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NEW QUESTION: 1

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months. Which WHERE clause can be used?

- A. WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- B. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25
- C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS (start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

name	nullable	type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
SALARY		NUMBER
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago.

Which two statements would provide the correct output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)
FROM (SELECT salary FROM
employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);

B. SELECT minsal, maxsal
FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)
GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;

C. SELECT minsal, maxsal
FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);

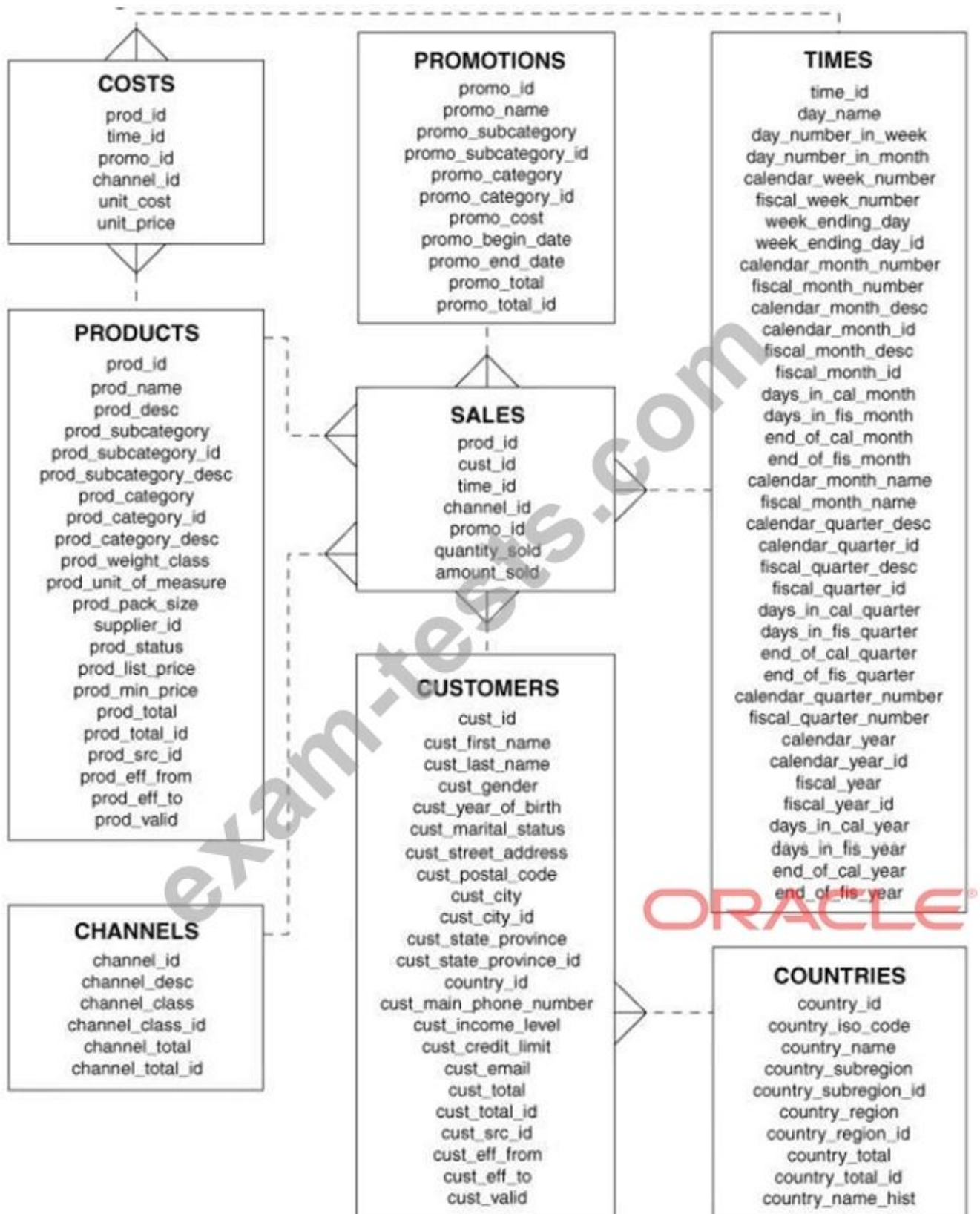
D. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.

SH



You execute this SQL statement:

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

Which three statements are true?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

name	nullable	type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago.

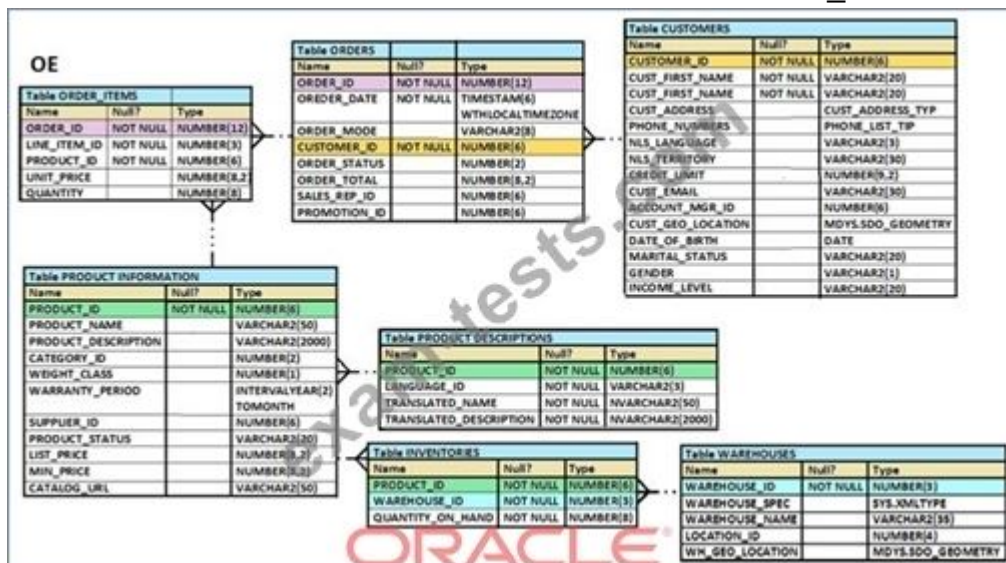
Which two statements would provide the correct output? (Choose two.)

- A. `SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal`
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- B. `SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary)`
FROM (SELECT salary FROM
employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);
- C. `SELECT minsal, maxsal`
FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365)

GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;
D. SELECT minsal, maxsal
 FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal
 FROM employees
 WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365
 GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary));
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

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. Remove the GROUP BY clause from the subquery and place it in the main query
- C. Replace = with the >ANY operator
- D. Replace = with the >ALL operator

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance?

- A. The between condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.
- B. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL: 1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

- C. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.
- D. The between condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.
- E. Table aliases can improve performance.

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

Performance implications related to non-equijoin SQL statements in Oracle Database are often a topic of optimization:

C . The join syntax used makes no difference to performance: In Oracle Database, the performance of a query involving joins is typically more dependent on factors like the underlying data distribution, indexes, optimizer statistics, and system configuration rather than the syntax (ANSI vs Oracle traditional syntax). The optimizer in Oracle is sophisticated enough to interpret different syntactical expressions of joins and optimize them accordingly.

Reference:

Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide 12c, which discusses the impact of different join syntaxes and how Oracle's optimizer handles them.

NEW QUESTION: 7

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

- A. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"FROM customers;

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

D. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"FROM customers;

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

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 CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

C. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

D. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

You have the privileges to create any type of synonym.

Which statement will create a synonym called EMP for the HCM.EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table that is accesible to all users?

A. CREATE GLOBAL SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

B. CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

C. CREATE SYNONYM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

D. CREATE SYNONYM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;

E. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR hcm. employee_records;

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

Synonyms in Oracle are aliases for database objects that can simplify SQL statements for database users.

A . The term "GLOBAL" is not used in the creation of synonyms in Oracle.

B . The statement without the keyword PUBLIC will create a private synonym that is only accessible to the user creating the synonym, not all users.

C . The correct syntax does not include PUBLIC as a prefix to the synonym name itself, making this option incorrect.

D . You cannot specify the SYS schema for creating synonyms, as it is reserved for system objects.

E . This is the correct syntax to create a public synonym, which makes the underlying object accessible to all users.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "CREATE SYNONYM"

NEW QUESTION: 10

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type

EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8. 2)
HIRE_DATE		DATE

NLS_DATE FORMAT is DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries will execute successfully?

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

B. SELECT dept_ id, AVG (MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP By dept_id HAVING hire_date> ' O1-JAN-19';

C. SELECT dept_ id, sum(salary) FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '01-JAN-9' GROUP BY dept_id;

D. SELECT AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

E. SELECT dept_ id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, salary;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR OF BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST MARITAL STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST STREET ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST POSTAL CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST STATE PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST INCOME LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST CREDIT LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

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

- 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 number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- E. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which two tasks require subqueries?

- A. Display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000.
- B. Display products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable.
- C. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status of obsolete.
- D. Display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE.
- E. Display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- A. IF a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of query
- B. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- C. AN INVISIBLE INDEX is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.
- D. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index
- E. AN INDEX CAN BE CREATED AS part of a CREATE TABLE statement
- F. A DESCENDING INDEX IS A type of function-based index

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT ALTER TABLE TO PUBLIC;
- B. GRANT CREATE VIEW ON table1 TO user1;
- C. GRANT CREATE SESSION TO ALL;
- D. GRANT CREATE TABLE TO user1, user2;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which three are true about the MERGE statement?

- A. It can merge rows only from tables.
- B. It can use views to produce source rows.
- C. It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.
- D. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
- E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.
- F. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.

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

B: True. The Oracle Database MERGE statement can use a subquery that involves views to generate the source data for the merge operation. This allows for greater flexibility in specifying the data to be merged.

C: True. MERGE can conditionally combine rows from one or more source tables (or views, or the results of a subquery) to insert or update rows in a single target table based on whether or not a match exists.

D: True. MERGE can indeed use subqueries to produce source rows. The source data for a merge operation can be a table, view, or the result of a subquery.

The MERGE statement is a powerful SQL operation in Oracle that allows for conditional INSERT or UPDATE operations in one statement, often referred to as an "upsert" operation. It can handle complex scenarios where the decision to insert or update is based on whether the data matches between the target and source datasets.

Reference:

Oracle SQL documentation on the MERGE statement provides information on how it can use different data sources, including subqueries and views, and perform conditional operations on the target table.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

```
CUST_NAME
-----
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
```

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.)

- A. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ") + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')
- B. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ") + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'
- C. WHERE SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ") + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'

- D. WHERE SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ") +1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- E. WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ") +1)) LIKE UPPER ('MC%')
- Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE stores(store_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT store_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
store_name VARCHAR2(12), store_address VARCHAR2(20), start_date DATE);
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales(sales_id NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT sales_id_pk PRIMARY KEY, item_id
NUMBER(4), quantity NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT
store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) REFERENCES stores(store_id));
```

You executed the following statement:

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

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully?

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command?

- A. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view.
- B. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint.
- C. It can be used only from SQL*Plus.

- D. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column.
- E. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint.
- F. It can be used from SQL Developer.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level !=NULL
AND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
- C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
AND due_amount <> NULL;
- D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
- E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level !=NULL
AND due_amount !=NULL;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

D: True. This query selects the first name and calculates the due amount as 5% of the credit limit from the customers table where the income level is not null and the credit limit is also not null. The IS NOT NULL operator is used to check for non-null values correctly. The IS NOT NULL operator is the correct way to check for non-null values in SQL. The <> NULL and != NULL comparisons are incorrect because NULL is not a value that can be compared using these operators; it represents the absence of a value.

There is no due_amount column in the customers table according to the structure provided, so any WHERE clause referencing due_amount is irrelevant and incorrect. The due_amount is a derived column in the SELECT clause.

The correct syntax to check for non-null values is IS NOT NULL, which is used in the WHERE clause of the correct answer.

Reference:

The use of IS NOT NULL in the WHERE clause to filter out null values is documented in Oracle's SQL reference.

NULL comparisons must be done with IS NULL or IS NOT NULL for correct logical evaluation in SQL.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
QTY		NUMBER(5,2)
COST		NUMBER(8,2)

Which two statements execute without errors?

- A.** MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost>150) p
ON (n.prod_id= p.prod_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
DELETE WHERE (p.cost<200)
- B.** MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products) p
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET n.price= p.cost* 01
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT(n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES(p.prod_id, cost*.01)
WHERE(p.cost<200);
- C.** MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING products p
ON (p.prod_id =n.prod_id)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
WHERE (p.cost<200);
- D.** MERGE INTO new_prices n
USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost>150) p
ON (n.prod_id= p.prod_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET n.price= p.cost*.01

DELETE WHERE (p.cost<200);

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

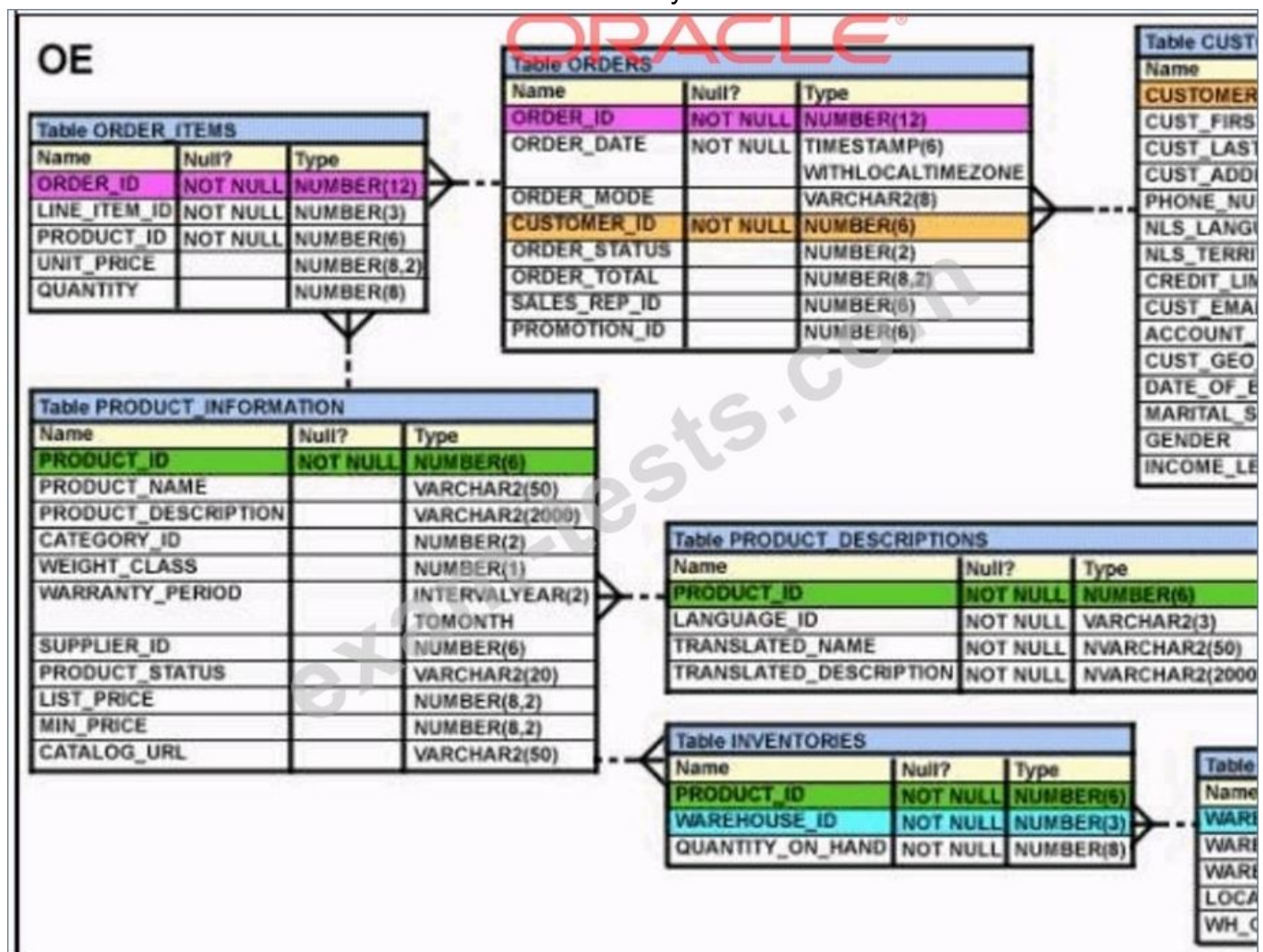
Which method or feature should you use?

- A. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot.
- B. Active Session History (ASH) report.
- C. Compare Period ADDM report.
- D. AWR Compare Period report.

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
B. DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
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: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types?

- A.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
- B.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year.
- C.** The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.
- D.** The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.
- E.** INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.
- F.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2 FROM dual d1 CROSS JOIN dual d2 CROSS JOIN dual d3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A.** 0 rows
- B.** an error
- C.** 8 rows
- D.** 6 rows
- E.** 1 row
- F.** 3 rows

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

The given query is using the CROSS JOIN clause, which produces a Cartesian product of the tables involved. The DUAL table in Oracle is a special one-row, one-column table present by default in all Oracle database installations. When you cross join the DUAL table with itself multiple times without any where clause to limit the rows, the result is a multiplication of the row count for each cross-joined instance.

Since DUAL has a single row, cross-joining it with itself any number of times will still result in a single row being returned. The SELECT 2 part of the query simply dictates that the number 2 will be the value in the column of this single row.

So, the result of this query will be one row with a single column containing the value 2.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, especially sections on join operations and the DUAL table.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which two are true about the MERGE statement?

- A. The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.
- B. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the deletions to be performed.
- C. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.
- D. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.
- E. The WHEN MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
EMPLOYEE NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which statement will fail?

- A. SELECT department_id, COUNT (*)
FROM employees
HAVING department_id <> 90 AND COUNT(*) >= 3
GROUP BY department_id;
- B. SELECT department_id, COUNT (*)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id <> 90 AND COUNT(*) >= 3
GROUP BY department_id;
- C. SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id <> 90 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3
GROUP BY department_id;
- D. SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id <> 90 GROUP BY department_id
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

- A. Creating an external table creates a directory object.
- B. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
- C. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
- D. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.
- E. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

External tables using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver have specific characteristics:

C . Creating an external table using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver allows you to select data from other tables, including another external table or a regular table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

A, B, D, and E are incorrect. Specifically:

A is incorrect because creating an external table does not automatically create a directory object; the directory object must exist prior to or be created separately.

B is incorrect as it limits the creation to tables stored in database blocks, which is not a restriction.

D is incorrect because creating an external table does not create a dump file; it reads from an existing dump file created by Data Pump.

E is also incorrect because the dump file is not created as part of the external table creation process.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "CREATE TABLE" for External Tables

NEW QUESTION: 28

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department?

- A. SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT NULL

```
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

B. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
RIGHT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

C. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
LEFT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id < > mgr.department_id;
```

D. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
WHERE manager_id NOT IN (
SELECT mgr.employee_id
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.department_id < > mgr.department_id
);
```

E. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

An Oracle database server session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates?

A. When a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is executed unsuccessfully in the same session

B. When a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

C. When a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user, then issues a COMMIT

D. When the session logs out successfully

E. When a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in same session

F. When a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

- A. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.
- B. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes.
- C. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.
- D. A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have a PUBLIC SYNONYM.
- F. Data Manipulation Language (DML) on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

You must find the number of employees whose salary is lower than employee 110.

Which statement fails to do this?

A. SELECT COUNT (*)

FROM employees e

WHERE e. salary < (SELECT a. salary FROM employees a WHERE e. employee_ id = 110);

B. SELECT COUNT (*)

FROM employees

JOIN employees a

ON e. salary<

a. salary

WHERE a. employee_ id= 110;

C. SELECT COUNT (*)

FROM employees e

JOIN (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_ id= 110) a

ON e. salary< a. salary;

D. SELECT COUNT (*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee id = 110) ;

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which two are true about granting privileges on objects?

