



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-071

Exam Name: Oracle Database 12c SQL

Version: 16.091

QUESTION 1

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. It ignores NULL values
- B. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query
- C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical
- D. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

Answer: B

Explanation:

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast,

COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 4

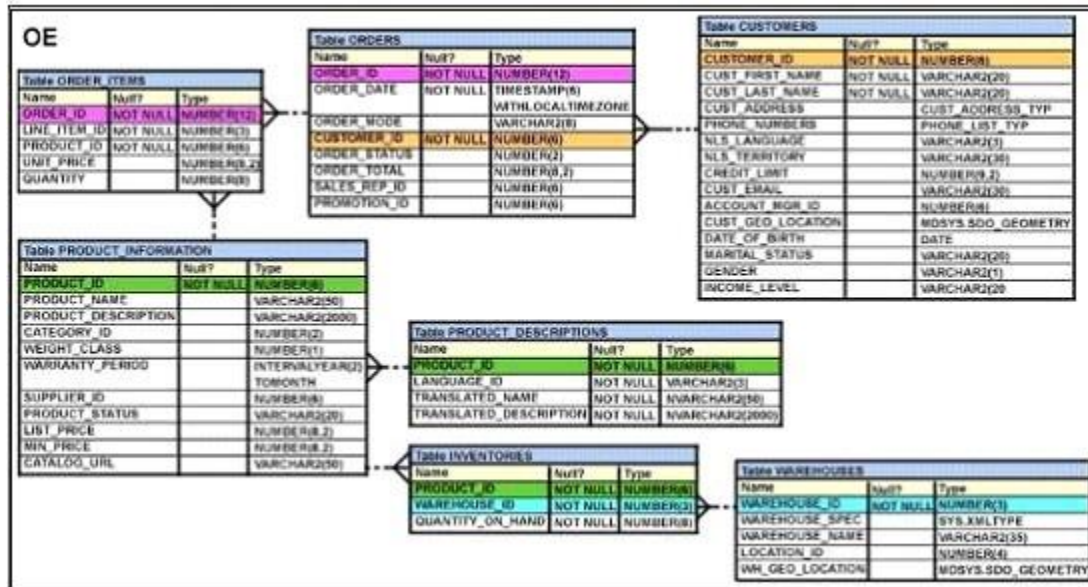
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output
- B. Displaying a date in a nondefault format
- C. Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. Finding the number of characters in an expression

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 5

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 order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
- C. DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
- D. DELETE orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order id = i.order id;

Answer: B

QUESTION 6

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. When a DELETE statement is executed
- C. When a data definition language statement is executed
- D. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
- E. When a ROLLBACK command is executed

Answer: CDE

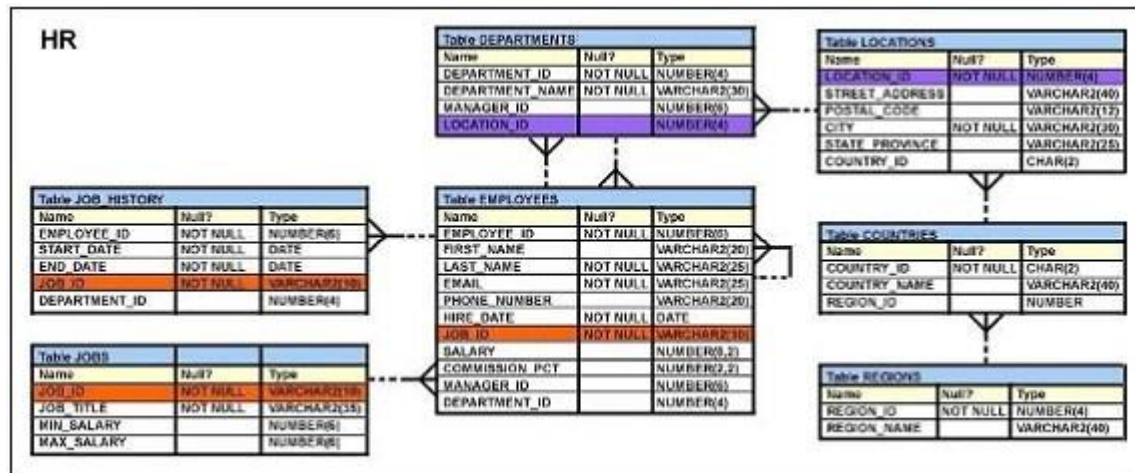
QUESTION 7

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

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER_ID.

