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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 prefixed with && prompts only once for a value in a session unless it is set to undefined in the session
- F. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be enclosed in double quotation marks

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

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

The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES tables, which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE 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 regarding the above command?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

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 outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
- C.** The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.
- D.** It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEEStable.

You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

```
SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct,
```

A. salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total"

```
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

```
SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total"
```

B. "Total"

```
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

```
SELECT first_name, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, "Total"
```

C. FROM EMPLOYEES;

D. FROM EMPLOYEES;

```
SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12
```

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

Examine the SQL statement:

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

What would be the result execution? (Choose the best answer.)

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.

Evaluate the following query:

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

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

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department_ID and Manager_ID)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

The BOOKS table contains details of 100 books.

Examine the commands executed and their outcome:

Which statement is true?

- A.** The first rollback restores the 101 rows that were deleted and the second rollback causes the row was inserted to be deleted and commits the changes.
- B.** Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 101 rows that were deleted.
- C.** Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 100 rows that were deleted.
- D.** The first rollback restores the 100 rows that were deleted and the second rollback commits only the changes.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city  
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);
```

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city  
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000 or  
cust_credit_limit = 3000
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

NEW QUESTION: 10

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_ TRANSACTIONS table:

Examine the SQL statement:

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A.** It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.

B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.

C. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.

D. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. Which two tasks require subqueries?

A. Display the minimum prod_list_price for each product status.

B. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average prod_list_price.

C. Display products whose prod_min_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable.

D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete.

E. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance?

A. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.

C. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.

D. Table aliases can improve performance.

E. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

Which statement is true?

A. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list and NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.

B. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list in the INSERT statement.

C. It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a null PUBLISHER_ID.

D. It executes successfully only if NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.) 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. JOIN

B. LEFT OUTER JOIN

C. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

D. FULL OUTER JOIN

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

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?

A. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.

B. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.

C. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.

D. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.

E. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.

F. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
```

```
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

A. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.

B. It executes successfully but gives the correct output.

- C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

You successfully execute this command:

Which two statements execute without errors?

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option D
- D. Option C

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which two are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. They can return at most one row.
- B. You must enclose them in parentheses.
- C. You can use them as a default value for a column.
- D. You cannot correlate them with a table in the parent statement.
- E. They can return two columns.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. There is no row containing pen.
- B. The code for penis 1.
- C. There is no row containing pencil.
- D. The code for penis 10.
- E. The code for fountain penis 3.

F. There is no row containing fountain pen.

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which statement adds a column called SALARY to the EMPLOYEEStable having 100 rows, which cannot contain null?

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

A. ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

B. ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;

C. ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

D. ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

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:

What would be the result?

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

B. It executes successfully but no rows updated.

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 22

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERStable.

The ORDERStable contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOTNULLconstraint to the CUSTOMER_IDcolumn?

A. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

C. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

D. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

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?

SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';

A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_%';

B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';

C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';

D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Examine this statement,which executes successfully:

In which order are the rows displayed?

A. sorted by DEPARTMENT_NAME and MAXSAL

B. sorted by DEPARTMENT_NAME

C. sorted by DEPARTMENT_NAME and AVGSAL

D. Sorted by MAXSAL

E. sorted by AVGSAL

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

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

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

A. SELECT AVG(inv_date)

FROM invoice

B. SELECT AVG(inv_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt)

FROM invoice

C. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date))

FROM invoice

D. SELECT MAX(inv_date), MIN(cust_id)

FROM invoice

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

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.

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

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

- A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id
(SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100')UNIONSELECT
last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -
1 80INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary >
1 0000;
- B. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_id
(SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)UNION
ALL(SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date >
SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM
employeesWHERE salary > 10000);
- C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALL
SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT
employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id
100)INETRSECTSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employees WHERE
hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;
- D. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION
ALLSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager_ID = (SELECT

employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100))UNIONSELECT last_name, hire_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire_date > SYSDATE -180;

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

- A.** It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- B.** 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.
- C.** It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
- D.** It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

Evaluate the following 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 statements are true regarding the output of these SQL statements? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.** Both statements would ignore NULL values for the UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY columns.
- B.** Statement 1 would return only one row of output.
- C.** Statement 2 would return multiple rows of output.
- D.** Statement 1 would not return give the same output.
- E.** Both the statements would give the same output.

Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT? (Choose two.)

- A.** Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction
- B.** A SAVEPOINT does not issue a COMMIT
- C.** Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a DELETE statement
- D.** Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a TRUNCATE statement
- E.** Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a CREATE INDEX statement

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)?

- A.** There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.
- B.** The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.
- C.** The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.
- D.** Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.
- E.** None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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.** Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause
- B.** Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause
- C.** Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks
- D.** Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then a FLASHBACK operation is performed using this command:

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which is true about the result 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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 34

Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

Which three statements execute successfully?

- A. SELECT ORDER_ID INVOICE_ID ORDER-DATE FROM ORDERS
MINUS
SELECT INVOICE_ID INVOICE_DATA FROM INVOICE ORDER BY INVOICE_ID;
- B. SELECT * FROM ORDERS ORDER BY ORDER_ID
UNION
SELECT * FROM INVOICES;
- C. SELECT ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE FROM ORDERS
UION ALL
SELECT INVOICE_ID, INVOICE_DATE FROM INVOICE ORDER BY ORDER_ID;
- D. SELECT * FROM ORDERS ORDER BY ORDER_ID
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM INVOICE ORDER BY INVOICE_ID;
- E. (SELECT * FROM ORDERS

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which two are true about virtual columns?

- A. They can be referenced in the set clause of an update statement as the name of the column To be updated.
- B. They can be referenced In the where clause of an update or debete statement.
- C. They can be referenced in the column expression of another virtxial column.
- D. They can be indexed.

E. They cannot have a data type explicitly specified.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

Examine this data in the EMPLOYEES table:

Which statement will execute successfully?

Which statement will execute successfully?

A. SELECT dept_id, MAX (last_name) . SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

B. SELECT dept_id, STDDEV(last_name), SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

C. SELECT dept_id(INSTR(last_name, 'A'), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D. SELECT dept_id, LENGTH (last: name) , SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

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

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then a FLASHBACK operation is performed using this command:

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which is true about the result 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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 38

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 return values from the same table.

C. A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value.

D. A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which two are true about multitable insert statements?

- A.** The conditional insert first statement always Inserts a row Into a single table.
- B.** They can transform a row from a source table Into multiple rows In a target table.
- C.** They always use subqueries.
- D.** The conditional insert all statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows.
- E.** The unconditional insert all statement must have the same number of columns In both the source and target tables.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

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

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables. 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 DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- C. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department_ID and Manager_ID)

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERStable.

Evaluate the following query:

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It produces an error because conditions on the CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn are not valid.
- B. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_FIRST_NAMEcolumn is not valid.
- C. It executes successfully.
- D. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_CITYcolumn is not valid.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44

Examine the structure of the SALES table.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 45

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERStable.

ORDERS

Null? Type

Name

ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

ORDATE DATE DATE

CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3)

ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)

The ORDERStable contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOTNULLconstraint to the CUSTOMER_IDcolumn?

A. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

B. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

C. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

D. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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')<>0 AND

SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

B. SELECT cust_first_name

FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND

SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';

C. SELECT cust_first_name

FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND

SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';

D. SELECT cust_first_name

FROM customers

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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?

SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

D.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

SELECT ID, TO_CHAR(Start_Date,'fmDay Month fmDD, YYYY') AS "Start Date" FROM

Employee; Reference: <http://www.java2s.com/Code/Oracle/Data-Type/>

TOCHARDatefmDayMonthfmDDYYYYEmbeddedspacescanberemovedbyplacingthefmprefix.htm

NEW QUESTION: 48

Evaluate the following two queries:

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city

FROM customers

WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city

FROM customers

WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000 or

cust_credit_limit = 3000

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

A. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.

- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

NEW QUESTION: 49

Examine the types and examples of relationships that follow:

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships? (Choose the best answer.)

- 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: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions?

- A. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.
- B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.
- C. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.
- D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.
- E. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.
- F. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

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 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- B. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- C. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 52

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROM programs
- D. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

You create a table named 123.

Which statement runs successfully?

- A. SELECT * FROM "123";
- B. SELECT * FROM TABLE (123) ;
- C. SELECT * FROM '123';
- D. SELECT * FROM V'123V';

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

- A. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- B. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- C. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.
- D. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://viralpatel.net/blogs/understanding-primary-keypk-constraint-in-oracle/>

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

Which two SQL statements would create the required table? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE TABLE employees