- A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.
- B. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
- C. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.
- D. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.
- E. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1008214

NEW QUESTION: 34

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

Which query should be used?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT

FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level !=NULL
 AND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
 AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
 AND due_amount <> NULL;
D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
 AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
 FROM customers
 WHERE cust_income_level !=NULL
 AND due_amount !=NULL;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

D: True. This query selects the first name and calculates the due amount as 5% of the credit limit from the customers table where the income level is not null and the credit limit is also not null. The IS NOT NULL operator is used to check for non-null values correctly.

* The IS NOT NULL operator is the correct way to check for non-null values in SQL. The <> NULL and

!= NULL comparisons are incorrect because NULL is not a value that can be compared using these operators; it represents the absence of a value.

* There is no due_amount column in the customers table according to the structure provided, so any WHERE clause referencing due_amount is irrelevant and incorrect. The due_amount is a derived column in the SELECT clause.

* The correct syntax to check for non-null values is IS NOT NULL, which is used in the WHERE clause of the correct answer.

References:

* The use of IS NOT NULL in the WHERE clause to filter out null values is documented in Oracle's SQL reference.

* NULL comparisons must be done with IS NULL or IS NOT NULL for correct logical evaluation in SQL.

NEW QUESTION: 35

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERStable.

ORDERS

Name Null? Type

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

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

C. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

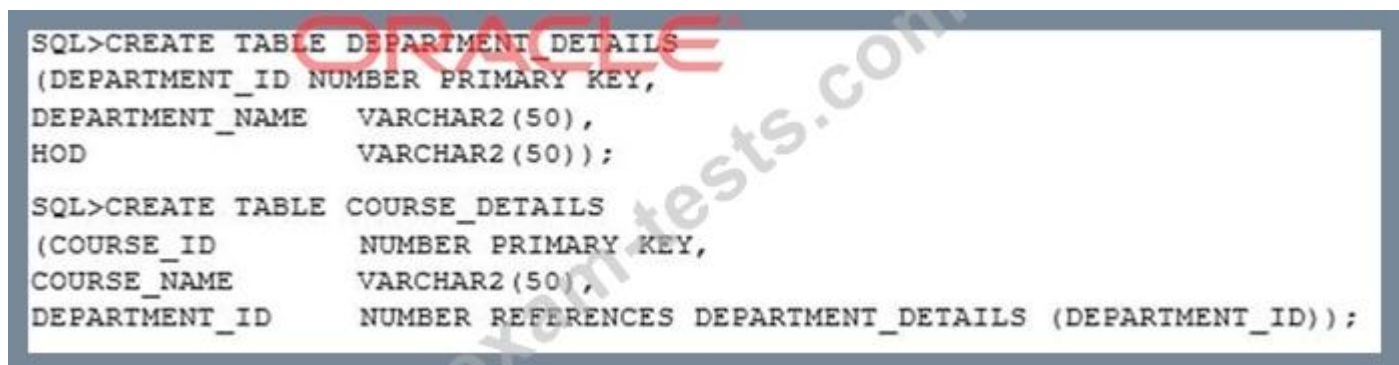
D. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILSand COURSE_DETAILS tables:



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

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

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

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.

B. It executes successfully and displays the required list.

C. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.

D. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 37

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

ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id

WHERE e.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 m.manager_id=100;

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

FROM employees m JOIN employees e

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

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

B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.

C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.

D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.

E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION: 39

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_pk PRIMARY KEY,
 login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
 employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
 hire_date DATE);
 CREATE TABLE employees
C. (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
D. (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));
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: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months. Which WHERE clause can be used?

- A.** WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- B.** WHERE ADD_MONTHS (start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE
- C.** WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25
- D.** WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

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

For filtering rows based on the START_DATE within the last 25 months:

* C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25: This WHERE clause correctly uses the MONTHS_BETWEEN function to compute the number of months between the current

date (SYSDATE) and the START_DATE column. It checks if the difference is 25 months or fewer, correctly applying the condition.

Incorrect options:

- * A: The TO_NUMBER usage is incorrect for date arithmetic in this context.
- * B: ADD_MONTHS used in this manner would incorrectly calculate dates in the future rather than comparing past dates.
- * D: The MONTHS_BETWEEN function should have SYSDATE as the first argument to calculate past months correctly.

NEW QUESTION: 41

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: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which two true about a sql statement using SET operations such as UNION?

- A. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- B. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- C. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query
- D. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- E. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the context of SQL statements using SET operations like UNION in Oracle Database 12c:

- * A. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to

* the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query. This is correct. Oracle allows the union of columns as long as their data types are implicitly convertible, not necessarily identical.

* C. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query. This is correct. For a UNION operation to be valid, all SELECT statements involved must have the same number of columns, although their names and exact data types need not match. Options B, D, and E are incorrect:

* B is incorrect because exact data type matches are not required, only that they be implicitly convertible.

* D is also incorrect for the same reason as B; it's enough that the types are compatible, not identical.

* E is incorrect as the names

NEW QUESTION: 43

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, corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.

D. For each DML operation performed on a table, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated if required.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

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. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.

C. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.

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

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

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

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the name, joining date, and manager for all employees. Newly hired employees are yet to be assigned a department or a manager. For them, 'No Manager' should be displayed in the MANAGER column.

Which SQL query gets the required output?

- A. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e NATURAL JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- B. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- C. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
- D. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

In which three situations does a new transaction always start?

- A. When issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- B. When issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed unsuccessfully in the same session
- C. When issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- D. When issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- E. When issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- F. When issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session.

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

Substitution variables in Oracle are used to replace a value dynamically during the execution of SQL statements. The behavior of these variables is well-documented:

* C. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session:

This is true. In a session, when you use a single ampersand (&), SQL*Plus or SQL Developer will prompt for the value the first time the variable is encountered. The value for this variable will then be reused for the remainder of the session unless it is redefined.

* D. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement: Substitution

* variables can be placed in any part of a SQL statement, including the SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, etc. They are not limited to any specific clause.

References:

* Oracle SQL*Plus User's Guide and Reference, which discusses substitution variables.

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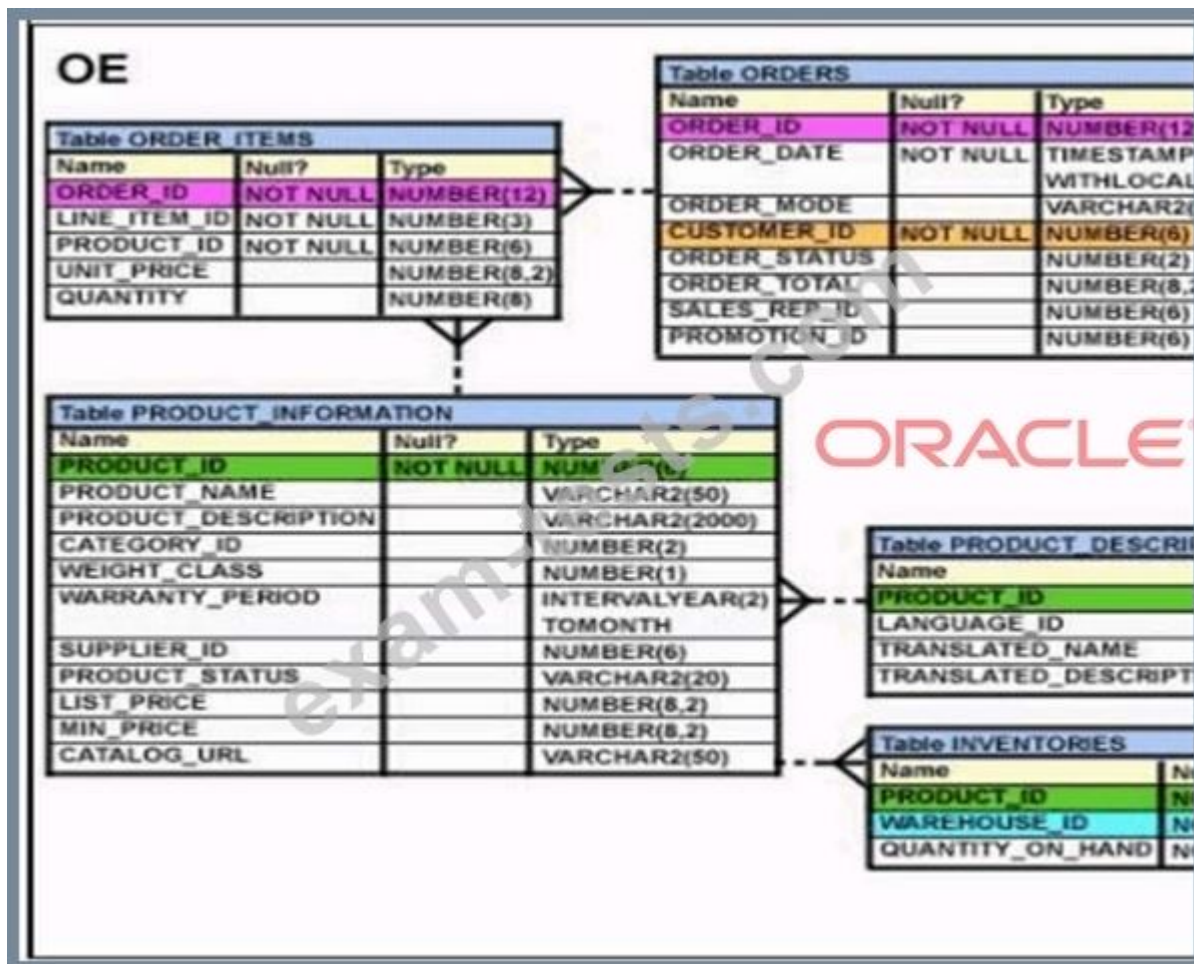
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NEW QUESTION: 47

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



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

Which CREATEVIEWstatement would create the views 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 i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;

B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)

" 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) ||

" 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

WHITH CHECK OPTION;

D. 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;

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

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

Exhibit

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

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

You issue the following query:

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

What is the outcome?

A. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.

B. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

C. It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.

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

E. IT executes successfully and gives the correct output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

Examine this statement:

SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)

AS

SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price

FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database?

- A.** A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
- B.** A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically Commits that transaction.
- C.** DML statements always start new transactions.
- D.** DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.
- E.** An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL*Plus.

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

This question appears to be a duplicate of question no. 269, and the correct answers provided there apply here as well.

B . True. A DDL statement automatically commits any outstanding uncommitted transaction in the session. E. True. Exiting SQL*Plus without explicitly committing a transaction will cause the uncommitted transaction to be rolled back, not committed.

A, C, and D are incorrect for the same reasons provided in the explanation for question no. 269.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS table:

Name	Null	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER(38)
PRODUCT_ID		NUMBER(38)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(38)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)

Examine this incomplete query:

SELECT DISTINCT quantity * unit_price total_paid FROM order_items ORDER BY <clause>;
Which two can replace <clause> so the query completes successfully?

- A. quantity
- B. quantity, unit_price
- C. total_paid
- D. product_id
- E. quantity * unit_price

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a SELECT statement with DISTINCT, the ORDER BY clause can only order by expressions that are part of the SELECT list.

A . quantity alone is not sufficient to replace <clause> as it is not included in the SELECT list after DISTINCT.

B . This option can successfully replace <clause> because both quantity and unit_price are used in the SELECT expression, and thus their individual values are valid for the ORDER BY clause.

C . total_paid is an alias for the expression quantity * unit_price, but it cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause because Oracle does not allow aliases of expressions in DISTINCT queries to be used in ORDER BY.

D . product_id is not included in the SELECT list after DISTINCT and thus cannot be used in ORDER BY.

E . The expression quantity * unit_price is exactly what is selected, so it can replace <clause> and the query will complete successfully.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "ORDER BY Clause"

NEW QUESTION: 52

Examine three statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE USER finance IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;
```

```
CREATE USER fin manager IDENTIFIED BY pwmgr;
```

```
CREATE USER fin. Clerk IDENTIFIED BY pwclerk;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO finance, fin clerk;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON scott. emp TO finance WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

```
CONNECT finance/pwfin
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON scott. emp TO fin__clerk;
```

Which two are true?

- A. Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on SCOTT. EMP from user FIN _ CLERK
- B. Revoking SELECT on SCOTT. EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN _ CLERK.
- C. User FINANCE can grant CREATE SESSION to user FIN MANAGER.
- D. User FIN CLERK can grant SELECT on SCOTT, EMP to user FIN MANAGER.
- E. User FINANCE is unable to grant ALL on SCOTT.EMP to FIN MANAGER.

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

Regarding privileges in Oracle:

- * Option A: Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FIN_CLERK.
- * Dropping a user will revoke all privileges that user has granted to others.
- * Option B: Revoking SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN_CLERK.
- * Since FINANCE granted SELECT on SCOTT.EMP to FIN_CLERK with grant option, revoking the privilege from FINANCE will also cascade and revoke it from FIN_CLERK.

Options C, D, and E are incorrect because:

- * Option C: User FINANCE can grant privileges it owns, but CREATE SESSION is a system privilege; unless FINANCE has the 'WITH ADMIN OPTION' for CREATE SESSION, it cannot grant this privilege.
- * Option D: User FIN_CLERK can only grant privileges to others if it has been given those privileges with the 'WITH GRANT OPTION' and it was not given in this case.
- * Option E: User FINANCE can grant privileges on SCOTT.EMP to other users only if it has those privileges with 'WITH GRANT OPTION'. If the privilege was just SELECT with GRANT OPTION, it cannot grant ALL privileges.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which three are true about privileges?

- A.** Schema owners can grant object privileges on objects in their schema to any other user or role.
- B.** A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.
- C.** All types of schema objects have associated object privileges .
- D.** Only users with the DBA role can create roles .
- E.** Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.
- F.** Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- A). Schema owners indeed can grant privileges on objects in their schema to other users or roles, making this statement true.
- B). Roles in Oracle can be granted both object and system privileges, making this statement true as well.
- C). Not all types of schema objects have associated object privileges. For example, synonyms do not have object privileges because they are just aliases for other objects.
- D). The DBA role is a powerful role, but creating roles can be done by any user granted the necessary privileges, not just users with the DBA role.
- E). Object privileges on a table do not automatically apply to all synonyms for that table. Synonyms are separate objects that must have privileges granted explicitly.

F). The privilege to grant system privileges is controlled by the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE system privilege, making this statement true.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Privileges"

* Oracle Database Security Guide, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Administering User Privileges, Roles, and Profiles"

NEW QUESTION: 54

Examine the structure of the MARKStable:

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

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

SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1)

A. FROM marks

WHERE student_name IS NULL;

SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1)

B. FROM marks

WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';

C. FROM marks

WHERE subject1 > subject2;

SELECT student_name subject1

D. FROM marks

WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);

SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

In the EMPLOYEEStable there are 1000 rows and employees are working in the company for more than 10 years.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the result?

- A. It executes successfully and updates the records of those employees who have been working in the company for more than 600 days.
- B. It gives an error because multiple NVL functions are used in an expression.
- C. It gives an error because NVL function cannot be used with UPDATE.
- D. It executes successfully but no rows updated.

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

Examine the description of the ORDER_ITEM table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER (38)
PRODUCT_ID		NUMBER (38)
QUANTITY		NUMBER (38)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER (10,2)

Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT quantity * unit_price total_paid
FROM order_items
ORDER BY <clause>;
```

Which two can replace <clause> so the query completes successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. quantity, unit_price
- B. quantity * unit_price
- C. quantity
- D. total_paid
- E. product_id

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Sample

```
SELECT tr_sub.cur_tt, tr_sub.item, sum(tr.quantity), sum(tr.quantity*tr.unit_price) FROM
(SELECT tr1.transaction_time as cur_tt, max(tr2.transaction_time) as prev_tt, tr1.item as item, IF
(tr1.unit_price=tr2.unit_price, tr1.unit_price, tr2.unit_price) as t_p FROM transactions tr1 LEFT
JOIN transactions tr2 ON tr1.transaction_time>=tr2.transaction_time AND tr1.item=tr2.item
GROUP BY tr1.item, tr1.transaction_time, t_p Reference:
```

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50771172/sql-query-get-total-value-based-on-different-unit-price-quantity-at-different-ti>

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins?

- A. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.
- B. An inner join returns matched rows.
- C. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.
- D. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.
- E. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.

F. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER (7,2)

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 (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 365 > 5
- B. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_date) / 365 > 5
- C. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - hire_date / 365 > 5
- D. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_date / 12 > 3
- E. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_date / 12 > 3
- F. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CUNACV_DATE - hire_date / 12 > 3
- G. There are typos in this option (CUNACV_DATE should be CURRENT_DATE and hire_date should be hire_date). Additionally, dividing by 12 incorrectly assumes that a month is equivalent to a year.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To calculate the length of employment, you would compare the current date to the HIRE_DATE and calculate the difference in years.

A : This is the correct answer. The expression calculates the number of days between the current date (SYSDATE) and the HIRE_DATE, then divides by 365 to convert it to years, and checks if it is greater than 5.

B : SYSTIMESTAMP includes a time component including fractional seconds and time zone information, making this comparison incorrect.

C : There are typos in this option (CUARENT_DATE should be CURRENT_DATE and hire_data should be hire_date). Even with the correct function and column names, CURRENT_DATE returns the current date in the session time zone, not in years.

D : There are typos in this option (SYSNAYW should be SYSDATE). Additionally, dividing by 12 incorrectly assumes that a month is equivalent to a year.

E : This is a repetition of option D with the same issues.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Date Functions"

NEW QUESTION: 59

You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE dept;
```

Which two are true?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When using the TRUNCATE TABLE command in Oracle, several aspects of the table's structure and associated database objects are impacted. Here's an explanation of each option:

- * A: Incorrect. TRUNCATE TABLE does not drop triggers associated with the table; they remain defined.
- * B: Correct. Indexes on the table are retained and not dropped when you truncate a table. However, if the index is a domain index, it may be dropped depending on its type.
- * C: Correct. Integrity constraints such as primary keys, foreign keys, etc., are retained unless they are on a disabled state where truncation can lead to constraint being dropped.
- * D: Incorrect. A TRUNCATE TABLE operation cannot be rolled back. It is a DDL (Data Definition Language) operation and commits automatically.
- * E: Incorrect. The TRUNCATE TABLE operation deallocates the space used by the data unless the REUSE STORAGE clause is specified.
- * F: Incorrect. TRUNCATE TABLE operation removes all the rows in a table and does not log individual row deletions, thus FLASHBACK TABLE cannot be used to retrieve the data.

NEW QUESTION: 60

Examine the structure of the MEMBERStable.

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

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

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

Explanation

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Examine the description of the EMPLOYES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
DEPT ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8,2)
JOIN DATE		DATE
NLS_DATE	FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YY.	

Which query requires explicit data type conversion?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR(join date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM employees;
- B. SELECT join_date FROM employees WHERE join date > '10-02-2018';
- C. SELECT join_date 11.'11 salary FROM employees;
- D. SELECT salary + '120.50' FROM employees;
- E. SELECT join_date + '20' EROM employees;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Examine the description of the BRICKS table;

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

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table;

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

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A.** SELECT shape,color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT color,shape FROM bricks_stage;
- B.** SELECT shape,color,weight from bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
- C.** SELECT shape,color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT WEIGHT,color FROM bricks_stage;
- D.** SELECT brick_id,shape FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT WEIGHT,COLOR from bricks_stage;
- E.** select * from bricks
MINUS
select * from bricks_stage;

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS tables:

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

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that do not exist in the COURSE_DETAILS table.