You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST_NAME of the employees.

Which SQL statement would you execute?



- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m
JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id=100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m
JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id=100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m
JOIN employees e
ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id=100;
- SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM employees m
JOIN employees e
WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id=100;

Answer: B

QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 9

You execute the following commands:


```
SQL> DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'

SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
       FROM employees
       WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate'
       AND manager_id > &mgr_id;
```

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. None, because no input required
- B. Both the substitution variables 'hiredate' and 'mgr_id'
- C. Only 'hiredate'
- D. Only 'mgr_id'

Answer: B

QUESTION 10

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

- A. `WHERE` and `HAVING` clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The `HAVING` clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
- C. The `HAVING` clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The `WHERE` clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The `HAVING` clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 11

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 data in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain
- B. All data along with the table structure is deleted
- C. All views and synonyms will remain but they are invalidated
- D. The pending transaction in the session is committed
- E. All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.

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

Answer: ADF

QUESTION 13

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT_ID - must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row
EXECUTION_DATETIME - contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

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

Answer: CE

QUESTION 14

View the Exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDATE DATE		DATE
CUSTOMER ID		NUMBER(3)
ORDER TOTAL		NUMBER(7,2)

- A. ALTER TABLE orders
ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders
MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;
- C. ALTER TABLE orders
MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders
ADD customer_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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

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

You want to display the name of the store along with the address, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of 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, '01-JAN-2000') <=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, 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;
```
- D.

```
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;
```

Answer: D

QUESTION 16

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT EXECUTE
ON prod
TO PUBLIC;
- B. GRANT CREATE VIEW
ON table1 TO
used;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE
TO used ,user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE SESSION
TO ALL;

Answer: C

QUESTION 17

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C84HQ	12	100094
Inkjet C84	12	100090
Laser-Printer 600E/BW	12	100097
Laser-Printer 1200MBW	12	100099
Inkjet E86	12	100086
Industrial 700HQ	12	100096
Industrial 600HQ	12	100088
Compact 400HQ	12	100097
Compact 400HQ	12	100098
HD 12GB /E	13	100090
HD 15GB /A	13	100071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	100097
HD 15 2GB @10020 /E	13	100078
HD 15 2GB@10000 /A	13	100090
HD 15GB /SE	13	100093
HD 6GB /A	13	100072
HD 8.2GB @5400	13	100093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 18

Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES_REP	R		EMP EMP_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = ORDERS

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

- A. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- D. The column DELETE_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 19

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;
```

Which ORDER BY clause are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.

- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

QUESTION 20

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

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp);
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 deferred.
- B. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
- C. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
- D. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

Answer: C

QUESTION 21

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 22

Examine the structure of the members table:

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

Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the

states MO and MI?

- A. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' AND state = 'MI';`
- B. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';`
- C. `SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');`
- D. `SELECT DISTINCT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' OR state = 'MI';`

Answer: C

QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

QUESTION 24

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers only the table structure.
- B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
- C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
- D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

Answer: D

QUESTION 25

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range \$0-2000 and \$2000-5000 in category A.
You issue the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                THEN promo_cost
                ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
        AVG(CASE
                WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                THEN promo_cost
                ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause
- B. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions
- D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value

Answer: B

Explanation:

CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1

[WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2

WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn

ELSE else_expr]

END

QUESTION 26

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: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 27

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.

The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

QUESTION 28

Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
- B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
- C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
- D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 29

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST LAST NAME is Roberts and CREDIT LIMIT is 600?

- A. INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode, (SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)
VALUES(1 , '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode, (SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)
VALUES(1 , '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date.o orde_mode.c.customer_id, o.order_total
FROM orders o, customers c
WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id
AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit_limit=600) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007',
'direct',(SELECT customer_id FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
Credit_limit=600), 1000);