```
( employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,  
login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,  
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

B. CREATE TABLE employees

```
( employee_id NUMBER,  
login_id NUMBER,  
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

C. CREATE TABLE employees

```
( employee_id NUMBER,  
login_id NUMBER,  
employee_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));
```

D. CREATE TABLE employees

```
( employee_id NUMBER,  
login_id NUMBER,  
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),  
hire_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));
```

E. CREATE TABLE employees

```
( employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,  
employee_name VARCHAR2(25),  
hire_date DATE);
```

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

A. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

What is the outcome?

- A.** In generates an error because fmand double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.
- B.** In generates an error because TO_CHARshould be replaced with TO_DATE.
- C.** In generates an error because rrrrshould be replaced by rrin the format string.
- D.** It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- E.** It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

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

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A.** display the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- B.** display all products whose minimum list price is more than the average list price of products having the status 'orderable'
- C.** display the minimum list price for each product status
- D.** display all suppliers whose list price is more than 1000
- E.** display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have product status as 'OBSOLETE'

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENTand FACULTYtables.

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

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

Statement 2

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

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

The BOOKS table contains details of 100 books.

Examine the commands executed and their outcome:

Which statement is true?

- A. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 100 rows that were deleted.
- B. Both ROLLBACK commands restore the 101 rows that were deleted.
- C. The first rollback restores the 100 rows that were deleted and the second rollback commits only the changes.
- D. The first rollback restores the 101 rows that were deleted and the second rollback causes the row was inserted to be deleted and commits the changes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests)

NEW QUESTION: 62

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

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

E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

NEW QUESTION: 64

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command
- B. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200
- C. Employees 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200
- D. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100
- E. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command
- F. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions003.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 66

In which three situations does a new transaction always start?

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: D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm

NEW QUESTION: 67

Examine this statement:

What is returned upon execution?

A. an error

B. 1 row

C. 2 rows

D. 0 rows

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTION table:

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, \$2 AS LATE_FEE FROM

A. FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

B. FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE"

C. BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM

D. BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

Which two SQL statements would create the required table? (Choose two.) CREATE TABLE employees

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

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

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. (Choose three.)

- 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.

NEW QUESTION: 71

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDER tables.

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total)
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

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

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

Which query would give you the desired result?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

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?

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)
```