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.
- B. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the required list.
- D. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

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

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule,
status, FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; CONSTRAINT_NAME CON
SEARCH_CONDITION R_CONSTRAINT_NAME DELETE_RULE STATUS ORDER_DATE_NN
```

C

"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL

ENABLED

ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN

C

"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL

ENABLED

ORDER_MODE_LOV

C

order_mode in ('direct', 'online')

ENABLED

ORDER_TOTAL_MIN

C

order_total >= 0

ENABLED

ORDER_PK

P

ENABLED
 ORDERS CUSTOMER ID
 R
 CUSTOMERS ID
 SET NULL
 ENABLED
 ORDERS SALES REP
 R
 EMP EMP ID
 SET NULL
 ENABLED

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

Examine the description of the CUSTONERS table

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

CUSTON is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have entered more than once using a different custno, by listing duplicate name. Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A.** RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join
- B.** FULL OUTER JOIN with self join
- C.** SUBQUERY
- D.** self join
- E.** LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join

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

To determine if customer details have been entered more than once using a different custno, the following methods can be used:

* SUBQUERY: A subquery can be used to find duplicate names by grouping the names and having a count greater than one.

```
SELECT custname FROM customers GROUP BY custname HAVING COUNT(custname) > 1;
```

* Self Join: A self join can compare rows within the same table to find duplicates in the custname column, excluding matches with the same custno.

```
SELECT c1.custname FROM customers c1 JOIN customers c2 ON c1.custname = c2.custname AND c1.custno != c2.custno;
```

These methods allow us to find duplicates in the custname column regardless of the custno. Options A, B, and E are not applicable methods for finding duplicates in this context.

References:

* Oracle Documentation on Group By: Group By

* Oracle Documentation on Joins: Joins

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.

Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

B. SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

C. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

D. SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY SALARY	MONTHLY COMMISSION PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	LORENTZ	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- A. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL (monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp
- B. SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS FROM employees;
- C. SELECT last_name (monthly_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp FROM employees;
- D. select last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct) AS annual_comp FROM employees

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

Examine the description of the transactions table:

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

- A. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount+100 "DUES" from transactions;
- B. SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount+100 'DUES' from transactions;
- C. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount+100 DUES FROM transactions;

E. SELECT customer id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount+100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Examining the execution of SELECT statements in Oracle SQL requires understanding correct syntax, especially regarding aliases and string literals:

* Option A: Incorrect. Although the syntax might seem plausible, using DATE as an alias without quotes can lead to ambiguity because DATE is a reserved keyword in Oracle SQL. This might cause an error or unexpected behavior unless it is enclosed in double quotes.

* Option B: Incorrect. Single quotes are used for string literals in SQL, not for aliasing column names.

Using single quotes for aliasing, as in 'CUSTOMER-ID', 'DUES', is syntactically incorrect and will result in an error.

* Option C: Correct. This statement uses valid syntax with no reserved keywords as aliases and no misuse of string literal notation. Aliases are provided without quotes, which is acceptable as long as they are not

* reserved words or contain special characters.

* Option D: Correct. It correctly uses double quotes for aliasing, which is necessary when using reserved words like "DATE" or special characters. This is a proper use of SQL syntax for aliasing in Oracle.

* Option E: Incorrect. This statement attempts to use aliases with hyphens without enclosing them in double quotes, which leads to syntax errors. Also, customer id seems to be missing an underscore or another connector to properly reference a column name, indicating a typo or error. For these queries, ensuring correct alias syntax and avoiding reserved keywords without appropriate quoting are key elements for successful execution.

NEW QUESTION: 71

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY_SALARY	MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	LORENTZ	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

A. SELECT last _ NAME (monthly_ salary + monthly _commission _ pct) * 12 AS annual_ comp FROM employees;

B. select last _ name, (monthly_ salary * 12) + (monthly_ salary * 12 *monthly_ commission_ pct) AS annual_ camp FROM employees

C. SELECT last _ name, (monthly_ salary * 12) + (monthly_ salary * 12 * NVL (monthly_ commission_pct, 0)) AS annual _comp

D. SELECT last _ name, (monthly _ salary * 12) + (monthly_ commission _ pct * 12) AS FROM employees:

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct way to compute the total annual compensation, which includes the monthly salary and the monthly commission (if any), is:

* Option C: `SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp FROM employees;`

* This statement takes the monthly salary and multiplies it by 12 to get the annual salary, and then adds the annual commission which is the monthly salary multiplied by the commission percentage (if any, else 0) and then by 12.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because:

* Option A: Does not handle the case where the commission percentage is NULL which would result in NULL for the entire expression when added to the monthly salary.

* Option B: Does not consider that the commission percentage might be NULL which could lead to incorrect calculations (or NULL values if commission is NULL).

* Option D: Incorrectly adds the monthly commission percentage directly to the annual salary without considering that the percentage needs to be applied to the salary.

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

A. An `INSERT INTO...VALUES..` statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

B. An `UPDATE... SET...` statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

C. A `DELETE FROM.....` statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.

D. An `INSERT INTO... VALUES.....` statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.

E. A `DELETE FROM.....` statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

F. An `UPDATE....SET....` statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which two statements are true regarding a SAVEPOINT?

A. Only one SAVEPOINT may be issued in a transaction.

B. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a `TRUNCATE` statement.

C. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a `DELETE` statement

D. Rolling back to a SAVEPOINT can undo a `CREATE INDEX` statement.

E. A SAVEPOINT does not issue a `COMMIT`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which two statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose two.)

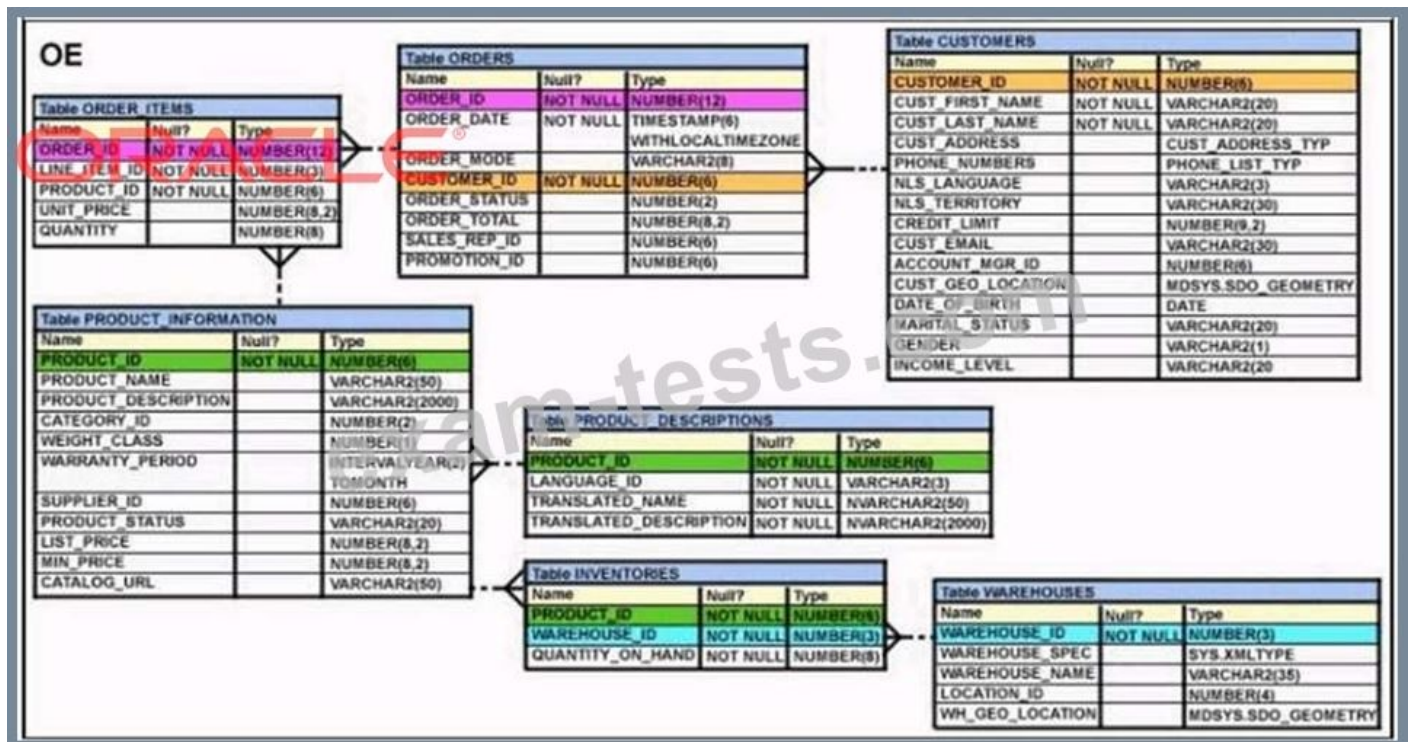
- A. CEIL: can be used for positive and negative numbers
- B. FLOOR: returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a specified number
- C. TRUNC: can be used with NUMBER and DATE values
- D. CONCAT: can be used to combine any number of values
- E. MOD: returns the quotient of a division operation

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.folkstalk.com/2012/01/oracle-single-row-functions-examples.html>

NEW QUESTION: 75

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_ORDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- B. The NEW_ORDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.

- C. The NEW_ODRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- D. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR
SALARY		NUMBER
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER

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 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)

INTERSECT SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE- 180;

C. 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);

D. (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;

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine this partial SQL statement:

SELECT * FROM books_transactions

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

- A. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');
- B. WHERE (borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM') OR member_id IN ('A101', 'A102');
- C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction_type = 'RM' 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' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

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

DEPT

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

LOCATIONS

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

You want to update the 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 = ALL (SELECT city

FROM locations l

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

C. UPDATE dept d

SET city = ANY (SELECT city

FROM locations l)

D. UPDATE dept d

SET city = (SELECT city

FROM locations l

WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

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

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which two statements are true about the results of using the intersect operator in compound queries?

A. The number of columns in each select in the compound query can be different.

B. Column names in each select in the compound query can be different.

C. intersect ignores nulls.

D. intersect returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.

E. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

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

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

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id
       FROM products
       GROUP BY prod_category_id
       HAVING COUNT(*) =
         (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*))
          FROM products);
```

What is the result?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which two are true about global temporary tables?

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

F. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

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

The columns ORDER_MODE and ORDER_TOTAL have the default values 'direct' and 1000 respectively.

Which two INSERT statements are valid? (Choose two.)

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id FROM orders) VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 101);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, customer_id, order_total) VALUES (1, TO_DATE(NULL), 'online', 101, NULL);
- C. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 'online', '', 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, order_total) VALUES (1, '09-mar-2007', 'online', 1000);
- E. INSERT INTO orders VALUES ('09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);

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

Regarding valid INSERT statements into the ORDERS table:

* B. This is a valid statement because it uses TO_DATE for potentially setting a NULL date and provides defaults implicitly where not specified, adhering to the column constraints and requirements.

* D. This statement is correctly formatted and provides values for non-optional fields, using DEFAULT implicitly for unspecified optional fields.

Incorrect options:

* A: The subquery format and values provided do not match the expected column count and types for direct insert.

* C: Incorrect format due to an improper string for the ORDER_MODE and possibly incomplete values.

* E: Incorrect syntax; DEFAULT should be correctly capitalized, and the value order and type must match the table structure.

NEW QUESTION: 84

You must create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns in the table has these requirements:

A column to store the duration of a short term loan

The data should be stored in a format supporting DATE arithmetic with DATE datatypes without using conversion functions.

The maximum loan period is 30 days.

Interest must be calculated based on the number of days for which the loan remains unpaid.

Which data type would you use?

- A. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- B. NUMBER
- C. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- D. DATE
- E. TIMESTAMP

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
                UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city, -LENGTH(cust_city), 2)))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST_NAME

```
-----
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
```

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC".

Which query gives the required output?

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

D. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)FROM customersWHERE
INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1))='Mc';

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

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

EMPLOYEES

Name Null? Type

EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE NOT NULL DATE
JOB_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY NUMBER(10,2)
COMMISSION NUMBER(6,2)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENTS

Name Null? Type

DEPARTMENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(4)

You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows:

Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).

Set department_id for these employees to the department_id corresponding to London
(location_id 2100).

Set the employees' salary in location_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.

Set the employees' commission in location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their
department.

You issue the following command:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees  
SET department_id  
( SELECT department_id  
FROM departments  
WHERE location_id = 2100),  
( salary, commission)  
( SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission)
```

```

FROM employees, departments
WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100))
WHERE department_id IN
( SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = 2900
OR location_id = 2700;
What is outcome?

```

- A. It executes successfully and gives the desired update
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update
- C. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.
- D. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.

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

NEW QUESTION: 88

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
```

- A. FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
AND e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

B. FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id

C. FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id

D. FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

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

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which three are true about dropping columns from a table?

A. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.

B. A column drop is implicitly committed

C. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.

D. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.

E. A primary key column cannot be dropped.

F. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.

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

In Oracle Database 12c, the operations related to dropping columns from a table include several behaviors, each specified clearly in Oracle documentation and best practices:

* B. A column drop is implicitly committed: Dropping a column in Oracle using the ALTER TABLE ... DROP COLUMN command is a DDL (Data Definition Language) operation, which means it cannot be rolled back. DDL commands in Oracle are automatically and implicitly committed, meaning that once a column is dropped, the action is finalized immediately.

* C. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped: In Oracle, if a column is being referenced by a foreign key constraint or any dependency from another table, you cannot directly drop it until those references are removed or disabled. This ensures data integrity across related tables.

* E. A primary key column cannot be dropped: The primary key constraint is critical for identifying unique rows within a table. Oracle does not allow the dropping of columns that are part of a primary key without first dropping the constraint or modifying it to exclude the column you intend to drop.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, specifically sections discussing DDL operations and constraints.

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References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, specifically sections discussing DDL operations and constraints.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

- A. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have PUBLIC SYNONYM.
- B. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes
- C. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.
- D. Data Manipulation Language (DML) on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.
- F. A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE

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

A . Incorrect. There is no such restriction in Oracle that a global temporary table cannot have a public synonym. B. Correct. Global temporary tables can have more than one index, just like permanent tables. C. Correct. Global temporary tables can be referenced in the defining query of a view. However, any data selected by the view will be session-specific if it comes from the global temporary table. D. Correct. DML operations on global temporary tables do not generate redo log entries for the data changes; however, undo information for these tables is stored in the undo tablespace and can generate redo entries. E. Incorrect. As stated in B, global temporary tables can have more than one index. F. Correct. Triggers can be created on global temporary tables. These properties are documented in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Database Concepts Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 91

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

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

Examine this statement:

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
```

```
FROM sales
```

```
WHERE 1 = 2;
```

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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

- A.** You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- B.** You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

- C. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- D. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- E. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 93

- * MANAGER is an existing role with no privileges or roles.
- * EMP is an existing role containing the CREATE TABLE privilege.
- * EMPLOYEES is an existing table in the HR schema.

Which two commands execute successfully?

- A. GRANT CREATE TABLE, SELECT ON hr.employees TO manager;
- B. GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON hr.employees TO manager WITH GRANT OPTION;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE, emp TO manager;
- D. GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO manager, emp;
- E. GRANT CREATE ANY SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE TO manager;

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

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

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_6015.htm

NEW QUESTION: 95

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

NameNull?Type

EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE NOT NULL DATE

JOB_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(4)

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

- A.** SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
- B.** SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
- C.** SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.employee_id) AND e.employee_id = 123;
- D.** SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

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

NEW QUESTION: 96

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

SALES

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

PRODUCTS

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMS table:

ORD_ID	ITEN_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Evaluate this query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)
FROM ord_items
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2
GROUP BY item_no;
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A.** It returns an error because the HAVING clause should be specified after the GROUP BY clause.
- B.** It returns an error because all the aggregate functions used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list.
- C.** It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.
- D.** It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

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

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||
UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 99

Examine the description of the PRODUCTStable:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER (3)
SURCHARGE		VARCHAR2 (2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE
DELIVERY_DATE		DATE

Which three queries use valid expressions? (Choose three.)

A. discount FROM products;

SELECT product_id, unit_price, 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount

B. SELECT product_id, expiry_date * 2 FROM products;

C. FROM products;

SELECT product_id, unit_price, unit_price + surcharge FROM products;

D. SELECT product_id, (unit_price * 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;

E. SELECT product_id, (expiry_date - delivery_date) * 2 FROM products;

F. SELECT product_id, unit_price || 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge -

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

A. A substitution variable prefixed with & prompts only once for a value in a session unless is set to undefined in the session.

B. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement.

C. A substitution variable can be used only in a SELECT statement.

D. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be endorsed in double quotation marks.

E. A substitution variable prefixed with & always prompts only once for a value in a session.

F. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be endorsed in single quotation marks.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which three statements are true about single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They return a single result row per table

B. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument

C. They can accept only one argument

D. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement

E. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression

F. They can be nested to any level

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

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

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

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.

The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

INVOICE

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

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

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

- A. SELECT AVG(inv_date)FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT AVG(inv_date - SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt)FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id)FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date))FROM invoice;

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

NEW QUESTION: 104

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 can be used in expressions only if the default date format is DD-MON-RR.
- B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE.
- C. CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone
- D. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server.
- E. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the same date and time as SYSDATE with additional details of functional seconds.
- F. SYSDATE can be queried only from the DUAL table.

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

In Oracle Database 12c SQL, regarding date/time functions and considering a session where NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-YYYY SH24:MI:SS:

* C. CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time as per the session time zone. This is correct as CURRENT_DATE returns the current date and time in the time zone of the current SQL session, as set by the ALTER SESSION command.

* D. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE return the current date and time set for the operating system of the database server. This is partially correct. SYSDATE returns the current date and time from the operating system of the database server. However, CURRENT_DATE returns the date and time set for the client's operating system environment, adjusted to the session time zone.

Options A, B, E, and F are incorrect based on Oracle's documentation:

* A is incorrect because SYSDATE is independent of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT setting.

* B is incorrect because CURRENT_TIMESTAMP includes time zone information, which can differ from CURRENT_DATE.

* E is incorrect because CURRENT_TIMESTAMP differs from SYSDATE by including fractional seconds and time zone.

* F is incorrect as SYSDATE can be queried in any SELECT statement, not just from DUAL.

NEW QUESTION: 105

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.

Which function will do this?

- A. LOCALTIMESTAMP
- B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
- C. CURRENT DATE
- D. SYSDATE

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

NEW QUESTION: 106

You execute this command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

Which two are true?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When the TRUNCATE TABLE command is used:

* C. It retains the indexes defined on the table. This is true. The TRUNCATE TABLE operation does not drop the indexes on the table; it only removes all rows from the table.

* D. It retains the integrity constraints defined on the table. This is correct. The TRUNCATE TABLE operation does not affect the integrity constraints; it retains them.

Options A, B, E, and F are incorrect:

* A is incorrect because the TRUNCATE TABLE operation cannot be rolled back as it is a DDL operation and not a DML operation like DELETE.

* B is incorrect because TRUNCATE TABLE does not drop any triggers; they remain in place.

* E is incorrect as TRUNCATE TABLE may or may not release the space depending on whether the REUSE STORAGE clause is used.

* F is incorrect because FLASHBACK TABLE cannot be used to retrieve data after a TRUNCATE TABLE operation since it does not generate redo logs that FLASHBACK relies upon.

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Which three are true about privileges and roles?

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/network.102/b14266/authoriz.htm#i1010570

NEW QUESTION: 108

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

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
3054	Plasma Monitor
1782	Compact 400/DQ
1791	Industrial 700/HD
2302	Inkjet B/6
2459	LaserPro 1200/8/BW

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

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](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 110

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date=DATE'2019-01-01';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id='0001';
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_DATE(insert_date)=DATE'2019-01-01';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date'01-JAN-19';
- E. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id=0001;
- F. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_CHAR(customer_id)='0001';

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

- * A: No implicit conversion; DATE is explicitly specified.
 - * B: Implicit conversion happens here if customer_id is stored as a numeric type because '0001' is a string.
 - * C: TO_DATE is explicitly used, so no implicit conversion occurs here.
 - * D: Implicit conversion from string '01-JAN-19' to DATE occurs because it's being compared directly to insert_date which is of DATE type.
 - * E: No implicit conversion is necessary if customer_id is numeric as '0001' matches type.
 - * F: TO_CHAR function is used, which means an explicit conversion of numeric customer_id to string is performed, so this is not implicit. Hence, this is incorrect regarding implicit conversion.
- Each answer has been verified with reference to the official Oracle Database 12c SQL documentation, ensuring accuracy and alignment with Oracle's specified functionalities.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Examine the data in the ORD_ITEMStable:

ORD_ID	ITEM_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Evaluate this query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)
FROM ord_items
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2
GROUP BY item_no;
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It returns an error because the HAVING clause should be specified after the GROUP BY clause.
- B. It returns an error because all the aggregate functions used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list.
- C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
- D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

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

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 112

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

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

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

- A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- B. 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, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'.

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

NEW QUESTION: 113

Which two statements are true about Oracle databases and SQL?

A. When you execute an UPDATE statement, the database instance locks each updated row.

B. A user can be the owner of multiple schemas In the same database.

C. The database guarantees read consistency at select level on user-created tablers.

D. Updates performed by a database user can be rolled back by another user by using the ROLLBACK command.

E. A query can access only tables within the same schema.

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

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL? (Choose two.)

A. It cannot have an ELSEclause.

B. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.

C. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTOclauses.

D. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.

E. Each WHENcondition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.

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

NEW QUESTION: 115

You execute these commands:

```
CREATE TABLE customers (customer_id INTEGER, customer_name VARCHAR2 (20) )
```

```
INSERT INTO customers VALUES (1, 'Customer 1 ' ) ; SAVEPOINT post_insert; INSERT INTO customers VALUES (2, 'Customer 2');
```

<TODO>

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers;
```

Which two, used independently, can replace <todo> so the query returns 1?