Answer: A

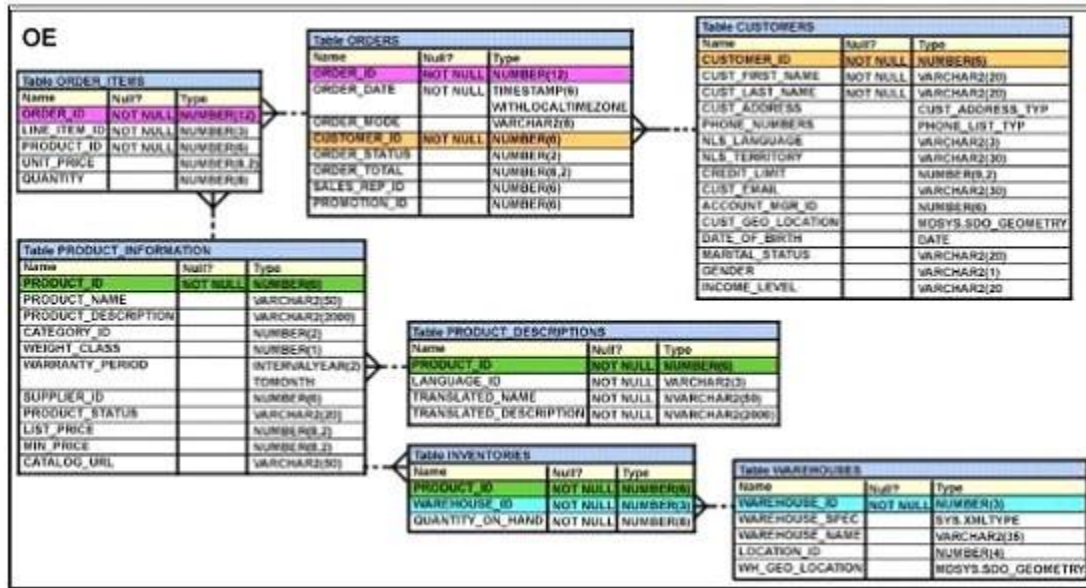
QUESTION 30

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?



- The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- 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.
- The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- 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: B

QUESTION 31

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

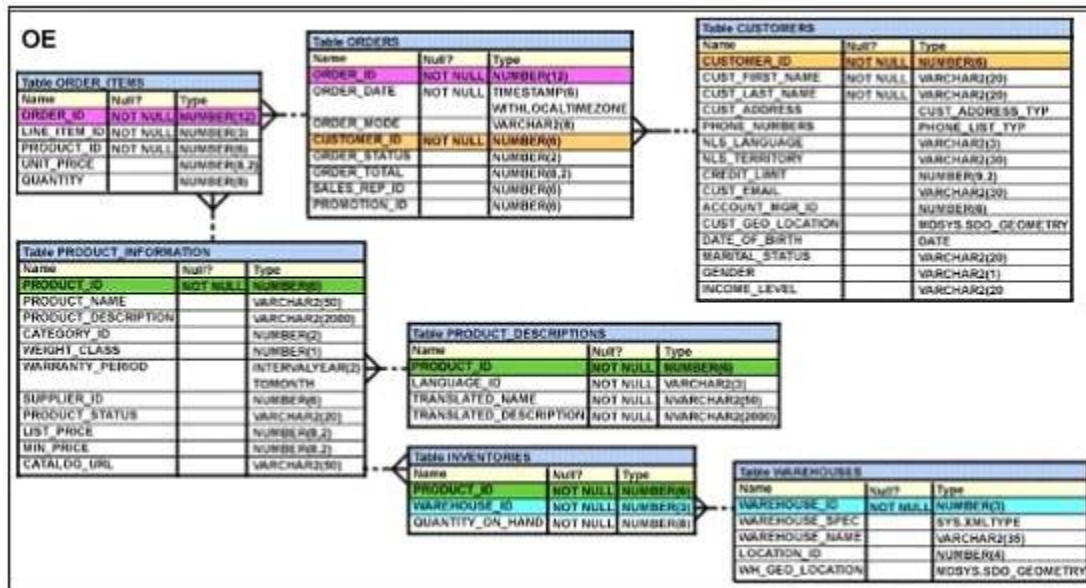
- adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint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

Answer: D

QUESTION 32

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?

- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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 WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: B

QUESTION 33

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	

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 ORDERIDs 1 and 2.
- B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERIDs 1,2 and 3.
- C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERIDs 1,2 and 4.
- D. The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

Answer: C

QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 35

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

STUDENT		
Name	Null?	Type

STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2 (2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (2)
FACULTY		
Name	Null?	Type

FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (2)

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

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 36

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

```
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
```

TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 37

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 38

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable exists in your database. Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactionsORDER BY 3;
```

What is the outcome on execution?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 39

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

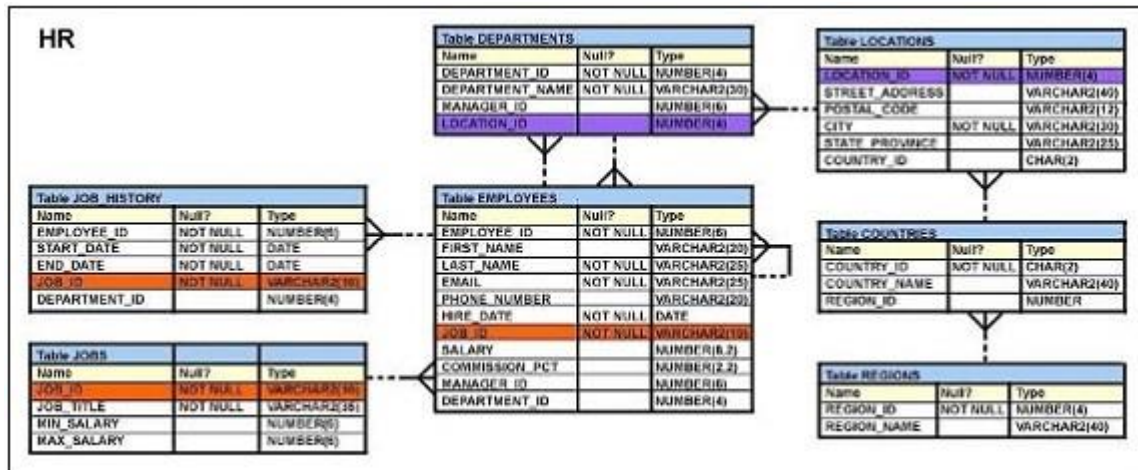
Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the students and projects entities.
- B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.
- D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID; which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 40

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same

column name and data type.

Answer: D

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_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

- A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'
- C. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- D. listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'
- E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Describe the Types of Problems That the Subqueries Can Solve There are many situations where you will need the result of one query as the input for another.

Use of a Subquery Result Set for Comparison Purposes Which employees have a salary that is less than the average salary? This could be answered by two statements, or by a single statement with a subquery. The following example uses two statements:

```
select avg(salary) from employees;
```

```
select last_name from employees where salary < result_of_previous_query ;
```

Alternatively, this example uses one statement with a subquery:

```
select last_name from employees where salary < (select avg(salary) from employees);
```

In this example, the subquery is used to substitute a value into the WHERE clause of the parent query: it is returning a single value, used for comparison with the rows retrieved by the parent query.

The subquery could return a set of rows. For example, you could use the following to find all departments that do actually have one or more employees assigned to them:

```
select department_name from departments where department_id in (select distinct(department_id) from employees);
```

QUESTION 42

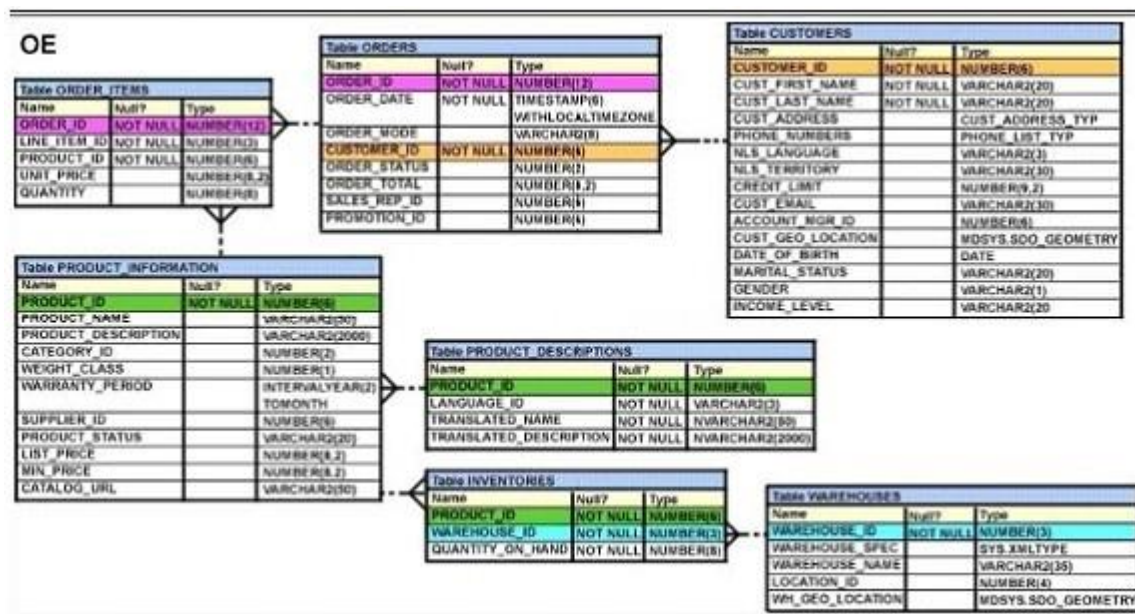
Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE ----DROP COLUMNcommand?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Answer: C

QUESTION 43

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 IS NULL;
- B. SELECT COUNT(list_price)
FROM product_information
WHERE list_price = 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: C

QUESTION 44

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 45

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: A

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 46

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost.

Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes. Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables.

However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.

Modifying a Sequence

If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement

To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:

DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;

QUESTION 48

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the costs and promotions tables?

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost < ALL
(SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions
GROUP BY (promo_end_datepromo_
begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 49

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer: C

QUESTION 50

Examine the structure of the members table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID		
FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
		VARCHAR2(50)

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM
members;
```