- A. FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL
SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))

B. FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL
SELECT COUNT (list_price)

C. FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL
SELECT COUNT (list_price)

D. FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table. (Choose two.) Evaluate this SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE emp

DROP COLUMN first_name;

Which two statements are true?

A. The drop of the FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the SQL statement.

B. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.

C. The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is added to the SQL statement.

D. The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one column remains in the table.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMER table:

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with M or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result? (Choose two.)

WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ')') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'

A.

B. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ')') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'

C. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ')') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'

D. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ')') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')

E. WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ')') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests)

NEW QUESTION: 77

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which two are true about creating tables in an Oracle database?

- A. Creating an external table will automatically create a file using the specified directory and file name.
- B. A primary key constraint is mandatory.
- C. A create table statement can specify the maximum number of rows the table will contain.
- D. A system privilege is required.
- E. The same table name can be used for tables in different schemas.

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

Evaluate the following two queries:

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

Which statement achieves those objectives?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 82

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?

- A. `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;`
- B. `SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"`
`FROM employees m JOIN employees e`

WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.managerjd=100;

C. 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;

D. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"

FROM employees m JOIN employees e

ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id

WHERE e.managerjd=100;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE_DATAPUMPaccess driver?

(Choose two.)

A. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

B. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

C. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

D. Creating an external table creates a directory object.

E. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The external tables feature is a complement to existing SQL*Loader functionality. It enables you to access data in external sources as if it were in a table in the database.

You must create the directory object before you create the external table.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14215/et_concepts.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e22490/et_concepts.htm#SUTIL011

NEW QUESTION: 84

You need to display the first names of all customers from the CUSTOMERStable that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.

Which query would give the required output?

SELECT cust_first_name

A. FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND

SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';

B. FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND

SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

You execute this query:

What is the result?

- A. It generates an error.
- B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.
- C. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.
- D. It executes successfully but does not return any result.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

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?

- A. 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.
- B. The values in the all columns would be returned in descending order.
- 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 ascending 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: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Examine this partial SQL statement:

SELECT * FROM books_transactions

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = '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' AND (member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102'));

D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');

E. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

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

A. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.

B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.

C. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.

D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.

E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which three are true?

A. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current month only.

B. ADD_MONTHS works with a character string that can be implicitly converted to a DATE data type.

C. ADD_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.

D. CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

E. CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.

F. LAST_DAY return the date of the last day the previous month only.

G. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 91

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 92

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.

B. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest 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 promo with the lowest cost.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

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

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would satisfy this requirement?

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1

B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions

C. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions

D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

Evaluate the following CRTEATE TABLE commands:

CREATE_TABLE orders

(ord_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,

ord_date DATE,

cust_id NUMBER (4));

CREATE TABLE ord_items

(ord_no NUMBER (2),

item_no NUMBER(3),

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

expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),

CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),

CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders (ord_no));

The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?

A. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.

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

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)?

- A. The name off each column in the first Select list must match the name of the corresponding column In each subsequent select list.
- B. The FOR update clause cannot be specified.
- C. None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.
- D. The must be an equal number of columns In each select list.
- E. Each select statement In the query can have an order by clause.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- A. SELECT FROM customers WHERE insert date = '01-JAN-19';
- B. SELECT. FROM customers WHERE insert_ date = DATE *2019-01-01';
- C. SELECT. FRON customers WE TO DATE (Insert _ date) = DATE '2019-01-01';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_ CHAR (customer_ id) = '0001';
- E. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_ id = 0001;
- F. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer id = '0001';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

You issued this command:

SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- D. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- E. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
- F. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

Answer: B,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

You have been asked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

- 1: Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
- 2: Store a loan period of up to 10 years
- 3: Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid Which data type should you use?

- A. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- C. TIMESTAMP

D. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

E. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

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:

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 NVL function cannot be used with UPDATE.

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

D. It executes successfully but no rows updated.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Examine this query which executes successfully;

Select job,deptno from emp

Union all

Select job,deptno from jobs_history;

What will be the result?

A. It will return rows from both select statements after eliminating duplicate rows.

B. It will return rows common to both select statements.

C. It will return rows that are not common to both select statements.

D. It will return rows both select statements including duplicate rows.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 101

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONStable.

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

A. WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions

WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

B. SELESELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions

WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

C. WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions

WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

D. WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date)
FROM promotions) AND

promo_category= 'INTERNET';

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

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.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?

A. It will be enabled and deferred.

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

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

D. It will be enabled and immediate.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

BOOK_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.

Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid?