A. ROLLBACK TO post_insert;

B. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT post_insert;

C. ROLLBACK,"

D. commit;

E. COMMIT TO SAVEPOINT post_insert;

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 117

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST NAME	MONTHLY SALARY	MONTHLY COMMISSION PCT
101	Kochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernst	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	LORENTZ	25000	<NULL>
105	Morris	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

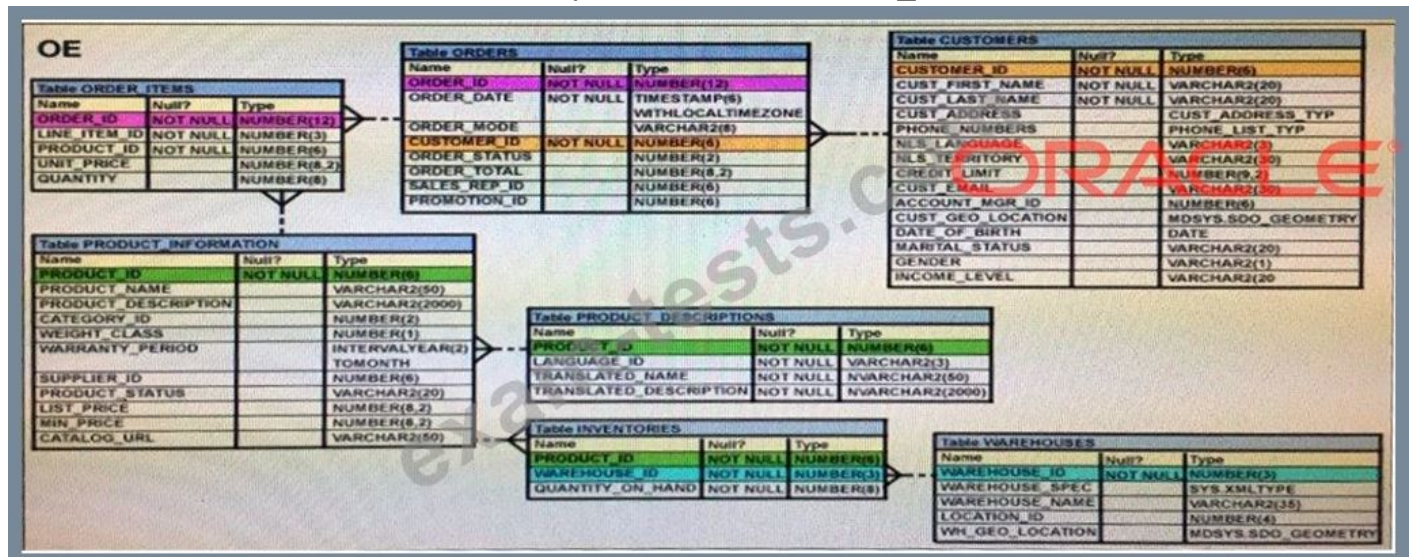
- A. SELECT last _ name, (monthly _ salary * 12) + (monthly _ commission _ pct * 12) AS FROM employees;
- B. SELECT last _ NAME (monthly _ salary + monthly _ commission _ pct) * 12 AS annual _ comp FROM employees;
- C. SELECT last _ name, (monthly _ salary * 12) + (monthly _ salary * 12 * NVL (monthly _ commission _ pct, 0)) AS annual _ comp

D. select last _ name, (monthly_ salary * 12) + (monthly_ salary * 12 *monthly_ commission_ pct)
AS annual_ camp FROM employees

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

NEW QUESTION: 118

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0))FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list_price)FROM product_informationWHERE list_price is NULL

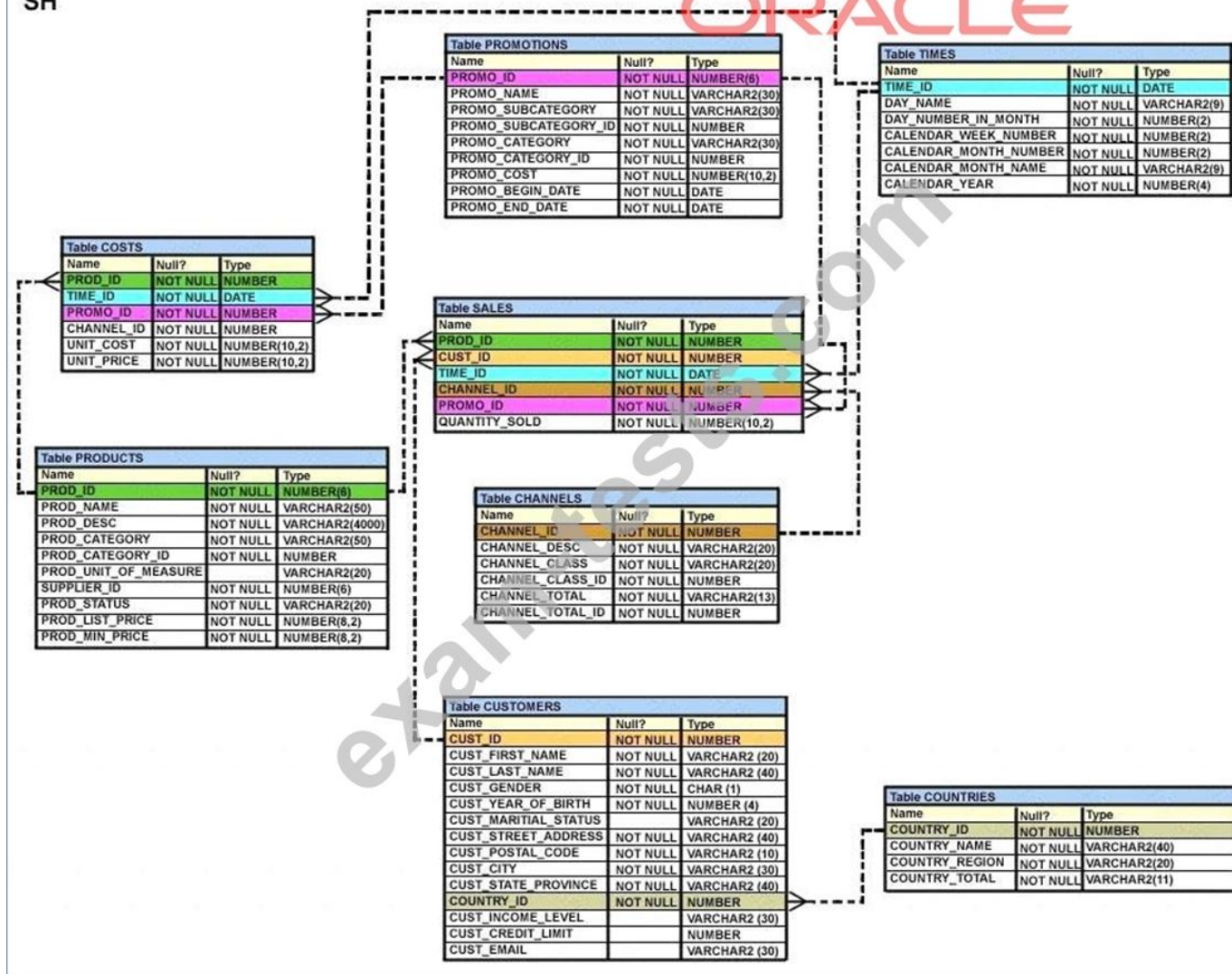
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

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

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The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, 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 get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- 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 not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- D.** 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.

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

NEW QUESTION: 120

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

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

- A. The name of each column in the first Select list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent select list.
- B. There must be an equal number of columns in each 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: 122

Examine the description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Which two SQL statements execute successfully?

- A. SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;
- B. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100 DUES FROM transactions;
- C. SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 "DUES" FROM transactions;
- D. SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount +100 DUES FROM transactions;
- E. SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100 'DUES' FROM transactions;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 123

Examine this data in the EMPLOYERS table:

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
1	Smith	1000	10
2	Jones	2000	10
3	Marhkham	1500	20
4	Black	1300	20

Which statement will execute successfully?

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

D. SELECT dept_id, MAX (Last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS tables:

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

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

You want to generate a list of all department IDs that do not exist in the COURSE_DETAILS table.

You execute the SQL statement:

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

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the ON clause condition is not valid.
- B. It executes successfully and displays the required list.
- C. It executes successfully but displays an incorrect list.
- D. It fails because the join type used is incorrect.

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

NEW QUESTION: 125

The STORES table has a column START_ DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_ DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

- A. WHERE MONTHS_ BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start_ date) <= 25
- B. WHERE MONTHS_ BETWEEN (start_ date, SYSDATE) <= 25
- C. WHERE TO_ NUMBER (start_ date - SYSDATE) <= 25
- D. WHERE ADD_ MONTHS (start_ date, 25) <= SYSDATE

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

When you need to compare dates and calculate the difference in months between two dates, you use the MONTHS_ BETWEEN function in Oracle SQL.

- A). This statement is incorrect because MONTHS_ BETWEEN takes the later date first, then the earlier date.
- B). This statement is correct. The MONTHS_ BETWEEN function returns the number of months between two dates. It takes the later date (in this case, SYSDATE) first and the earlier date

(start_date) second. If the start_date is within the last 25 months, the result will be less than or equal to 25.

C). This statement is incorrect. The expression TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) would not give the correct number of months between the dates.

D). This statement is incorrect. The ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) function adds 25 months to start_date, and comparing it to SYSDATE would show dates that are at least 25 months in the future.

NEW QUESTION: 126

Which two statements are true about the order by clause when used with a sql statement containing a set operator such as union?

A. column positions must be used in the order by clause.

B. 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.

C. Each select statement in the compound query must have its own order by clause.

D. only column names from the first select statement in the compound query are recognized.

E. Each select statement in the compound query can have its own order by clause.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A . True, when using the ORDER BY clause with set operators like UNION, you can refer to the results by column positions. This allows for consistent sorting behavior across potentially heterogeneous SELECT statements.

D . True, only the column names or positions from the first SELECT statement are recognized in the ORDER BY clause when used with set operators like UNION, as the result set is treated as if it originated from the first SELECT structure.

Reference:

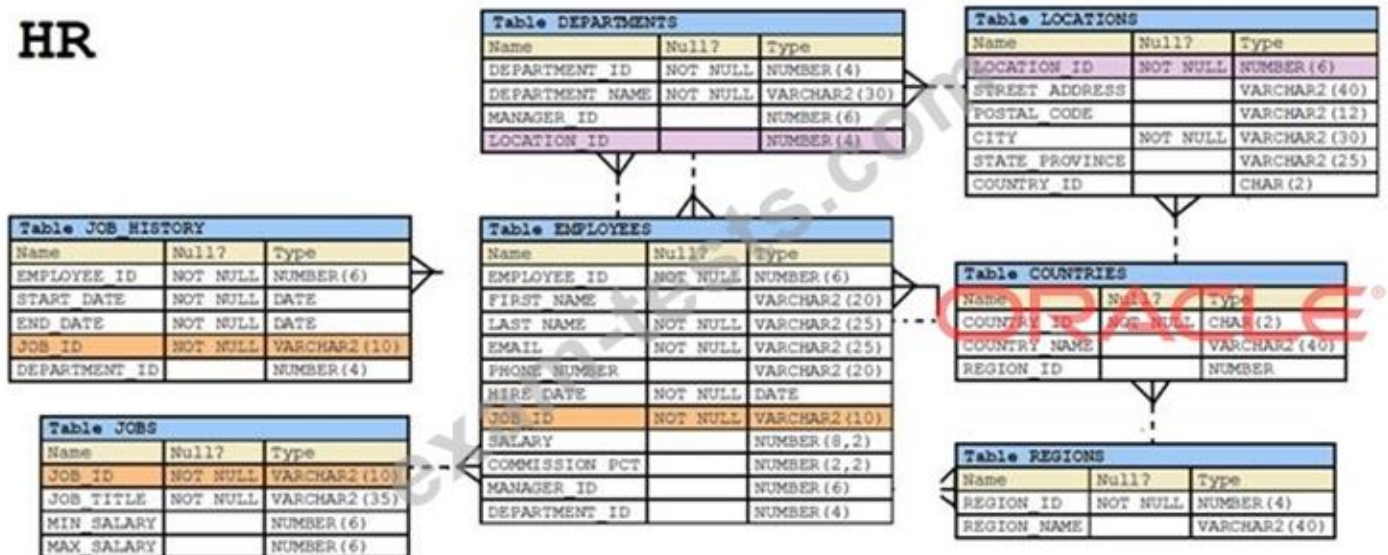
Oracle documentation on ORDER BY with set operators: Oracle Database SQL Language

Reference Explanation of ORDER BY usage: Oracle SQL Tips Top of Form

NEW QUESTION: 127

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

HR



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](#))

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: 128

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

- A. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types.
- B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero.
- C. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.
- D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement.

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

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- A. A synonym can have a synonym.
- B. A synonym has an object number.

- C. Any user can create a public synonym.
- D. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.
- E. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Oracle synonyms are used to simplify the referencing of complex schema objects:

Option A: Incorrect. A synonym cannot have another synonym; it directly references the base object.

Option B: Incorrect. A synonym does not have an object number as it is merely an alias for another object.

Option C: Correct. Any user with sufficient privileges can create a public synonym, which is accessible to all users in the database.

Option D: Incorrect. All private synonym names must be unique within a schema but not across the entire database.

Option E: Correct. Synonyms can be created for objects within packages, such as procedures or functions, simplifying the referencing of these objects without needing to specify the full package name.

NEW QUESTION: 130

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

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

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION: 131

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them.

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

- A.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- B.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
- C.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- D.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge
FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d
ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

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

NEW QUESTION: 132

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table

Name	NULL?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Which two queries return the highest salary in the table?

- A.** SELECT MAX (MAX (salary))
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
- B.** SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
- C.** SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id
HAVING MAX (salary) = MAX (MAX (salary));

D. SELECT department_id, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;

E. SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees;

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

NEW QUESTION: 133

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name || q'{s start date was \}' || promo_begin_date  
      AS "Promotion Launches"  
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.
- B. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the literal " {s start date was \> " for each row in the output.
- D. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.

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

NEW QUESTION: 134

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. There would be no change in performance.
- 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. Performance would improve in query 2.

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

NEW QUESTION: 135

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

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

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

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

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTStable

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

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

- A. display all products whose PROD_MIN_PRICEis more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICEof all products, and whose status is orderable
- B. display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICEis less than 1000
- C. display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICEfor each product status
- D. display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102which have a product status as 'OBSOLETE'
- E. display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICEis more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 137

SELECT *

FROM bricks,colors;

Which two statements are true?

- A. You can add an ON clause with a join condition.
- B. You can add a WHERE clause with filtering criteria.
- C. It returns the number of rows in BRICKS plus the number of rows in COLORS.
- D. You can add a USING clause with a join condition.
- E. It returns the same rows as SELECT * FROM bricks CROSS JOIN colors.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For the SELECT statement from two tables without a JOIN clause:

- * Option B: You can add a WHERE clause with filtering criteria.
- * A WHERE clause can be added to a query to filter the results based on specified conditions.
- * Option E: It returns the same rows as SELECT * FROM bricks CROSS JOIN colors.
- * A comma-separated list of tables in a FROM clause is equivalent to a CROSS JOIN, resulting in a Cartesian product of the tables.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because:

- * Option A: You cannot add an ON clause without changing the comma-separated FROM clause to a proper JOIN.
- * Option C: It returns the Cartesian product, not the sum, of the rows from BRICKS and COLORS.
- * Option D: A USING clause is not applicable without changing the syntax to a proper JOIN.

NEW QUESTION: 138

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago.

Which two statements would provide the correct output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT minsal, maxsal FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employees WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365) GROUP BY maxsal, minsal;
- B. SELECT MIN(Salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employees WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365 GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
- C. SELECT MIN(Salary), MAX(salary) FROM (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365);
- D. SELECT minsal, maxsal FROM (SELECT MIN(salary) minsal, MAX(salary) maxsal FROM employees WHERE hire_date < SYSDATE-365 GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary));

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

NEW QUESTION: 139

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

SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER(10,2)
PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)

In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You must list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator:

```
SQL > SELECT p.prod_id, count(s.prod_id)
FROM products p _____ sales s
ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id;
```

Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 140

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

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 141

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

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

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038>

NEW QUESTION: 142

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

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

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.

B. It would execute successfully and only ORD_ITM_IDX index would be created.

C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD_ITM_IDX and ORD_ITM_ID_PK would be created.

D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

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

NEW QUESTION: 143

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

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest 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: 144

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. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
- C. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- D. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

- E. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- F. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.

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

NEW QUESTION: 145

Which three statements are true about a self join?

- A. It must be an inner join.
- B. It must be an equijoin.
- C. The query must use two different aliases for the table.
- D. The on clause can be used.
- E. The on clause must be used.
- F. It can be an outer join.

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

C . True, when performing a self join, aliases are used to differentiate the same table in different contexts within the same query. This helps in comparing different rows within the same table as if they were in two separate tables.

D . True, the ON clause can be used in self joins to specify the conditions on which the join is based. This is a standard method for specifying join conditions in SQL.

F . True, a self join can be an outer join, allowing for the inclusion of rows that do not have a matching row in the same table according to the join condition. This enhances the flexibility of data analysis and reporting.

Reference:

Oracle documentation on joins: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference

Details on self joins and outer joins: Oracle Joins Tutorial

NEW QUESTION: 146

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. Use the UNDEFINEcommand before executing the query.
- B. Use the DEFINEcommand before executing the query.
- C. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.
- D. Execute the SET VERIFY OFF command before executing the query.
- E. Execute the SET VERIFY ONcommand before executing the query.
- F. Replace '&1'with '&&1'in the query.