What is the outcome?

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

column heading.

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 51

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

- A. They can contain group functions.
- B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
- C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
- D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
- E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 52

Examine the structure of 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)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 53

Examine the structure of the employees table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_Id and MANAGER_ID.
You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.
Which query provides the correct output?

- A.

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
AND e.employee_id = 123;
```
- B.

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```
- C.

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.employee id = m.employee id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```
- D.

```
SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```

Answer: B

QUESTION 54

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

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

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

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 55

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: CE

QUESTION 56

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
      FROM customers
      WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
      FROM customers
      WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
      cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 57

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,'Pending','Incomplete')
FROM invoice;
```
- B.

```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_date,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```
- C.

```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,sysdate-inv_date,sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```
- D.

```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_amt*.25,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

Answer: C

QUESTION 58

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_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows. Which query will provide the required result?

- A.

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
```

- ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: B

QUESTION 59

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

view.

Answer: A

QUESTION 60

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 61

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

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- C. The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 62

Examine the command:

```
SOL>ALTER TABLE books_transactions  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY(book_id)  
REFERENCES books(book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the books table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the books table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the books table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the books table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the books transactions. BOOK_ID column.

Answer: C

QUESTION 63

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 SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');`
- D. `SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1) FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, '')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');`

Answer: B

QUESTION 64

Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT ALL
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
INTO small_orders
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
INTO medium_orders
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN
INTO large_orders
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
FROM orders;
```

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

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

QUESTION 65

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. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- B. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
- C. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: C

QUESTION 66

Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. First normal form
- B. Second normal form
- C. Third normal form
- D. Fourth normal form

Answer: B

QUESTION 67

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
- D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
- E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

Answer: CDF

QUESTION 68

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);`
- B. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);`
- C. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);`
- D. `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);`

Answer: C

QUESTION 69

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: ADE

QUESTION 70

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 71

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID		
BORROWED_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		NUMBER
MEMBER_ID		NUMBER

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

- A. `SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- B. `SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- C. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`
- D. `SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;`

Answer: C

QUESTION 72

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`
- B. `SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`
- C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`
- D. `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

Answer: D

Explanation:

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')

QUESTION 73

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders  
SET UNUSED order_date;
```

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 74

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

QUESTION 75

You issued the following command:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE employees;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
- D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
- E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
- F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin.

Answer: ABF

QUESTION 76

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

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

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

You executed the following statement:

```
SQL> DELETE from stores  
  
WHERE store_id=900;
```

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 77

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 78

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" fmmmonth 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: A

QUESTION 79

You issue the following command to drop the products table:

```
SQL> DROP TABLE products;
```

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 80

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the order by clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the select list can be used in the order by clause.
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are

case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.
The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

QUESTION 81

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BD

QUESTION 82

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: BD

QUESTION 83

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 84

Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. First normal form
- B. Second normal form
- C. Third normal form
- D. Fourth normal form

Answer: B

QUESTION 85

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Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BE

QUESTION 86

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. When a DELETE statement is executed
- B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- D. When a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

Answer: CDE

QUESTION 87

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Note:

*SQL*Loader is invoked when you specify the sqlldr command and, optionally, parameters that establish session characteristics.

QUESTION 88

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: B

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 90

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

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION

- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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.