A)

B)

C)

D)

E)

- A. Option A
- B. Option D
- C. Option E
- D. Option B
- E. Option C

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 105

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR (MONTHS_BETWEEN (start-date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROM programs
- D. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3 ;
- B. SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- C. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- D. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3, 4;

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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 (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')
- 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 VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

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 fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- C. It succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN_ID.
- D. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

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

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue this query:

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.
- C. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCT tables. (Choose two.)

In the SALE 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:

Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output? (Choose two.) FULL OUTER JOIN

- A.
- B. JOIN
- C. RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- D. LEFT OUTER JOIN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111

You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

Which two are true?

- A. It retains the indexes defined on the table.
- B. A FLASHBACK TABLE statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.
- C. It always retains the space used by the removed rows.
- D. It retains the integrity constraints defined on the table,
- E. A ROLLBACK statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.
- F. It drops any triggers defined on the table.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 112

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept (  
deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
dname VARCHAR2(10) ,  
mgr NUMBER ,
```

```

CONSTRAINT dept_fk FOREIGN KEY(mgr) REFERENCES emp (empno));
CREATE TABLE emp (
Empno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
Ename VARCHAR2 (10) ,
deptno NUMBER,
CONSTRAINT emp_fk FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept (deptno) DISABLE);
ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp_fk ENABLE;

```

Which two are true?

- A.** Both foreign key constraint definitions must be removed from the CREATE TABLE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- B.** All three statements execute successfully in the order shown
- C.** The DEPT FK constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEF statement and be added with an ALTER TABLE statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- D.** The Deptno column in the emp table will be able to contain null values.
- E.** The CREATE TABLE EMP statement must precede the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.
- F.** The MGR column in the DEPT table will not be able to contain NULL values.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:

You want to list all cities that have more than one customer along with the customer details.

Evaluate the following query:

Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to give the correct output?

(Choose two.)

- A.** JOIN
- B.** LEFT OUTER JOIN
- C.** FULL OUTER JOIN
- D.** NATURAL JOIN
- E.** RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

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

(Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 115

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

Exhibit

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date.

You issue the following query:

What is the outcome?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 116

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. You can never DELETE rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
- B. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.
- C. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.
- D. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 117

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

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which two statements are true about single row functions?

- A. FLOOR : returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
- B. TRUNC : can be used with number and date values
- C. mod : returns the quotient of a division operation
- D. ceil : can be used for positive and negative numbers
- E. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed.

The user must be prompted only once for the table name.

Which statement achieves those objectives?

- A. SELECT &col1, '&col2'FROM &tableWHERE &&condition = '&cond';
- B. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM "&table"WHERE &condition = &cond;
- C. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition = &cond;
- D. SELECT &col1, &col2FROM &&tableWHERE &condition = &&cond

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 120

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

Which statement would add a column called PRICE, which cannot contain NULL?

- A. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL.
- B. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;
- C. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;
- D. ALTER TABLE productsADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 121

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)

Explanation/Reference:

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 122

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

The session time zone is the same as the database server

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years?

- A. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_date) / 365 > 5
- B. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_date) / 12 > 3
- C. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CUNACV_DATE - hire_date) / 12 > 3
- D. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 365 > 5
- E. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CUARENT_DATE - hire_date) / 365 > 5
- F. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_date) / 12 > 3

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 125

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTION table.

You want to update this table such that BOOK_ID is set to 'INVALID' for all rows where no MEMBER_ID has been entered.

Examine this partial SQL statement:

Which condition must be used in the WHERE clause to perform the required update?