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

NEW QUESTION: 147

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

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

- A. They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- C. They can be used with a SQL statement that has a GROUP BY clause.
- D. They can be used only on one column in the SELECT clause.
- E. They can be used together with the single-row functions in the SELECT clause.

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

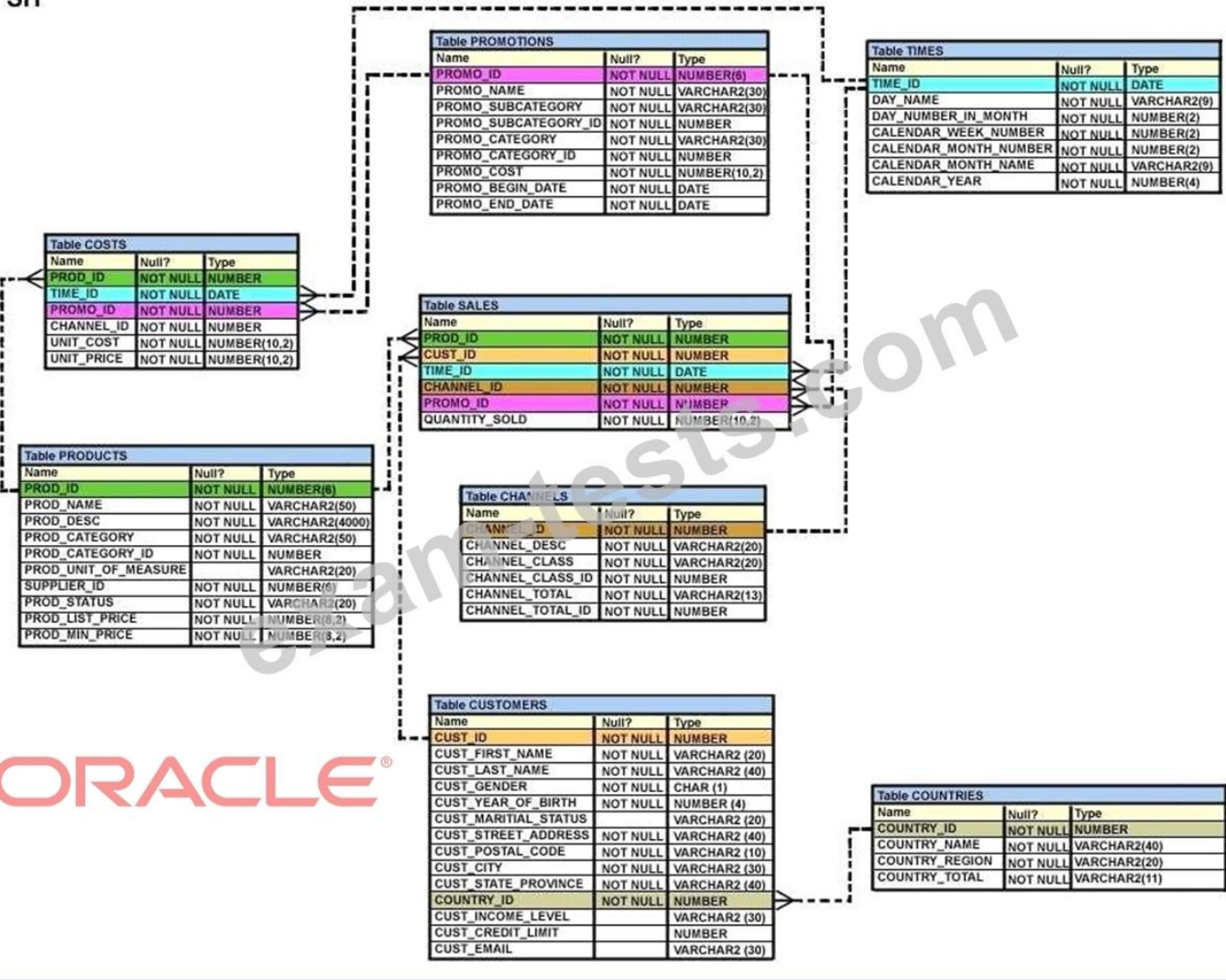
Explanation

<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/mastering-oracle-sql/0596006322/ch04.html>

NEW QUESTION: 149

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables.

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE,
(SELECT CHANNEL_ID
FROM CHANNELS
WHERE CHANNEL_DESC='DIRECT SALES'),
12, 1, 500);
```

Which statement is true regarding the result? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
- B. The statement will fail because the subquery in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
- C. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.
- D. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 150

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 151

Which three queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT (SYSDATE-DATE '2019-01-01') / 1 FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT 1 / SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT SYSDATE / DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT 1 - SYSDATE- DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- F. SELECT SYSDATE - 1 - DATE'2019-01-01' EROM DUAL;

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

In Oracle SQL, date arithmetic can be performed directly, subtracting one date from another to get the number of days between them:

* Option A:

* SELECT (SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01') / 1 FROM DUAL; This query successfully calculates the difference between the current date and a specific date.

* Option D:

* SELECT SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL; This query subtracts a specific date from the current date and then subtracts 1 more day, which will execute successfully.

* Option F:

* SELECT SYSDATE - 1 - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL; Similar to D, this will successfully compute the date difference minus one day.

Options B, C, and E are incorrect because:

* Option B and Option C: You cannot divide by a date or divide a date by a number.

* Option E: You cannot subtract a date from a number.

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NEW QUESTION: 152

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

- A.

```
CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE NOT NULL);
```
- B.

```
CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2),
item_no NUMBER(3) ,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));
```
- C.

```
CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,
item_no NUMBER(3) ,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
```
- D.

```
CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) ,
item_no NUMBER(3) ,
ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 153

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 155

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

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),  
              'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmmonth rrrr')  
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. 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. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- D. In generates an error because rrrrshould be replaced by rrin the format string.
- E. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.

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

NEW QUESTION: 156

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

EMP

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

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
```

```
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 157

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER(8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2));

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

ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution?

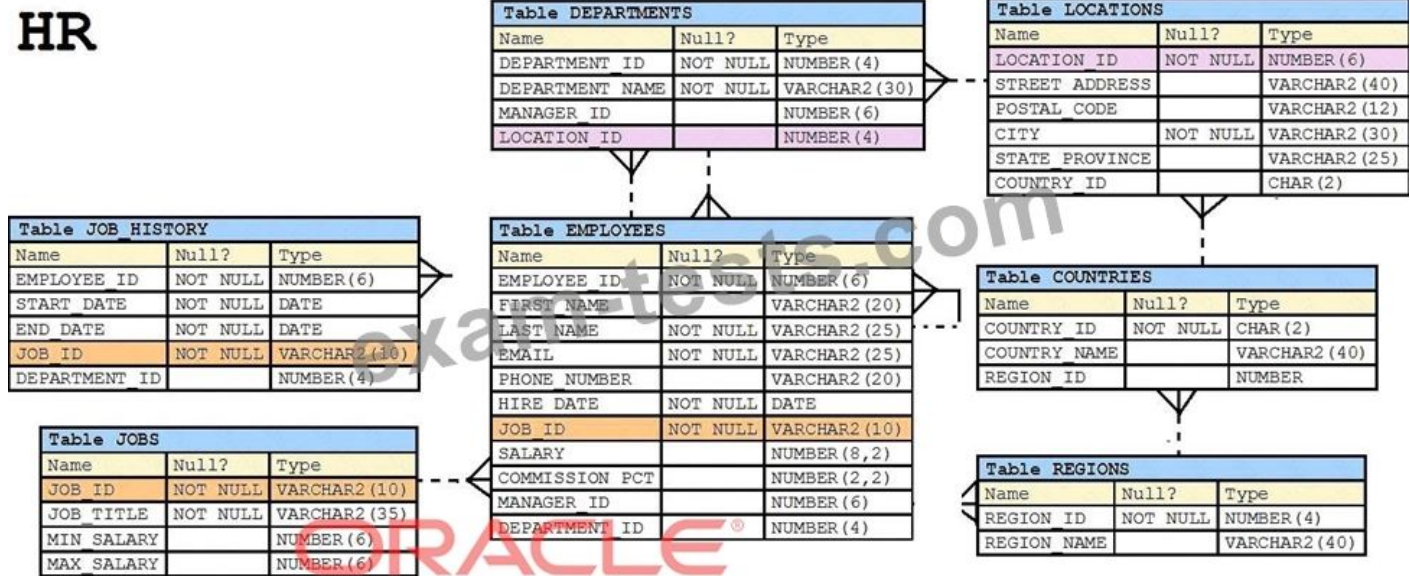
- A. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.

- B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- D. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 158

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 the output? (Choose two.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 159

Examine the description or the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND due_amount != NULL;

B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
AND due_amount <> NULL;

C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND cust_credit_level != NULL;

E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 160

Which two are true about granting privilege on objects?

A. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table

B. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object

C. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object

D. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users

E. The owner of an object acquires all object privilege on that object by default

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

NEW QUESTION: 161

Which two are true about granting privilege on objects?

A. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.

B. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of object.

C. A table owner must grant the references privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.

- D. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.
E. The owner of an object acquires all object privilege on that object by default.

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

NEW QUESTION: 162

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 163

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 164

Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- A. A UNIQUE and non-unique index can be created on the same table column
- B. A descending index is a type of function-based index
- C. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when Data Manipulation Language (DML) is performed on its underlying table.
- D. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- E. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query
- F. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

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

- A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
- B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
- D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
- E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

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

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 166

Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause?

- A. An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort
- B. An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort
- C. By default an ORDERBY clause sorts rows in ascending order
- D. An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.
- E. An ORDR BY clause will always precede a HAVI NG clause if both are used in the same top-level

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

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NEW QUESTION: 167

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- B. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- C. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- E. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

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

Explanation

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

NEW QUESTION: 168

Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2 FROM dual d1 CROSS JOIN dual d2 CROSS JOIN dual d3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A. 8 rows
- B. an error
- C. 0 rows
- D. 6 rows
- E. 3 rows
- F. 1 row

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 169

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170

Examine these two queries and their output:

SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;

Deptno	Dname
10	accounting
20	research
30	sales
40	operations

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

Ename	job	deptno
CLARK	MANAGER	10
KING	PRESIDENT	10
MILLER	CLERK	10
JONES	MANAGER	20

Now examine this query:

SELECT ename, dname

FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept WHERE job = 'MANAGER';

AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20);

A. 64

B. 6

C. 3

D. 12

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a CROSS JOIN (also known as a Cartesian join), each row from the first table (emp) is joined to every row of the second table (dept). When we apply the filter for job = 'MANAGER' and dept.deptno IN (10, 20), we are restricting the results to managers in departments 10 and 20.

From the given data:

There are 2 managers in department 10 (CLARK and KING).

There is 1 manager in department 20 (JONES).

With a cross join, each of these emp records will join with each dept record where deptno is 10 or 20. Since there are two departments (10 and 20) in the dept table, each employee will match with two departments.

Therefore, the result set will be:

CLARK with accounting (dept 10) and research (dept 20)

KING with accounting (dept 10) and research (dept 20)

JONES with accounting (dept 10) and research (dept 20)

That gives us a total of 6 rows, which means the correct answer is B: 6.

NEW QUESTION: 171

Examine the business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students. You must design an Entity Relationship (ER) model 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? (Choose two.)

- A. The ER must have a 1-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- B. The ER must have a many-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1-to-many relationships.
- C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENT entity and foreign key in the PROJECT entity.
- D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECT entity and foreign key in the STUDENT entity.
- E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>

NEW QUESTION: 172

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

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

Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 173

Examine this list of requirements for a sequence:

1. Name:EMP_SEQ
2. First value returned:1
3. Duplicates are never permitted.
4. Provide values to be inserted into the EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID COLUMN.
5. Reduce the chances of gaps in the values.

Which two statements will satisfy these requirements?

- A. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;
- B. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;

- C. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq NOCACHE;
- D. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;
- E. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;
- F. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq;

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

NEW QUESTION: 174

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

NameNull?Type

```
-----
INV_NO NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE DATE
INV_AMT NUMBER(10,2)
```

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 175

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 176

In which three situations does a transaction complete? (Choose three.)

- A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. when a DELETE statement is executed
- C. when a ROLLBACK command is executed
- D. when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed

E. when a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 177

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
SELECT d.* --, e.avg_sal
  FROM departments d
 ORDER BY (SELECT AVG(e.salary) AS avg_sal
           FROM employees e
          WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT d.* --, e.avg_sal
  FROM departments d
 JOIN (SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) AS avg_sal
       FROM employees
      GROUP BY department_id) e
    ON e.department_id = d.department_id
 ORDER BY e.avg_sal;
```

Both statements display departments ordered by their average salaries.

Which two are true?

- A. Only the second statement will display departments with no employees.
- B. Only the first statement will display departments with no employees.
- C. Both statements will execute successfully If you add e.avg_sal to the select list.
- D. Both statements will display departments with no employees.
- E. Only the first statement will execute successfully if you add E.AVG_SAK to the select list.
- F. Only the second statement will execute successfully if you add E.AVG_SAL to the select list.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A . Only the second statement will display departments with no employees. This is true because the second statement uses a LEFT JOIN to include all departments from the departments table, even those without matching entries in the employees table. When there are no employees in a department, the AVG(salary) will be NULL, and the department will still be displayed¹.

C . Both statements will execute successfully if you add e.avg_sal to the select list. This is correct. Both statements calculate e.avg_sal as an average salary, either through a subquery or a join operation. Adding e.avg_sal to the select list will display the average salary alongside the departments. However, it's important to note that the first statement will not display departments with no employees because it does not use a join that would allow for NULL values from the employees table².

Reference:

Understanding SQL JOINS - Stack Overflow¹.

Oracle Documentation on JOIN Operations².

Note: The other options are incorrect because:

- B . The first statement will not display departments with no employees since it does not use a join that includes departments without matching employee records.
- D . As explained, the first statement will not display departments with no employees.
- E . There is a typo in the option; it should be E.AVG_SAL. Even if corrected, the first statement alone would not execute successfully because it does not include a join to bring in the avg_sal value.
- F . The second statement will display departments with no employees, but the first statement will not, so this option is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 178

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name || q'{'s start date was \}' || promo_begin_date
        AS "Promotion Launches"
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

- A. It executes successfully and displays the literal " {'s start date was \> " for each row in the output.
- B. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.
- C. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.
- D. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 179

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table

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

CUSTON is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must derermine if any customers'derails have entered more than once using a different costno,by listing duplicate name Which two methode can you use to get the required result?

- A. seif join
- B. RIGHT OUTER JOIN with seif join
- C. FULL OUTER JOIN with seif join
- D. LEFT OUTER JOIN with seif join
- E. SUBQUERY

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

NEW QUESTION: 180

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALEStable for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
```

A. FROM sales

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
```

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
```

B. FROM sales

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

C. FROM sales

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
```

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
```

D. FROM sales

```
ORDER BY amount_sold
```

```
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
```

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 181

which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

A. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index

B. A DESCENDING INDEX IS A type of function-based index

C. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation

D. AN INVISIBLE INDEX is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

E. AN INDEX CAN BE CREATED AS part of a CREATE TABLE statement

F. IF a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of query

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

A). True, a single table column can be included in both a unique index and a non-unique index, provided they are different indexes.

D). True, an invisible index is maintained during DML operations, which means it is updated when insert, update, or delete operations are performed on the table. However, it is not used by the optimizer by default for query execution unless explicitly hinted or the session is altered to consider invisible indexes.

E). True, an index can be specified in the CREATE TABLE statement using the INDEX clause to create an index on a specific column at the time of table creation.

B, C, and F are not correct: B. A descending index is simply an index that is sorted in descending order, not a type of function-based index. C. A DROP INDEX

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NEW QUESTION: 182

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

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_TOTAL

ORDER_ID

1 1000

2 2000

3 3000

4

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_TOTAL

ORDER_ID

2 2500

3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

MERGE INTO orders_master o

USING monthly_orders m

ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total

DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

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

B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 4.

C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 3.

D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1 and 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 183

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

Which two queries execute successfully?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A). True - The TO_CHAR function is used correctly here to convert the numeric value to a string, and NVL handles the case where cust_credit_limit might be NULL. The expression inside NVL computes 15% of the credit limit or displays 'Not Available' if the credit limit is NULL. The syntax is correct.

B). False - The NVL2 function requires three parameters: the expression to check for NULL, the value to return if it's not NULL, and the value to return if it is NULL. The given usage lacks the required parameters and syntax.

C). False - The NVL function expects both parameters to be of the same data type. Since the second parameter

'Not Available' is a string, it causes a data type conflict with the numerical result of the first parameter.

D). False - The keyword SELECT is misspelled as SLECT, making the syntax incorrect.

E). True - This query uses NVL2 correctly by checking if cust_credit_limit is not NULL, then applying TO_CHAR to compute 15% of it and converting it to string, or returning 'NOT Available' if it is NULL. The syntax and function usage are correct.

NEW QUESTION: 184

Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2 FROM dual d1 CROSS JOIN dual d2 CROSS JOIN dual d3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A. 0 rows
- B. an error
- C. 8 rows
- D. 6 rows
- E. 1 row
- F. 3 rows

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

The given query is using the CROSS JOIN clause, which produces a Cartesian product of the tables involved.

The DUAL table in Oracle is a special one-row, one-column table present by default in all Oracle database installations. When you cross join the DUAL table with itself multiple times without any where clause to limit the rows, the result is a multiplication of the row count for each cross-joined instance.

Since DUAL has a single row, cross-joining it with itself any number of times will still result in a single row being returned. The SELECT 2 part of the query simply dictates that the number 2 will be the value in the column of this single row.

So, the result of this query will be one row with a single column containing the value 2.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, especially sections on join operations and the DUAL table.

NEW QUESTION: 185

Examine the data in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD ID	PROD NAME	PROD LIST	CATEGORY ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
103	Saucer	20	1
104	Knife	30	1
105	Fork	30	1

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 and 2

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 2 and 3

D. 1 and 3

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

NEW QUESTION: 186

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 that are not common to both select statements.
- B. It will return rows from both select statements after eliminating duplicate rows.
- C. It will return rows common to both select statements.
- D. It will return rows both select statements including duplicate rows.

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

NEW QUESTION: 187

Which three are true about multiple INSERT statements?

- A. They can be performed only by using a subquery.
- B. They can be performed on relational tables.
- C. They can be performed on views.
- D. They can be performed on remote tables.
- E. They can be performed on external tables using SQL*Loader.
- F. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Multiple INSERT statements allow data insertion into one or more tables based on different conditions or datasets:

- * Option A: False. Multiple INSERT operations can be performed using direct values, subqueries, or even default values, not exclusively through subqueries.
- * Option B: True. They can indeed be performed on relational tables, which is the standard use case in most relational databases.
- * Option C: True. INSERT operations can be performed on updatable views, assuming the view is not complex (involving joins, GROUP BY clauses, etc.).
- * Option D: True. Oracle allows INSERT operations on remote tables via database links, enabling distributed database interactions.
- * Option E: False. Direct INSERT statements cannot be performed on external tables. External tables are typically used for read operations, with data loading handled through utilities like SQL*Loader or external data processing tools.
- * Option F: False. Each INSERT statement inserts data into one table. While a single SQL command block can contain multiple INSERT statements, each one is directed at a single table.

NEW QUESTION: 188

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. Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.
- D. None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.
- E. The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A). True. When using set operators, the number and order of columns must be the same in all SELECT statements involved in the query. The data types of those columns must also be compatible.

E). True. The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified in a subquery or a SELECT statement that is combined with another SELECT statement by using a set operator.

B is incorrect because the column names do not need to match; only the number and data types of the columns must be compatible. C is incorrect because only the final SELECT statement in the sequence of UNION/INTERSECT/MINUS operations can have an ORDER BY clause. D is incorrect because, as of Oracle 12c, UNION ALL can be used with CLOB columns, but UNION, INTERSECT, and MINUS cannot.

