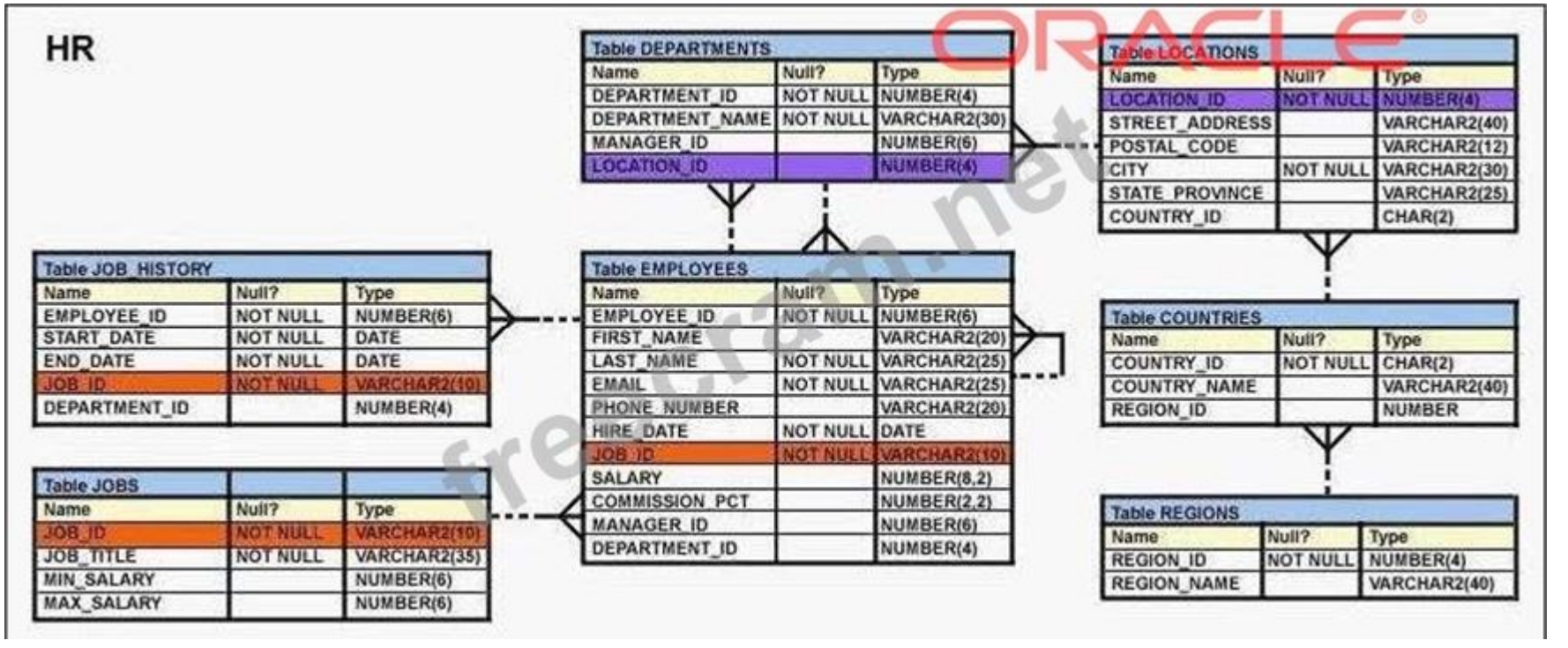
Why does an error occur?
A. An alias name must always be specified in quotes.
B. An alias name must not be used in an ORDER BY clause.
C. An alias name must not contain space characters.
D. An alias name must not be used in a GROUP BY clause.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 195
Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.
Which query can be used?
A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE `D_%';
B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = `%D_';
C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = `D_%';
D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE `D_';
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 196
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables.



Examine this query which must select the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their employment.
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID
FROM JOB_HISTORY
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';
Choose two correct SET operators which would cause the query to return the desired result.
A. UNION ALL
B. INTERSECT
C. UNION
D. MINUS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Examine the business rule:
Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have
multiple students.
You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
Which two statements are true in this scenario?
A. The ERD must have a1:M relationship between the students and projects entitles.
B. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID andPROJECT_ID; which is the foreign key linked to theSTUDENTSandPROJECTSentities.
C. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
E. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 198
You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:
SQL>DROP TABLE products;
What is the implication of this command? (Choose all that apply.)
A. All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated
B. All views and synonyms will remain but they are invalidated
C. The pending transaction in the session is committed
D. All data in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain
E. All data along with the table structure is deleted
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 199
You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch_'.
Which query generates the required output? (Choose the best answer.)
A. SELECT * FROM users
Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';
B. SELECT * FROM users
Where 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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 200
Examine the description of the PRODUCT_STATUStable:

```
 Name            Null?       Type
--------------- --------    ----------------------------
PROD_ID         NOT NULL    NUMBER(2)
STATUS          NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(15)
```

The STATUScolumn contains the values 'IN STOCK'or 'OUT OF STOCK'for each row.

Which two queries will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

B.
```
SELECT prod_id || q"'s not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF
STOCK';
```

C.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT
OF STOCK';
```

D.
```
SELECT prod_id || q'('s not available)' 'CURRENT AVAILABILITY' FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

E.
```
SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q'('s not available)' FROM
product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF STOCK';
```

F.
```
SELECT prod_id q's not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = 'OUT OF
STOCK';
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 201

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

A. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.

B. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.

C. A subquery can have more than one main query.

D. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

E. A Main query can have many subqueries.

F. The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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