```
MEMBER_ID = '';
```

- A. MEMBER_ID = NULL;
- B.
- C. MEMBER_ID = '';
- D. MEMBER_ID IS NULL;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 126

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

Which query would retrieve the required result?

A. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100) UNION ALL (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE-180 INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000);

B. (SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100)) UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE-180;

C. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 UNION ALL SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_ID = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 100) INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE-180;

D. SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE employee_id = '100') UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE-180 INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

Evaluate the following two queries:

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

A. Performance would improve in query 2.

B. Performance would degrade in query 2.

C. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column.

D. There would be no change in performance.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

A. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.

B. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

C. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

D. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.

E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

F. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.

G. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

Answer: A,D,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: http://www.dba-oracle.com/oracle_tips_iso99_joins.htm

NEW QUESTION: 129

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 IN operator

B. Replace = with the >ANY operator

C. Replace = with the >ALL operator

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Evaluate this query:

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

What will be the result?

A. 200

B. 160

C. 16

D. 150

E. 100

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries?

A. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.

B. They can return multiple columns.

C. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.

D. They can contain HAVING clauses.

E. They cannot contain a subquery.

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.w3resource.com/sql/subqueries/multiple-row-column-subqueries.php>

NEW QUESTION: 132

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDER_ITEMS and ORDER tables.

You need to remove from the ORDER_ITEM table those rows that have an order status of 0 or 1 in the ORDER table.

Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)

DELETE *

A. FROM (SELECT * FROM order_items i, orders o
WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
DELETE FROM order_items i

B. WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM orders o
WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
DELETE

C. FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id)
FROM orders
WHERE order_status IN (0,1));
DELETE

D. FROM order_items
WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id
FROM orders
WHERE orders_status in (0,1));

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Examine the structure of the MEMBER table.

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

SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' AND state = 'MI';

A. SELECT DISTINCT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' OR state = 'MI';

B.

C. SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';

D. SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134

Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on entity relationship diagram (ERD)?

- A. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables.
- B. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a Join condition.
- C. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join.
- D. An inner join relates rows within the same table.
- E. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 135

Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 136

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTStable.

Which statement would add a column called PRICE, which cannot contain NULL?

ALTER TABLE products

A. ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE products

B. ADD price NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE products

C. ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE products

D. ADD price NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Examine the contents of the EMP table:

What is the result?

- A. It will return the six employees earning the lowest salaries. In ascending order.
- B. It will return the five employees earning the highest salaries. In descending order.
- C. It will return the five employee's earning the lowest salaries. In ascending order.
- D. It will return the six employees earning the highest salaries. In descending order.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 138

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance?

- A. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- B. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.
- C. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
- D. Table aliases can improve performance.
- E. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 139

The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of data type DATE

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT emp_id,NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date,6),1) FROM employees;
- B. SELECT emp_id,ADD_MONTHS(hire_date,6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;
- C. SELECT emp_id,NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hite_date,6),'MONDAY') FROM employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id,NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date,SYSDATE),6) FROM employees;

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 140

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

- A. SELECT * FROM users

Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%' ESCAPE '\';

- B. SELECT * FROM users

Where user_name LIKE '%ch_';

- C. SELECT * FROM users

Where user_name LIKE 'ch_%' ESCAPE '_';

- D. SELECT * FROM users

Where user_name LIKE '%ch_%'ESCAPE'%';

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 141

Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries?

- A. They cannot contain a subquery.
- B. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.
- C. They can contain HAVING clauses.
- D. They can return multiple columns.
- E. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 142

The CUSTOMERStable has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL2 (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- E. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 143

Examine this SQL statement:

Which two are true?

- A. The UPDATEstatement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows
- B. The subquery is not a correlated subquery
- C. All existing rows in the ORDERStable are updated
- D. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERStable
- E. The subquery is executed before the UPDATEstatement is executed

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 144

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

E. All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 145

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. (Choose three.)

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](#))

Explanation

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

-The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.

-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.

-The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.

-By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION: 146

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

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 (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);

B. INSERT INTO orders

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',

(SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600), 1000);

C. 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);

D. 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);

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 147

Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

- A.** Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.
- B.** Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.
- C.** Unique key columns allow null values.
- D.** Foreign key columns allow null values.
- E.** Primary key columns allow null values.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

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

You must display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue this query:

What is the result?

- A.** It generate an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.
- B.** It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.
- C.** It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- D.** It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 149

Examine these statements:

Which two are true?

- A.** The DEPTNO column in the EMP table will be able to contain null values.
- B.** All three statements execute successfully in the order shown.

- C.** Both foreign key constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- D.** The create TABLE EMP statement must precede the create table DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.
- E.** The MGR column In the DEPT table will not be able to contain null values.
- F.** The DEPT_FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement. and the added with an D. ALTER statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 150

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERStable:

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.**
- B.**
- C.**
- D.**
- E.**

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 151

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTERand MONTHLY_ORDERStables.

Evaluate the following MERGEstatement:

```
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_MASTERtable would contain the ORDER_IDs1, 2, 3 and 4.
- B.** The ORDERS_MASTERtable would contain the ORDER_IDs1, 2 and 4.
- C.** The ORDERS_MASTERtable would contain the ORDER_IDs1, 2 and 3.
- D.** The ORDERS_MASTERtable would contain the ORDER_IDs1 and 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

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NEW QUESTION: 152

Which two are true about dropping columns from a table? (Choose two.)

- A. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.
- B. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.
- C. A column drop is implicitly committed.
- D. A primary key column cannot be dropped.
- E. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.
- F. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153

Evaluate the following SQL statement

```
SQL>SELECT promo_id, prom_category FROM promotions
```

```
WHERE promo_category='Internet' ORDER BY promo_id
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT promo_id, promo_category FROM Promotions
```

```
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT promoid, promocategory FROM promotions WHERE promo category='Radio'
```

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

- A. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descend ignore of PROMO CATEGORY.
- B. It produces an error because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement.
- C. It produces an error because positional, notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SBT operators.
- D. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

Examine the description of the SALES table:

The SALES table has 55,000 rows.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true?

- A. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- B. SALES1 is created with 1 row.
- C. SALES1 is created with no rows.
- D. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- E. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 155

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2

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

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 ITEM_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 156

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. Fourth normal form
- D. Third normal form

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 157

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.** PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- B.** 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.
- C.** The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the students and projects entities.
- D.** The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- E.** STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 158

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 the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID and FIRST_NAME column.
- B.** The values in all columns would be returned in descending order.
- C.** The values in the SALARY column would be returned in descending order for all employees having the same value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column.
- D.** 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.
- E.** 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.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 159

Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

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

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A.** Self-join
- B.** Left outer-join with self-join

- C. Subquery
- D. Right outer-join with self-join
- E. Full outer-join with self-join

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 160

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEM tables. ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDER table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEM 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 o, order_items i
WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;
- C. DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
- D. DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 161

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

Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT command in the session? (Choose two.)