NEW QUESTION: 189

Which two statements about INVISIBLE indexes are true?

- A. The query optimizer never considers INVISIBLE Indexes when determining execution plans
- B. You can only create one INVISIBLE index on the same column list
- C. You use ALTER INDEX to make an INVISIBLE Index VISIBLE
- D. All INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements maintain entries in the index
- E. an INVISIBLE Index consumes no storage

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

NEW QUESTION: 190

You need to calculate the number of days from 1st January 2019 until today.

Dates are stored in the default format of DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY') - '01-JAN-2019' FROM DUAL;

- A. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2019') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2019') FROM DUAL;
- C.
- D. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD/MONTH/YYYY') - '01/JANUARY/2019' FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2019')) FROM DUAL;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

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

- A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.

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

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

Explanation

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 192

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

CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC. Which two WHERE clauses give the required result?

- A. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')
- B. WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')
- C. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'
- D. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- E. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To find customers whose last names start with "Mc" or "MC", we need to ensure our SQL query correctly identifies and compares these prefixes regardless of case variations. Let's analyze the given options:

Option B: WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%') This clause uses UPPER to convert both the extracted substring (starting just after the first space, assuming it indicates the start of the last name) and the comparison string 'MC%' to uppercase. This ensures case-insensitive comparison. The LIKE operator is used to match any last names starting with "MC", which will correctly capture both "Mc" and "MC". This option is correct.

Option C: WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%' This clause applies INITCAP to the substring, which capitalizes the first letter of each word and makes other letters lowercase. The result is compared to 'Mc%', assuming only the last name follows the

space. This approach will match last names starting with "Mc" (like "McEwen"), but not "MC". However, considering we're looking for "Mc" specifically, this clause works under the assumption that "Mc" is treated as proper capitalization for these last names. Thus, it can also be considered correct, albeit less inclusive than option B.

The other options either use incorrect syntax or apply case-sensitive matches without ensuring that both "Mc" and "MC" are captured:

Option A: Contains syntax errors (unmatched quotes and wrong use of IN).

Option D: Uses case-sensitive match without combining both "Mc" and "MC".

Option E: Only matches "Mc", which is too specific.

NEW QUESTION: 193

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

ORDER_ITEMS					
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY	
2355	4	2322	19	188	
2355	5	2323	17	190	
2355	9	2359	226.6	204	
2355	1	2289	46	200	
2356	5	2308	58	47	
2356	6	2311	95	51	
2356	1	2264	199.1	38	
2356	2	2274	148.5	34	
2356	3	2293	98	40	
2356	4	2299	72	44	
2357	2	2245	462	26	
2357	3	2252	788.7	26	
2357	4	2257	371.8	29	
2357	5	2262	95	29	

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

Which query would produce the desired result?

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

MAX(unit_price*quantity)GROUP BY order_id);

D. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_idHAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit_price*quantity))FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);

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

NEW QUESTION: 194

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

A. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

B. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any column.

C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULLs in the INV_AMT column.

D. COUNT(inv_amt) returns the number of rows in a table including rows with NULL in the INV_AMT column.

E. It can only be used for NUMBER data types.

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

NEW QUESTION: 195

Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - INTERVAL '1' MINUTE FROM DUAL;

D. select INTERVAL '1' DAY +INTERVAL '1' MONTH FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT SYSDATE "INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

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

* A: This statement will not execute successfully because you cannot subtract a DAY interval from a DATE directly. SYSDATE needs to be cast to a TIMESTAMP first.

* B: This statement is correct. It adds an interval of '1' DAY to the current TIMESTAMP.

* C: This statement is correct. It subtracts an interval of '1' MINUTE from '1' DAY.

* D: This statement will not execute successfully. In Oracle, you cannot add intervals of different date fields (DAY and MONTH) directly.

* E: This statement has a syntax error with the quotes around INTERVAL and a misspelling, it should be

'INTERVAL'.

Oracle Database 12c SQL supports interval arithmetic as described in the SQL Language Reference documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 196

PRODUCTS; ORACLE
PROD_ID CHAR(2)
PROD_NAME CHAR(4)
EXP_DATE TIMESTAMP (6)

NEW PRODUCTS;
PROD_ID CHAR(4)
PROD_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
EXP_DATE DATE

Which two queries execute successfully?

A. SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
UNION ALL

SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;

B. SELECT prod_id FROM products
UNION ALL

SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products;

C. SELECT * FROM products
UNION

SELECT * FROM new_products;

D. SELECT k FROM products
MINUS

SELECT prod_id FROM new_products;

E. SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
INTERSECT

SELECT 100, prod_name FROM newproducts;

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

A. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator

B. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator

C. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

D. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

E. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 198

Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output:

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL-MIN	C	order_total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS-CUSTOMER-ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS-SALES-REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

SELECT constraints_name, constraints_type, search_condition, r_constraints_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 199

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 200

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERStable.

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER 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

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE orders

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

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: 201

Which statement is true about TRUNCATEand DELETE?

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

B. For large tables TRUNCATEis faster than DELETE.

C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers DELETEis faster than TRUNCATE.

D. You can never DELETE rows from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

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

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/difference-between-truncate-and-delete>

NEW QUESTION: 202

Which two are true about rollbacks?

A. Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.

B. Data Control L anguage (DCL) statements, such as GRANT and REVOKE, can be rolled back.

C. If the ROLLBACK statement is used without TO SAVEPOINT, then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted .

D. The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.

E. A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.

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

NEW QUESTION: 203

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

ame	Null?	Type
UST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
UST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
UST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
UST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
UST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
UST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
UST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
UST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
UST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
UST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

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

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

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

Data types must match:

-

NVL(commission_pct,0)

-

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

- NVL(job_id,'No Job Yet')

NEW QUESTION: 204

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

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

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')

A. FROM invoice;

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)

B. FROM invoice;

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')

C. FROM invoice;

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')

D. FROM invoice;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 205

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The USER SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms.
- B. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.
- C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with V\$ are accessible to all the database users.
- D. The USER OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user only.
- E. DICTONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- * A. The USER SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms: This view contains information about private synonyms that have been created by the user. It lists all synonyms that are accessible to the user in their schema.
- * E. DICTONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user
- * can access: This view lists the names of all data dictionary views available to the user, providing a directory of useful database metadata.

Incorrect options:

- * B: The SYSTEM user does not own all base tables of the data dictionary; some are owned by SYS.
- * C: Not all users have access to dynamic performance views prefixed with V\$; access is restricted based on privileges.
- * D: The USER_OBJECTS view lists all objects owned by the user, not just tables and views but also other types of schema objects like procedures and functions.

NEW QUESTION: 206

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 207

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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

- B. Data dictionary views consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all 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: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 208

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

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

Using the PROMOTIONStable, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range \$0-2000 and

\$2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

CASE Expression

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

```
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1
```

```
[WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
```

```
WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn
```

```
ELSE else_expr]
```

```
END
```

NEW QUESTION: 209

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

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

You issue this query:

```
SQL > SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id
```

```
FROM products
```

```
GROUP BY prod_category_id
```

```
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);
```

What is the result?

- A. It 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: 210

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- B. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.
- C. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- D. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.
- E. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 211

Which statement will return the last sequence number generated by the EMP_SEQ sequence?

- A. SELECT NEXTVAL FROM emp_seq;

- B. SELECT CURRVAL FROM emp_seq;
- C. SELECT emp_seq. CURRVAL FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT emp_seq . NEXTVAL FROM DUAL;

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

- * A: NEXTVAL is used to increment the sequence and return the next value; it does not give the last number generated.
- * B: CURRVAL returns the current value of the sequence, which is the last value generated in the user's current session. However, CURRVAL cannot be queried unless NEXTVAL has been called at least once in that session.
- * C: CURRVAL is used correctly, but the syntax 'sequence.CURRVAL' is not correct in Oracle SQL.
- * D: NEXTVAL is used to generate the next sequence number, not to retrieve the last one generated.

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NEW QUESTION: 212

The BOOKS_TRANSACTION table exists in your database.

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the outcome on execution?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 213

Which two statements are true about dropping views?

- A. Read only views cannot be dropped.
- B. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the drop ANY_VIEW privilege.
- C. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.

D. Views referencing a dropped view become Invalid.

E. CASCADE constraints must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 214

You create a table named 123.

Which statement runs successfully?

A. SELECT * FROM TABLE (123) ;

B. SELECT * FROM '123';

C. SELECT * FROM "123";

D. SELECT * FROM V'123V';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

C). True. If you have a table named 123, which is not a standard naming convention because it begins with a digit, you can reference it in SQL by using double quotation marks. The correct syntax to reference a table with a name that does not follow standard naming conventions is to enclose the name in double quotation marks.

A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not use the proper quoting mechanism for a table named with non-standard characters. In Oracle, double quotation marks are used for case-sensitive table names or those that do not follow the usual naming rules.

NEW QUESTION: 215

Examine the description of the BRICKS table;

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

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table;

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

Which two queries execute successfully?

A. select * from bricks

MINUS

select * from bricks_stage;

B. SELECT brick_id,shape FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT WEIGHT,COLOR from bricks_stage;

C. SELECT shape,color,weight from bricks

MINUS

SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;

D. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT WEIGHT,color FROM bricks_stage;

E. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks

MINUS

SELECT color,shape FROM bricks_stage;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 216

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

ORDER_ITEMS				
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2355	4	2322	19	188
2355	5	2323	17	190
2355	9	2359	226.6	204
2355	1	2289	46	200
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	3	2293	98	40
2356	4	2299	72	44
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	5	2262	95	29

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

Which query would produce the desired result?

A. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_idHAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(SUM(unit_price*quantity))FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);

B. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)GROUP BY order_id;

C. SELECT order_idFROM order_itemsWHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)FROM order_itemsGROUP BY order_id)

D. SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) FROM order_items) GROUP BY order_id;

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

NEW QUESTION: 217

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

- A.** It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- B.** It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- C.** It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- D.** It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.
- E.** It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- F.** It can display multiple rows and columns.

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

NEW QUESTION: 218

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 219

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

- A.** ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL;
- B.** ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT CONSTRAINT p_nn NOT NULL;
- C.** ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT NOT NULL;
- D.** ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
ADD SALARY NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 220

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'  
FROM product_information
```

WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 221

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- B. CONCAT(qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion
- C. qty_sold = '0554982' : requires explicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion

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

NEW QUESTION: 222

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms?

- A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL /SQL package.
- B. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.
- C. A synonym can be available to all users .
- D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.
- E. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.

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

B). True. In Oracle, synonyms can be created for sequences, allowing them to be referenced with an alternative name. This can be particularly useful when sequences are accessed across different schemas.

C). True. Oracle provides the ability to create public synonyms which are available to all users in the database.

A public synonym is accessible to any user that has the necessary privileges on the underlying object.

D). True. A synonym can be created by a user to refer to an object owned by another user, assuming that the creator of the synonym has the necessary privileges to access the object owned by the other user.

NEW QUESTION: 223

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (15)
SALARY		NUMBER (6, 2)

Which two statements will run successfully?

- A. SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;
- B. SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;
- C. SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;
- D. SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;
- E. SELECT 'The first-name is \'' || first_name || '\\' FROM employees;

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

NEW QUESTION: 224

Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries? (Choose three.)

- 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: 225

Which three statements are true about a self join?

- A. The query must use two different aliases for the table.
- B. The on clause must be used.
- C. It must be an equijoin.
- D. It must be an inner join.
- E. It can be an outer join.

F. The on clause can be used.

Answer: A,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

- A. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint
- B. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint
- C. It can be used from SQL Developer
- D. It can be used only from SQL*Plus
- E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column
- F. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view

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

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NEW QUESTION: 227

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERStable.

Using the CUSTOMERStable, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by

15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"

FROM customers;

B. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 228

Examine the structure of the SALES table.

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

Examine this statement:

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
```

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 229

Which two are true?

- A. CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.
- B. FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- C. CONCAT joins two character strings together.
- D. INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.
- E. INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.
- F. FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

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

The CONCAT function and FLOOR function in Oracle SQL have specific behaviors:

- A . CONCAT function joins two or more character strings into one string, making this statement true.
- B . FLOOR function returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to the specified number, making this statement true.
- C . While CONCAT can join two strings together, this statement is incomplete as it can join more than two.
- D . INSTR can find the offset of a substring within a string, not just a single character.
- E . INSTR starts searching the string from position 1 in Oracle SQL, not position 0.
- F . FLOOR does return the largest integer less than or equal to the specified number, but it can be any integer, not just positive ones.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Single-Row Functions"

NEW QUESTION: 230

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

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

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

- A. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- B. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- C. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- D. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- E. displaying the minimum list price for each product status

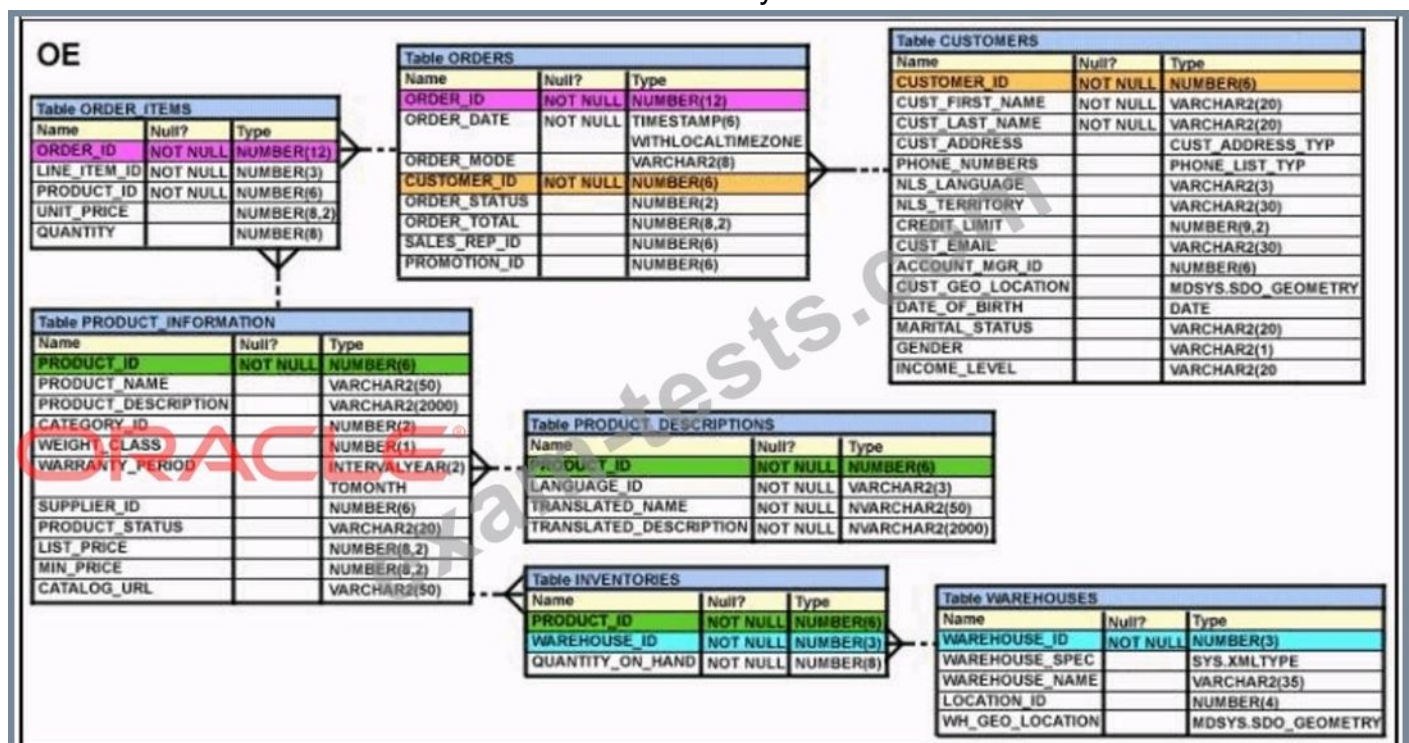
Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 231

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 order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE orders o, order_items I WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

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

NEW QUESTION: 232

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. Data dictionary views consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all 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

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

NEW QUESTION: 233

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id)
AS
SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
FROM orders;
```

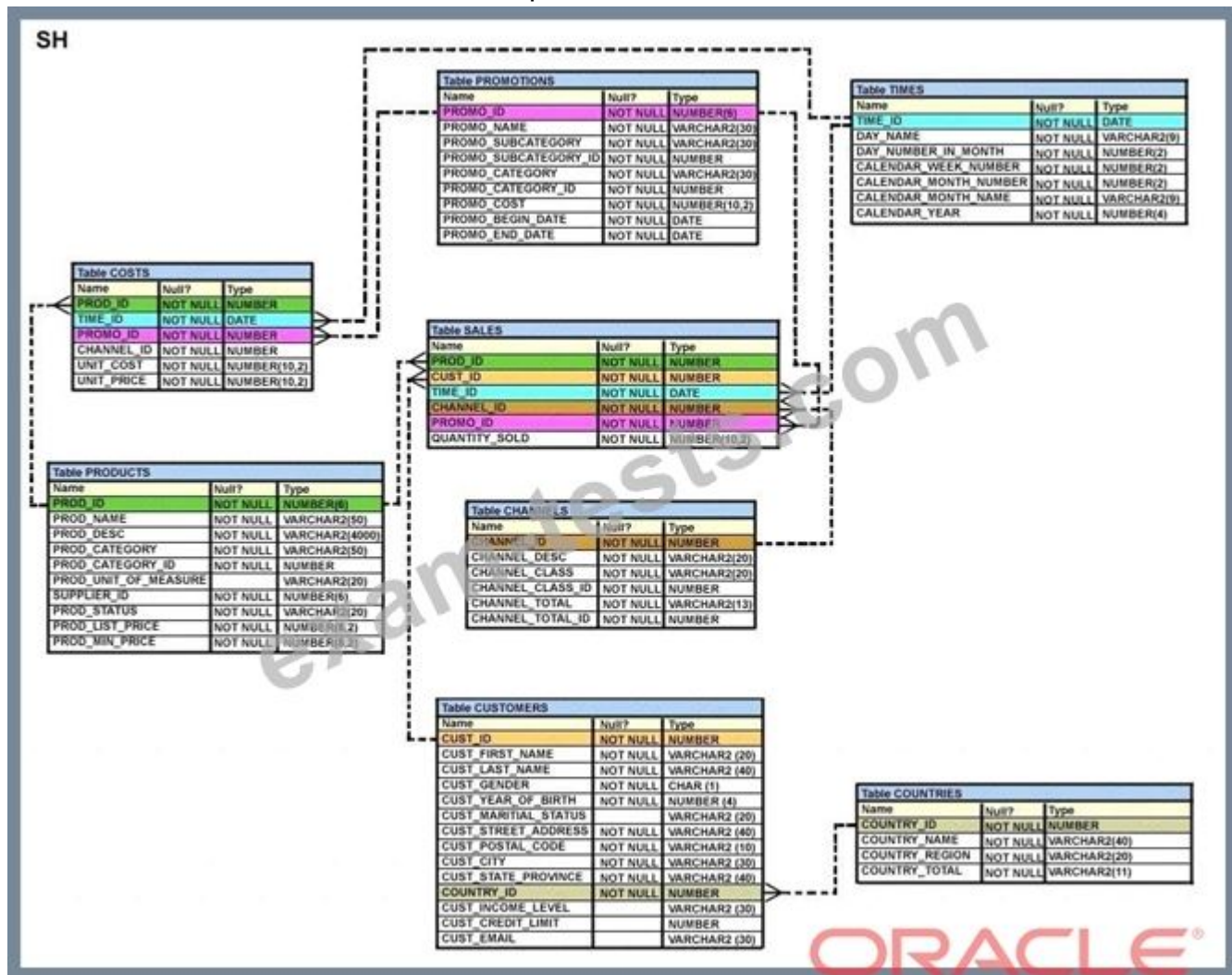
Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 234

View the exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables.



You want to delete rows from the SALES table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the PROMOTIONS table has either blowout sale or everyday low price as values.

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

- A. `DELETEFROM salesWHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_idFROM promotionsWHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_idFROM promotionsWHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price')`
- B. `DELETEFROM salesWHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_idFROM promotionsWHERE promo_name IN ('blowout sale','everyday low price'));`
- C. `DELETEFROM salesWHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_idFROM promo_name = 'blowout sale')AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_idFROM promotionsWHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price')FROM promotionsWHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');`
- D. `DELETEFROM salesWHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_idFROM promotionsWHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')OR promo_name = 'everyday low price');`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 235

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS tables:

```

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

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

```

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

Which SQL statement must you use?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 236

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 237

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators?

- A.** Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression.
- B.** Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression.
- C.** The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statements.
- D.** NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression.
- E.** The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression.

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

A . True, arithmetic operators of equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression, according to the standard SQL operator precedence. B. True, multiple parentheses can be used in an expression to change the order of operations and override the default precedence of operators.

C, D, and E are not correct because: C. The + binary operator does not have the highest precedence; multiplication and division have higher precedence in SQL. D. NULLS do not influence the precedence of operators in an expression; they may affect the result of an operation but not the order in which operators are evaluated. E. The concatenation operator (||) has lower precedence than arithmetic operators in SQL expressions.

Reference:

Oracle documentation on operator precedence: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference

NEW QUESTION: 238

Which two statements are true about views?

- A.** Views can be indexed.
- B.** The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.
- C.** Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.
- D.** Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.
- E.** The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Views in Oracle have specific properties regarding how they can be used and what limitations apply to them:

A; Oracle does not allow indexing directly on views. However, a view can display data from indexed tables.

B; The WITH CHECK OPTION clause on a view prevents DML operations that would result in rows that do not satisfy the view's filter criteria. It doesn't prevent certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view per se.

C; The tables (or other views) referenced in the creating query of a view must exist at the time the view is created, making this statement true.

D; Views do not require privileges to be re-granted when the view is updated; they are separate from the underlying object privileges, making this statement true.

E; The WITH CHECK OPTION clause is used to ensure that all data modifications through the view are consistent with the view's defining query, not to prevent rows from being displayed.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "CREATE VIEW"

* Oracle Database Concepts, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Views"

NEW QUESTION: 239

Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq1
```

```
START WITH 100
```

```
INCREMENT BY 10
```

```
MAXVALUE 200
```

```
CYCLE
```

```
NOCACHE;
```

The sequence SEQ1 has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;
```

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 10

B. 100

C. an error

D. 1

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

NEW QUESTION: 240

You need to list the employees in DEPARTMENT_ID 20 days in a single row, ordered by HIRE_DATE.

Examine the sample output:

Emp_list	Earliest
Raphaely; Khoo; Tobias; Baida; Himuro; Colmenares	07-DEC-02

Which query will provide the required output?

A. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, '; ') "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest" FROM employees WHERE department_id = 30; WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date);

B. SELECT LISTAGG(last_name) WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date)

"Earliest" FROM employees WHERE department_id = 30;

- C.** SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, ';')WITHIN GROUP ORDER BY (hire_date) "Emp_list",
MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"FROM employeesWHERE department_id = 30;
- D.** SELECT LISTAGG(last_name, ';') "Emp_list", MIN(hire_date) "Earliest"FROM
employeesWHERE department_id = 30;ORDER BY (hire_date);

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

NEW QUESTION: 241

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTION tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statements:

```
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 will be the result?

Exhibit 1.

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

Exhibit 2.

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

- A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- C. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

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

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NEW QUESTION: 242

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

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

- A). This statement is false. In NVL2, the first expression is returned if it is not null.
- B). This statement is false. NVL2 takes exactly three arguments, not any number of expressions.
- C). This statement is false. COALESCE stops evaluating its list of expressions as soon as it finds the first non-null value.
- D). This is true. COALESCE returns the first non-null expression in its list.
- E). This statement is true. NVL requires the first and second expressions to be of the same or compatible data types because it returns the first expression if it is not null, otherwise it returns the second.
- F). This statement is false. NVL takes exactly two arguments, not any number.

References:

* Oracle Documentation on COALESCE:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions040.htm#SQLRF00625>

* Oracle Documentation on NVL:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions130.htm#SQLRF00683>

* Oracle Documentation on NVL2:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/functions123.htm#SQLRF00682>

NEW QUESTION: 243

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERStable.

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

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT cust_id, cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_first_name NOT LIKE 'A_%g_%' AND
      cust_credit_limit BETWEEN 5000 AND 15000 AND
      cust_credit_limit NOT IN (7000, 11000) AND
      cust_city NOT BETWEEN 'A' AND 'B';
```

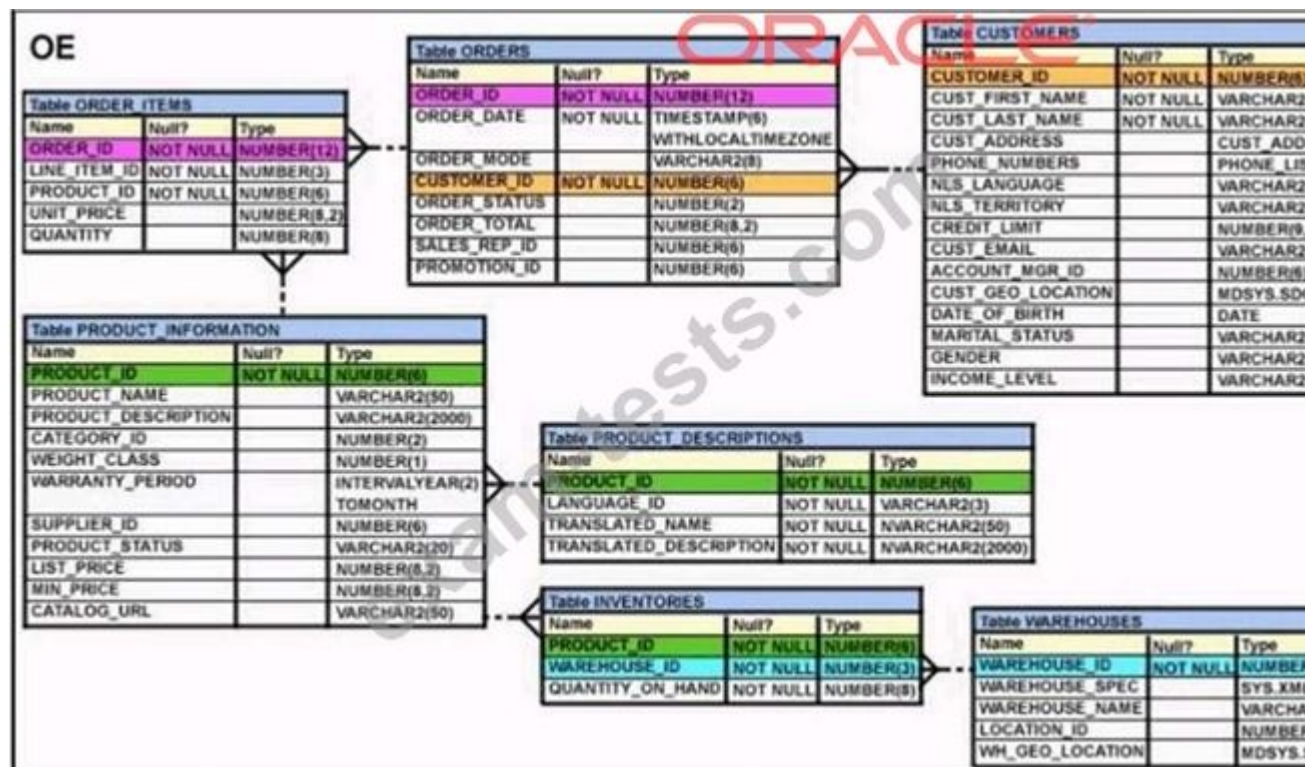
Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It produces an error because conditions on the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column are not valid.
- C. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_CITY column is not valid.
- D. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST_FIRST_NAME column is not valid.

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

NEW QUESTION: 244

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



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

Which query would give you the desired result?

A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders

WHERE order_date >

ANY

(SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

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

C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
WHERE order_date > ALL
(SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND 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: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 245

TABLE NAME	REFERENCE CONSTRAINT NAME	COLUMN NAME	CONSTRAINT TYPE
CONSTRAINT NAME	SEARCH CONDITION		
DEPT	CC_DEPT	DEPTNO	C
DEPT	SYS_C0012476	DNAME	C
NULL			
DEPT	SYS_C0012478	DEPTNO	P
EMP	CC_COMM	COMMISSION	C
EMP	CC_COMM	SALARY	C
EMP	CC_EMPNO	EMPNO	C
EMP	CR_DEPT	DEPTNO	R
EMP	CR_MGR	MANAGER	R
EMP	SYS_C0012479	DNAME	C
NULL			
EMP	SYS_C0012480	JOB	C

Which three statements are true?

- A.** The COMMISSION column can contain negative values .
- B.** The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.
- C.** The SALARY column must have a value .
- D.** An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.
- E.** The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.
- F.** The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS .
- G.** The DNAME column has a unique constraint.

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

- A). The constraint commission < salary implies that COMMISSION must be less than SALARY, so it can have a negative value if the salary is greater than zero, making this statement true.
- B). The constraint named CR_MGR is listed as a Referential (R) constraint on the MANAGER column, which implies it is a foreign key that would reference the EMPNO column, making this statement true.
- C). The SALARY column is part of a Check (C) constraint CC_COMM that requires the SALARY to be greater than 100, which means it must have a value and cannot be NULL, making this statement true.
- D). The presence of a foreign key constraint does not automatically create an index on the foreign key column.

While Oracle may implicitly create indexes for primary keys, it does not do so for foreign keys.

E). The constraint deptno > 9 prevents DEPTNO from containing values less than or equal to 9, so it cannot contain the value 1, making this statement false.

F). There is no NOT NULL constraint listed on the DEPTNO column in the constraints image, so it can contain NULL values, making this statement false.

G). There is no indication of a unique constraint on the DNAME column in the constraints image; the constraint DNAME IS NOT NULL only implies that the column cannot contain NULL values, making this statement false.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Constraints"

* Oracle Database Concepts, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Indexes and Index-Organized Tables"

NEW QUESTION: 246

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

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

Explanation

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION: 247

Examine this partial statement:

```
SELECT  *
FROM    employees
WHERE   salary = (<subquery>);
```

Which is true?

- A. Both the query and the subquery can select any number of rows.
- B. The query can select only zero rows or one row, but the subquery can select any number of rows.
- C. Both the query and the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.
- D. The query can select any number of rows, but the subquery can select only zero rows or one row.

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

Explanation/Reference: <http://dcx.sybase.com/1200/en/dbusage/ug-subquery-s-4318996.html>

NEW QUESTION: 248

Examine this partial query:

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

CHANNEL TYPE	MONTH	co	SALES
internet	2000-09	GB	16569
internet	2000-09	US	124224
internet	2000-09		140793
internet	2000-10	GB	14539
internet	2000-10	US	137054
internet			292387
Direct Sales	2000-09	GB	85223
Direct Sales	2000-09	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		723424
Direct Sales	2000-10	GB	91925
Direct Sales	2000-10	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 249

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department?

A. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
WHERE manager_id NOT IN (
SELECT mgr.employee_id
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

B. SELECT emp.*

```
FROM employees emp
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT NULL
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

C. SELECT emp.*

```
FROM employees emp
LEFT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

D. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

E. SELECT emp. *

```
FROM employees emp
RIGHT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 250

Which three privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table?

- A. DELETE
- B. SELECT
- C. INDEX
- D. INSERT
- E. ALTER
- F. REFERENCES
- G. UPDATE

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

NEW QUESTION: 251

Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries?

- A. SELECT last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM<=3
- B. SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;
- C. SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM<=3
ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);
- D. SELECT last_name,salary
FROM (SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary)
- E. SELECT last_name,salary
FROM employees
FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY
ORDER BY salary;

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

To retrieve the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries, the correct SQL syntax and logic are crucial:

Option B:

SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;
This query correctly sorts employees by their salary in ascending order and fetches the first three rows only. The FETCH FIRST n ROWS ONLY syntax is a standard way to limit the result set in SQL.

Options A, C, D, and E do not correctly implement the logic for fetching the lowest three salaries due to misuse of ROWNUM or incorrect placement of ORDER BY and FETCH clauses.

NEW QUESTION: 252

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```

SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotionsd
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Radio';

```

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

- A. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement.
- B. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY.
- C. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators.
- D. 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.

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

NEW QUESTION: 253

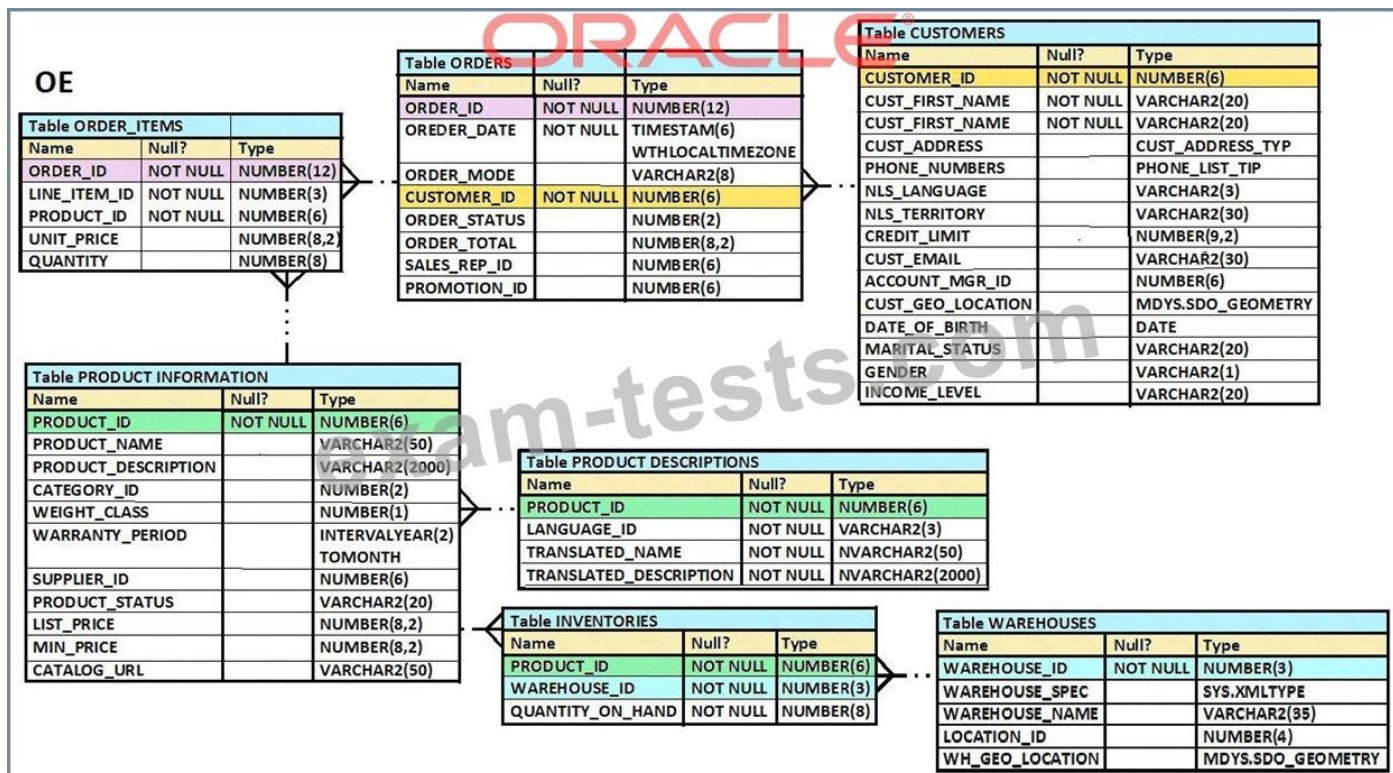
Which two statements will convert the string Hello world to ello wozid?

- A. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2)) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2, 1)) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT SUBSTR('Hello world', 2) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT LOWER(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 254

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



PRODUCT_ID column is the primary key.

You create an index using this command:

SQL > CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx

ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));

No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

Which query would use the UPPER_NAME_IDX index? (Choose the best answer.)

A. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE product_id = 2254;

B. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE

UPPER(product_name)='LASERPRO' OR list_price > 1000;

C. SELECT product_id FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

D. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information;

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

NEW QUESTION: 255

Examine the description of the PROMTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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

Which two queries can be used?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 256

Examine the command:

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

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

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

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

Explanation

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NEW QUESTION: 257

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_HEX_VALUE	COLOR_NAME
FF0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK_ID	COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
1	EF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM colors c
LEFT JOIN bricks b ON b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value WHERE b.brick_id > 0;
```

```
00FF00 green 2 00FF00
SELECT *
FROM bricks b RIGHT JOIN colors c on b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value;
2 00FF00 00FF00 green
0000FF blue
FF0000 red
```

B.

```
SELECT *
FROM bricks b JOIN colors c on b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value ;
2 00FF00 00FF00 green
```

C.

D.

```
SELECT *
FROM bricks b FULL JOIN colors c on b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value ;
2 FF0000 red
00FF00 00FF00 green
0000FF blue
3 FFFFFFFF
1 EF0000
```

```
SELECT *
FROM colors c LEFT JOIN bricks b USING(rgb_hex_value);
```

E.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In SQL, to return all rows from one table in a join regardless of whether they match rows in the other table, a LEFT JOIN is used when we want all rows from the left table, or a RIGHT JOIN when we want all rows from the right table. Here's an explanation for each query provided in the context of the COLORS and BRICKS tables:

A). This query uses a LEFT JOIN and will return all the rows from the COLORS table (c) because it is on the left side of the join. Additionally, it joins the BRICKS table (b) on the condition that the color_rgb_hex_value matches. The condition in the WHERE clause (b.brick_id > 0) will not exclude any COLORS rows because it only filters the rows from the right table (BRICKS) after the join.

- B). This query uses a RIGHT JOIN, and while it does return all rows from the COLORS table, it doesn't place it on the left side of the join, which is not what is typically expected from a RIGHT JOIN to return all rows from the right side table.
- C). This query is a plain JOIN (also known as an inner join), which only returns rows that have matching values in both tables, so it will not return all the rows from the COLORS table if there is no match in the BRICKS table.
- D). This query uses a FULL JOIN, which returns all rows when there is a match in one of the tables. Hence, it will return all the rows from both the COLORS and BRICKS tables. While this does return all rows from the COLORS table, it also includes all rows from the BRICKS table, which may not be desired if the requirement was only to return all rows from COLORS.
- E). This query is similar to option A and uses the USING clause to specify the join condition. The USING clause is used when both tables have a column with the same name and is meant to simplify the syntax.

However, in this case, the columns do not have the same name in both tables (RGB_HEX_VALUE in COLORS and COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE in BRICKS), so this query will not execute successfully.

References:

- * Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Joins"
- * Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "LEFT OUTER JOIN"
- * Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "RIGHT OUTER JOIN"
- * Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "FULL OUTER JOIN"

Based on the explanations above, the correct answers that return all rows from the COLORS table are A and D: However, D includes all rows from BRICKS as well, which may not be the intended requirement if the question specifies only rows from COLORS should be returned. Thus, A is the most accurate answer to the question as it adheres to the standard expectation of a LEFT JOIN.