- A. The rollback generates an error.
- B. Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.
- C. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.
- D. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.
- E. No SQL statements are rolled back.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 162

Which two statements are true about date/time functions in a session where NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YYYY SH24:MI:SS

- A. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.
- B. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.

C. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of functional seconds.

D. CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone

E. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE.

F. SYSDATE can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 163

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;
```

Which two statements are true?

A. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.

B. All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.

C. All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.

D. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.

E. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first In ascending order.

F. All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 164

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

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

A. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id)FROM invoice;

B. SELECT AVG(inv_date)FROM invoice;

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

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

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

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. JOIN
- B. RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- C. FULL OUTER JOIN
- D. LEFT OUTER JOIN

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 166

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Examine the SQL statement:

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's date with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and the details for members A101 or A102.
- D. It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 167

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 168

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database?

A. The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information.

B. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

C. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row.

D. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

E. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day.

Answer: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 169

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

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT department_id "DEPT_ID", department_name, 'b' FROM  
departments
```

```
WHERE departments_id=90
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT department_id, department_name DEPT_NAME, 'a' FROM  
departments
```

```
WHERE department_id=10
```

Which two ORDER BY clauses can be used to sort output?

A. ORDER BY 3;

B. ORDER BY DEPT_NAME;

C. ORDER BY 'b';

D. ORDER BY DEPT_ID;

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 170

Which three actions can you perform by using the ALTER TABLE command?

A. Rename a table

B. Enable or disable constraints on a table.

C. Lock a set of rows in a table

D. Drop pseudo columns from a table.

E. Drop all columns simultaneously from a table.

F. Restrict all DML statements on a table.

Answer: A,B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 171

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEEStable.

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_IDand 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_IDis 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 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;

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

D. 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;

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 172

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

A. SELECT
EROM colors C
LEFT JOIN bricks b
USING (rgb _ hex_ value) ;

B. SELECT.
FROM bricks b
RIGHT JOIN colors c
ON b. color _rgb_ hex_ value = c. rgb hex_ value;

C. SELECT
FROM bricks b
FULL JOIN colors C
ON b. color rgb _ hex_ value = c. rgb _hex_ value;

D. SELECT

EROM colors C

LEET JOIN bricks b

ON b. color_ rgb_ hex value = c. rgb. hex.

value

WHERE b. brick_ id > 0;

E. SELECT *

EROM bricks | b

JOIN colors C

ON b. color_ rgb_ hex_ value =c. rgb _hex value;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 173

Which three statements are true regarding the data types? (Choose three.)

A. A **TIMESTAMP** data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.

B. The **BLOB** data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.

C. The value for a **CHAR** data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a **VARCHAR2** data type column is one.

E. Only one **LONG** column can be used per table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 174

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 (DISTINCT list_price)**

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

C. **SELECT COUNT (list_price)**

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

D. **SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))**

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price is NULL

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 175

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

- A. The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.
- B. The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds.
- C. The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.
- D. The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would be able to store decimal values.
- E. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.
- F. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 176

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERStable.

Evaluate the following query:

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_FIRST_NAMEcolumn is not valid.
- B. It executes successfully.
- C. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_CITYcolumn is not valid.
- D. It produces an error because conditions on the CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn are not valid.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 177

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views 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_COLUMNSview should be queried to find the names of the columns to which constraints apply.
- E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CATviews 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, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary.

Answer: C,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

NEW QUESTION: 178

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: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Reference https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions200.htm

NEW QUESTION: 179

Examine the structure of the Books_TRANSACTIONS table:

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE brrrowed_data<SYSDATE AND  
transaction_type='RM' OR MEMBER_ID IN  
( 'A101'; 'A102');
```

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A. It displays details only for the members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B. It displays details for members who have borrowed before today's with either RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE or MEMBER_ID as A101 and A102.
- C. It displays details for members who have borrowed today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE and details for member A101 or A102.
- D. It displays details for only member A101 and A102 have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION-TYPE.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 180

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 181

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 182

Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver?
(Choose three.)

- A. Read data from a table in the database and insert it into an external table
- B. Create a directory object for an external table
- C. Create a directory object for a flat file
- D. Read data from an external table and load it into a table in the database
- E. Query data from an external table
- F. Execute DML statements on an external table

Answer: A,B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 183

Which three are true about privileges and roles?

- A. PUBLIC acts as a default role granted to every user in a database.
- B. System privileges always set privileges for an entire database.
- C. A role is owned by the user who created it.
- D. A role can contain a combination of several privileges and roles.
- E. A user has all object privileges for every object in their schema by default.
- F. PUBLIC can be revoked from a user.
- G. All roles are owned by the SYS schema.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 184

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL TABLE?

- A. An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.
- B. You can alter the table to include the NOT NULL constraint on the EMP_IMAGE column.
- C. You cannot add a new column to the table with LONG as the data type.
- D. An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 185

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: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Reference https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions200.htm

NEW QUESTION: 186

Which three statements are true?

- A. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.
- B. A customer can exist in many countries.
- C. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.
- D. The statement will fail because subquery may not be I contained in a values clause.
- E. A product can have a different unit price at different times.
- F. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

Answer: C,E,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 187

The ORDERS table has a column ORDER_DATE of date type DATE. The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.

Which two WHERE conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions?

- A. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019';
- B. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY');

- C. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018','MON DD YYYY');
- D. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(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](#))

NEW QUESTION: 188

Examine the description of the SALEStable:

The SALEStable has 55,000 rows.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. SALES1 is created with 1 row.
- B. SALES1 is created with 55,000 rows.
- C. SALES1 is created with no rows.
- D. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALEStable.
- E. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 189

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

Examine the SQL statement:

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

What would be the result execution?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 190

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:

What would be the result?

- A. It executes successfully but no rows updated.

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

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

Which three statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)? (Choose three.)

A. UPDATE statements can have different subqueries to specify the values for each updated column.

B. INSERT INTO...SELECT...FROM statements automatically commit.

C. INSERT statements can insert NULLS explicitly into a column.

D. DELETE statements can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions.

E. DML statements require a primary key be defined on a table.

Answer: A,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 192

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

CUSTOMER_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.

CUSTOMERS need to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

A. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.

B. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.

C. CUSTOMER_VU cannot be used as a data source.

D. The CUSTOMER_ID column cannot be updated.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 193

You issued this command:

Which three statements are true?

A. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

B. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.

C. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

D. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

E. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

F. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

Answer: C,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 194

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

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

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

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 195

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

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 196

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONStable.

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

A. WHERE promo_begin_date> ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date)
FROM promotions) AND
promo_category= 'INTERNET';

B. SELESELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

C. WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions

D. WHERE promo_begin_date> ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category= 'INTERNET');

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

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NEW QUESTION: 197

In which normal form is a table, if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

<https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

NEW QUESTION: 198

Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

The BOOK_IDvalue 101does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

Which statement is true?

- A. It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a rule PUBLISHER_ID.
- B. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_IDcolumn name is added to the columns list in the INSERTstatement.
- C. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_IDcolumn name is added to the columns list and NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERTstatement.
- D. It executes successfully only if NULLis explicitly specified in the INSERTstatement.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 199

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

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

E. Addition

Answer: B,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 200

Which two are true about self joins?

- A. They are always equijoins.
- B. They have no join condition.
- C. They can use INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN.
- D. They require the EXISTS operator in the join condition.
- E. They require the NOT EXISTS operator in the join condition.
- F. They require table aliases.

Answer: C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 201

Which three statements are true about time zones, date data types, and timestamp data types in an Oracle database?

- A. The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP function returns data without time zone information
- B. The DBTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- C. The SESSIONTIMEZONE function can return an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
- D. A TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE data type column is stored in the database using the time zone of the session that inserted the row
- E. A TIMESTAMP data type column contains information about year, month, and day

Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 202

Which two statements are true about current_timestamp?

- A. It returns the same date as CURRENT_date.
- B. The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- C. It returns a value of data type timestamp.
- D. It always returns the same value as SYSTIMESTAMP.
- E. The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- F. The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.

Answer: A,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 203

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. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.

- D. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.
- E. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.
- F. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

FOREIGN KEY constraint can only point to one table and each table can only have one PRIMARY KEY constraint.

Or you can have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints on the same column(s) referencing one PRIMARY KEY.

The identified columns must be defined as NOT NULL.

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42268886/how-to-have-a-foreign-key-pointing-to-two-primary-keys>

<https://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqlj13590.html>

NEW QUESTION: 204

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 205

Which two are true about the precedence of operators and conditions

- A. || has a higher order of precedence than +(addition)
- B. + (addition) has a higher order of precedence than * (multiplication)
- C. AND and OR have the same order of precedence in a condition
- D. Operators are evaluated before conditions.
- E. NOT has a higher order of precedence than AND and OR in a condition.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 206

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

NEW QUESTION: 207

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT first_name, employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) "Review"
FROM employees;
```

The query was written to retrieve the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review date for employees. The review date is the first Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

- A. The query would execute to give the desired output.
- B. The query would not execute because date functions cannot be nested.
- C. The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.
- D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAY function accepts a string as argument.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 208

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 less than 1000.

Which three DELETE statements execute successfully?

- A. DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE * FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- C. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- E. DELETE FROM orders;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 209

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATION tables.

You want to update the CITYcolumn of the DEPTtable for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITYcolumn of the LOCATIONStable 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 = (SELECT city

FROM locations l)

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;

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 = ANY (SELECT city

FROM locations l)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 210

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEEStable:

Examine this query:

Which line produces an error?

A. Line 5

B. Line 7

C. Line 8

D. Line 3

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 211

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.

B. The data dictionary views consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.

C. The usernames of all the users including database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNSview should be queried to find the names of columns to which constraints apply.

E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CATviews provide the same information about all objects that are owned by the user.

F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, reference the same base tables from the data dictionary.

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

Explanation/Reference:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm

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NEW QUESTION: 212

Which two statements are true about * _ TABLES views?

- A. You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in ALL _TABLES.
- B. You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in USER TABLES.
- C. All users can query DBA TABLES successfully.
- D. USER _ TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- E. ALL TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.
- F. You must have SELECT privileges on a table to view it in DBA TABLES.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 213

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 get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.
- B. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- 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 column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 214

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:
You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.
Which SQL statement must you use?

SELECT course_id, department_id, FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN

A. department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. department_id)

SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN

B. course_details c USING (department_id)

SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN

C. .department_details d ON (c.departrment_id=d.department_id)

SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN

D. department_details d ON (c.department_id<>d. department_id)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 215

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 FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);

C. DELETE orders o, order_items i WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

D. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 216

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause when used with a SQL statement containing a SET operator such as UNION?

A. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause.

B. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized.

C. Column positions must be used in the 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: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 217

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?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 218

The sales table has columns prod_id and quantity_sold of data type number. Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- B. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- C. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;
- D. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;
- E. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) > 10;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 219

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:

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?

- A. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code;
- B. GROUP BY CUBE (ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code);
- C. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, ROLLUP (t.month, co.country_code);
- D. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, ROLLUP (co.country_code);

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 220

Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL  
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN  
  INTO small_orders  
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN  
  INTO medium_orders  
WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 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 WHENclauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHENclause.
- B.** They are evaluated by the first WHENclause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHENclauses.
- C.** They are evaluated by the first WHENclause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHENclauses.
- D.** The insert statement would give an error because the ELSEclause is not present for support in case none of WHENclauses are true.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 221

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

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 222

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

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 223

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL TABLE?

- A. An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.
- B. You can alter the table to include the NOT NULL constraint on the EMP_IMAGE column.
- C. An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause.
- D. You cannot add a new column to the table with LONG as the data type.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 224

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

- * The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
- * The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
- * This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
- * Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

NEW QUESTION: 225

Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

Examine these queries:

1. SELECT prod name, prod list

FROM products

WHERE prod list NOT IN(10,20) AND category _id=1;

2. SELECT prod name, | prod _ list

FROM products

WHERE prod list < > ANY (10,20) AND category _id= 1;

SELECT prod name, prod _ list

FROM products

WHERE prod_ list <> ALL (10, 20) AND category _ id= 1;

Which queries generate the same output?

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 2

D. 1 and 3

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 226

Which statement falls to execute successfully?

A. SELECT *

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

ON e.department_id=d.department_id

AND d.department_id=90;

B. SELECT *

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

ON e.department_id=d.department_id

WHERE d.department_id=90;

C. SELECT *

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

ON d.departments_id=90

WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;

D. SELECT *

FROM employees e

JOIN department d

WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id

AND d.department_id=90;

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 227

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-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
- B.** 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
- C.** 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c
- D.** 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 228

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: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.oracletutorial.com/oracle-basics/oracle-interval/>

NEW QUESTION: 229

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table.

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:

Which statement is true?

- A.** It executes successfully and returns the required result.
- B.** It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
- C.** It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.
- D.** It executes successfully but returns no result.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 230

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables. 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 NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- C.** The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D.** The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department_ID and Manager_ID)

NEW QUESTION: 231

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

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

- A.** SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
- B.** SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date) FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 232

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

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.

Which query would give you the required output?

A. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');

D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_begin_date) FROM promotions) AND promo_category = 'INTERNET';

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 233

You issued this command:

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

B. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

C. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEEStable are dropped.

D. The HR.EMPLOYEEStable may be moved to the recycle bin.

E. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

F. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

Answer: A,B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables010.htm#ADMIN01505

NEW QUESTION: 234

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL2 (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- E. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 235

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.
- B. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.
- C. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.
- D. A sequence can issue duplicate values.
- E. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.
- F. Sequences can always have gaps.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 236

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?

- A. 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;
- B. 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;
- C. 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;
- D. 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;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 237

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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 the subquery gives an error.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- D. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 238

The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY_SOLD of data type NUMBER. Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- B. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;
- C. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;
- D. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- E. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) > 10;

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 239

Examine these statements and the result:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE customer_seq CACHE 10;
```

```
SELECT customer_seq.NEXTVAL FROM DUAL; NEXTVAL  
1
```

Now examine this command:

```
ALTER SEQUENCE customer_seq <MISSING CLAUSE>;
```

What must replace missing clause for customer_seq.nxtval to return 11?

- A. INCREMENT BY 10
- B. MINVALUE 11
- C. NOCACHE
- D. START WITH 11
- E. cycle 11

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 240

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

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table.

Which query would produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id)
- B. SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) MAX(unit_price*quantity) GROUP BY order_id;
- C. SELECT order_id FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);
- D. SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 241

Which three are true about the MERGE statement?

- A. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.
- B. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
- C. It can merge rows only from tables.
- 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: A,B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 242

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

- A. INTERSECT

- B. UNION
- C. PLUS
- D. MINUS
- E. SUBTRACT

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

NEW QUESTION: 243

Which two are true about global temporary tables?

- A. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.
- B. They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.
- C. Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.
- D. Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.
- E. Indexes can be created on them.
- F. If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 244

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

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) || "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;
- B. 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;
- C. 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;
- 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: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 245

Examine the description of the PROMTIONS table:

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used?

- A. SELECT promo_cost, | pxomo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || 'has' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 246

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: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 247

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable:

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 AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- C. SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date '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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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