NEW QUESTION: 258

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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

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 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 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);

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)) UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE-180;

D. 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;

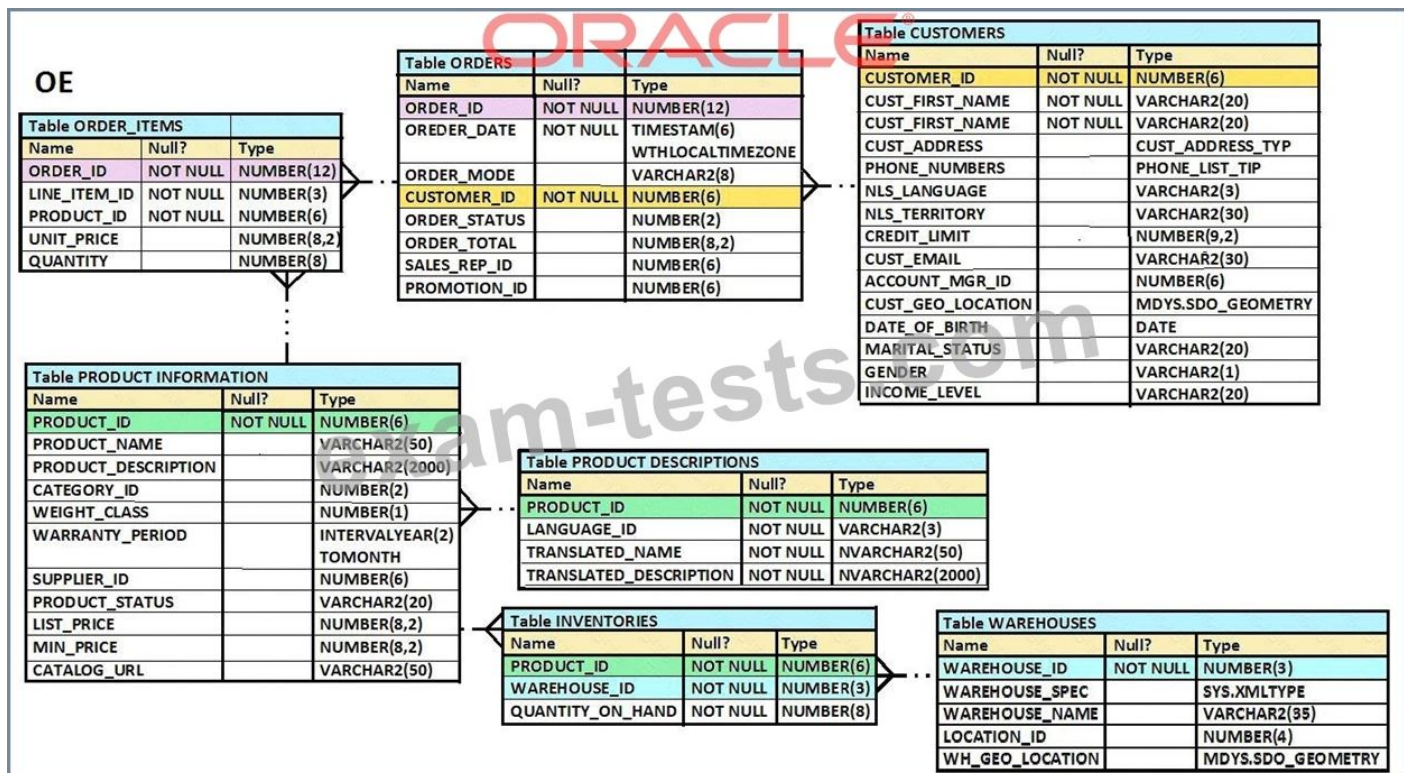
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 259

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

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table and the foreign key of the ORDER_ITEMS table, whose constraint is defined with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

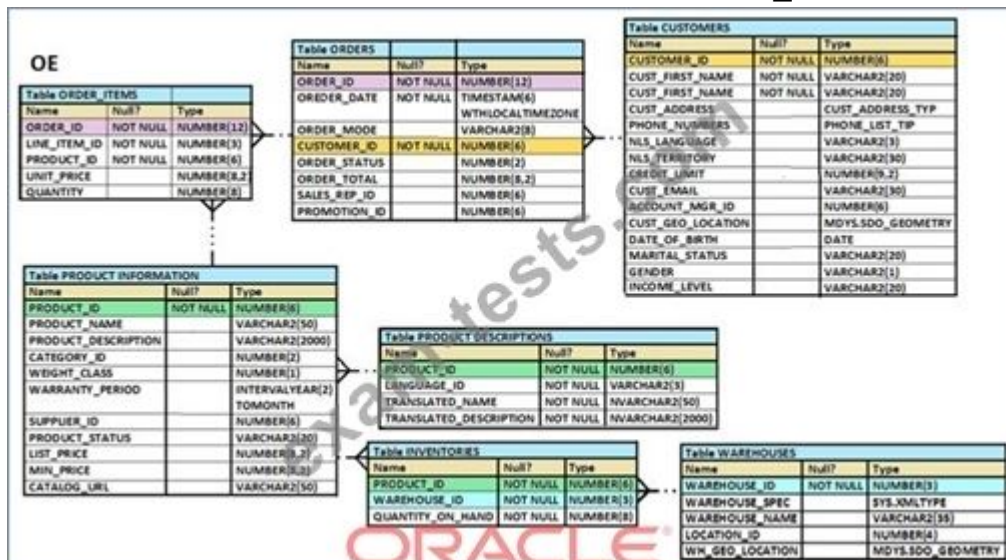


- A. DELETE FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);
- B. DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- C. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE orders o, order_items i WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 260

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



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

Which two DELETE statements are valid (Choose two.)

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

- B.** DELETE FROM order_items WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id FROM orders WHERE orders_status in (0,1));
- C.** DELETE FROM order_items i WHERE order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM orders o WHERE i.order_id = o.order_id AND order_status IN (0,1));
- D.** DELETE * FROM order_items WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id) FROM orders WHERE order_status IN (0,1);

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

NEW QUESTION: 261

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

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

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

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: 262

Using the CUSTOMERStable, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A.** SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B.** SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C.** SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- D.** SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

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

NEW QUESTION: 263

Which three are true about the MERGE statement

- A.** It can merge rows only from tables.
- B.** It can use views to produce source rows.
- C.** It can combine rows from multiple tables conditionally to insert into a single table.

- D. It can use subqueries to produce source rows.
- E. It can update the same row of the target table multiple times.
- F. It can update, insert, or delete rows conditionally in multiple tables.

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

B: True. The Oracle Database MERGE statement can use a subquery that involves views to generate the source data for the merge operation. This allows for greater flexibility in specifying the data to be merged.

C: True. MERGE can conditionally combine rows from one or more source tables (or views, or the results of a subquery) to insert or update rows in a single target table based on whether or not a match exists.

D: True. MERGE can indeed use subqueries to produce source rows. The source data for a merge operation can be a table, view, or the result of a subquery.

The MERGE statement is a powerful SQL operation in Oracle that allows for conditional INSERT or UPDATE operations in one statement, often referred to as an "upsert" operation. It can handle complex scenarios where the decision to insert or update is based on whether the data matches between the target and source datasets.

References: Oracle SQL documentation on the MERGE statement provides information on how it can use different data sources, including subqueries and views, and perform conditional operations on the target table.

NEW QUESTION: 264

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 265

Which statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data?

- A. The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted.

- D. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- E. Only the primary key can be defined the column and table level.
- F. It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted.
- G. Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level.

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

NEW QUESTION: 266

Which statements is true about using functions in WHERE and HAVING?

- A. using single-row functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- B. using single-row functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- C. using aggregate functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- D. using aggregate functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery

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

NEW QUESTION: 267

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL?

- A. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.
- B. It cannot have an ELSE clause.
- C. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery
- D. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses.
- E. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.

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

For conditional INSERT ALL in Oracle Database 12c:

* D. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses. This is true. A single WHEN condition in a multi-table insert can direct the insertion of a single row source into multiple target tables.

* E. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery. True, each row from the subquery is evaluated against each WHEN condition to determine into which table(s) the row should be

* inserted.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect:

* A is incorrect because a row can indeed be directed into multiple tables based on the conditions.

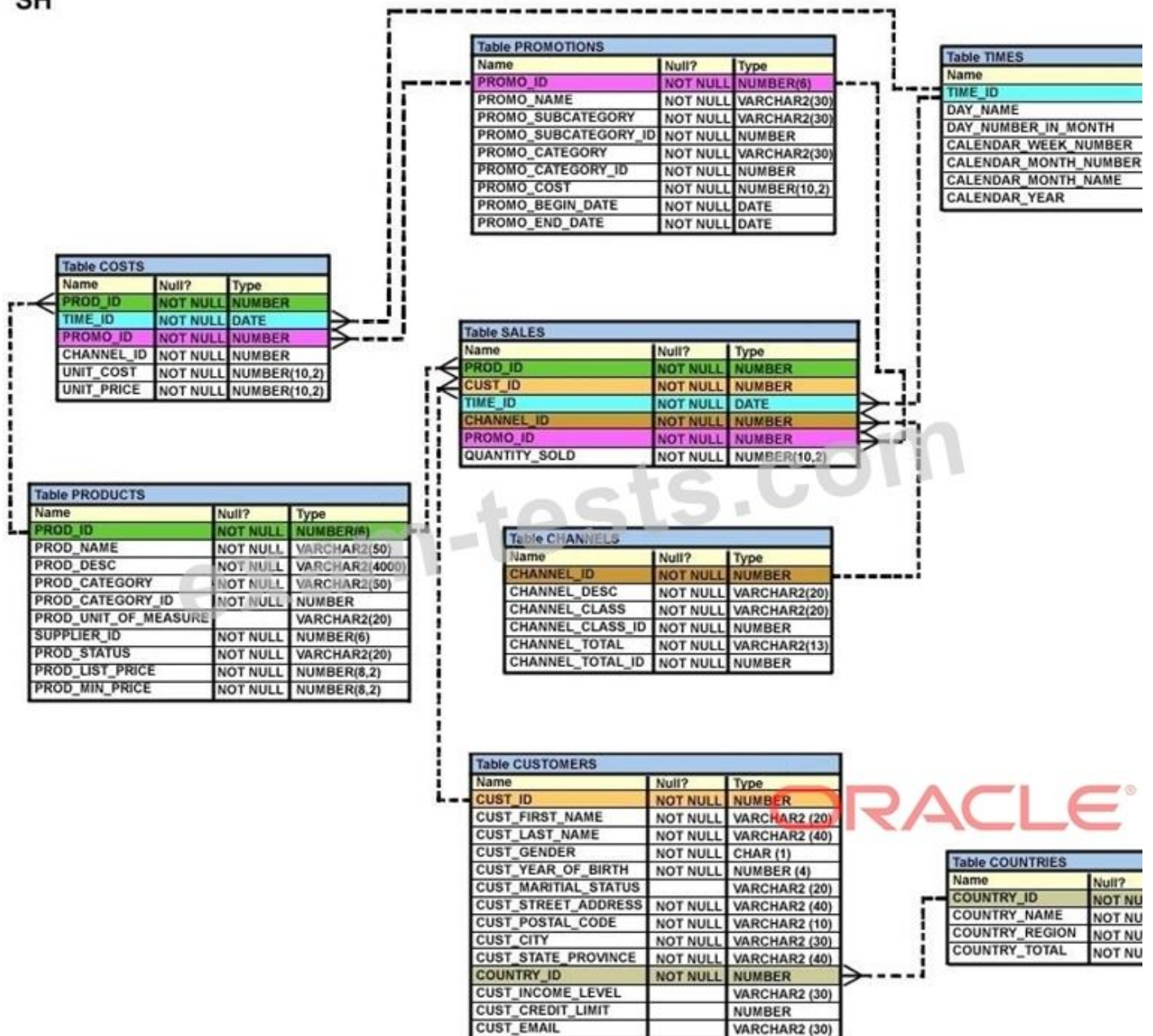
* B is incorrect as INSERT ALL can include an ELSE clause to handle rows that do not meet any of the specified conditions.

* C is incorrect because not every row from the subquery necessarily results in a row insertion; it depends on the conditions being met.

NEW QUESTION: 268

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

SH



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

Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIME 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_SALEStable would not get created because the column names in the CREATETABLE command and the SELECTclause do not match.
- B.** The NEW_SALEStable would get created and all the FOREIGNKEYconstraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- C.** The NEW_SALEStable would not get created because the DEFAULTvalue cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D.** The NEW_SALEStable would get created and all the NOTNULLconstraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

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

NEW QUESTION: 269

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

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

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

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A.** It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.
- B.** It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
- C.** It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- D.** It executes successfully but gives the correct output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 270

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

Exhibit 1

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

Exhibit 2

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

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

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

What happens when the above statement is executed?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 271

Which three statements are true regarding indexes?

- A. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables.
- B. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user,
- C. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all Indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.
- D. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.
- E. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.
- F. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Indexes are structures that can improve the retrieval time of data from a database table and have certain characteristics:

A . A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables: If the index contains all the columns needed for the query, Oracle can retrieve the data from the index alone without accessing the table. This is known as an index-only scan.

D . A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique: It is possible to alter a unique index to become non-unique by using the ALTER INDEX command.

F . An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes: If the updated column is part of one or more indexes, those indexes will need to be updated to reflect the change. If the updated column is not part of an index, then no index update is required.

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c, especially sections on index management and the behavior of DML operations with respect to indexes.

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NEW QUESTION: 272

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, 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;
- B. 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);

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)) UNION SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > SYSDATE - 180;

D. 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;

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

NEW QUESTION: 273

Which two statements are true about a self join?

- A.** It can be a left outer join.
- B.** It must be a full outer join.
- C.** It can be an inner join.
- D.** It must be an equijoin.
- E.** The join key column must have an index.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 274

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.
2. GRANT the permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

- A.** GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;
- B.** GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;
- C.** GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;
- D.** GRANT UPDATE ON customers. title, customers.address TO andrew;
- E.** GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;
- F.** GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;

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

NEW QUESTION: 275

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON' ),' dd"Monday for" fmMonth rrr')
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the result?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 276

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 277

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table.

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

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

The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them.

The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result? (Choose the best answer.)

- A.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- B.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
- C.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- D.** SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_charge FROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 278

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARHCAR2 (6)

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true about the outcome?

- A.** It displays details for only members A101 and A102 who have borrowed before today with RM TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- B.** It displays details only for members who have borrowed before today with RM as TRANSACTION_TYPE.
- C.** 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.
- 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: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 279

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEE table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER (2)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- B. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;
- C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 280

Evaluate the following statement.

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

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

- A. All rows are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses.
- B. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is false then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- C. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent when clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement will return an error because the ELSE clause is missing.

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

NEW QUESTION: 281

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

- A. changing the password for an existing database user
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases

D. starting up a database instance

E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

References:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdbbs.htm

NEW QUESTION: 282

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
```

```
FROM product_information
```

```
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

A. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.

B. Enclose the literal character string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.

C. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.

D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

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

Explanation

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 283

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, corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.

D. For each DML operation performed on a table, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated if required.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 284

Examine the description of the MEMBERS table;

```
SELECT city,last_name LNAME FROM members ...
```

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

Which two clauses must you add to the query?

- A. WHERE city='%AN%';
- B. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')
- C. WHERE city LIKE '%AN%';
- D. ORDER BY 1,2.
- E. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC
- F. ORDER BY last_name DESC,city ASC

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

NEW QUESTION: 285

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

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

- A. Select promo_name, promo_being_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_being_date > ANY (SELECT promo_being-date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET'
- B. SELECT promo-name, promo-being_date FROM promotion
WHERE promo-being-date IN (SELECT promo_bing_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category='INTYERNET');
- C. SELECT promo_neme, promo_being_date FROM promotions
WHERE promo_being_date > All (SELECT promo_being-date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo-name, promo-being _date FROM promotions
Where promo_being_data >ALL (SELECT MAX (promo_being-date)
FROM promotions) AND
Promo-category = 'INTERNET';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 286

Which two join conditions in a from clause are non-equi joins?

- A. table1 join table2 ON (table1.column = table2.column) where table2.column LIKE 'A'
- B. table1 join table2 on (table1.column between table2.column1 and table2.column2)
- C. table1 natural JOIN table2

- D. table1 join table2 using (column1, column2)
 E. table1 join table2 ON (table1.column >= table2.column)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Equijoins are joins that use the equality operator (=) to match rows. Non-equijoins are joins that use operators other than the equality operator.

- A). False. This condition is an equijoin as it uses the equality operator (=).
 B). True. This join condition uses the BETWEEN operator, which is not based on equality.
 C). False. A natural join is a type of equijoin where the join is made on all columns with the same names in both tables.
 D). False. USING clause is used to specify an equijoin on one or more columns.
 E). True. This join condition uses the greater than or equal to (>=) operator, making it a non-equijoin.

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NEW QUESTION: 287

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTION table:

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

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

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

A. BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

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

B. BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

C. FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "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: 288

Which two statements are true about an Oracle database?

- A. A table can have multiple foreign keys.
- B. A table can have multiple primary keys.
- C. A VARCHAR2 column without data has a NULL value.
- D. A column definition can specify multiple data types.
- E. A NUMBER column without data has a zero value.

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

NEW QUESTION: 289

Examine the description of the MEMBERStable:

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

Examine the partial query:

```
SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM members ...;
```

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

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

```
ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC
```

- A. ORDER BY 1, 2
- B. WHERE city = '%AN%'
- C. WHERE city LIKE '%AN%'
- D.
- E. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC
- F. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')

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

NEW QUESTION: 290

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLEstatement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
SET UNUSED (order_date);
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLEcommand, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATEto the ORDERStable.
- B. The DESCRIBEcommand would still display the ORDER_DATEcolumn.

C. The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.

D. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDER table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 291

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(100)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)

For each employee in department 90 you want to display:

1. their last name
2. the number of complete weeks they have been employed

The output must be sorted by the number of weeks, starting with the longest serving employee first. Which statement will accomplish this?

A. SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure ;

B. SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure ;

C. SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) 17) AS tenure
FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;

D. SELECT last_name, TRUNC ((SYSDATE - - hire_date) 1 7) AS tenure
FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY tenure DESC;

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

D). True. The TRUNC function, when applied to the difference between SYSDATE and hire_date divided by

7, will return the number of complete weeks of employment. The ORDER BY tenure DESC will sort the result in descending order, starting with the longest-serving employee.

A is incorrect because it does not include the DESC keyword necessary to start with the longest-serving employee. B is incorrect because ROUND could result in rounding up to the next week,

which does not give the number of complete weeks. C is incorrect because the division is done by 17 instead of 7, which is likely a typo, and ROUND is used instead of TRUNC.

NEW QUESTION: 292

Which statements is true about using functions in WHERE and HAVING?

- A. using single-row functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- B. using single-row functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- C. using aggregate functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- D. using aggregate functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- E. False. Aggregate functions are intended to be used in the HAVING clause, which is specifically for filtering groups of rows after they have been aggregated, and they do not require a subquery to be used there.

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

Single-row functions can be used in the WHERE and HAVING clauses without requiring a subquery. However, aggregate functions, which operate on many rows to give one result per group, cannot be used in a WHERE clause unless a subquery is used because the WHERE clause is processed before the individual rows are aggregated into groups.

A : False. Single-row functions can be directly used in the WHERE clause.

B : False. Single-row functions can be directly used in the HAVING clause.

C : True. Aggregate functions cannot be used in the WHERE clause without a subquery because the WHERE clause filters individual rows before they are aggregated.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on WHERE Clause:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/queries003.htm#SQLRF52357> Oracle

Documentation on HAVING Clause:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_10002.htm#SQLRF01702

NEW QUESTION: 293

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

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

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

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,'rr'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, 'yyyy');
```

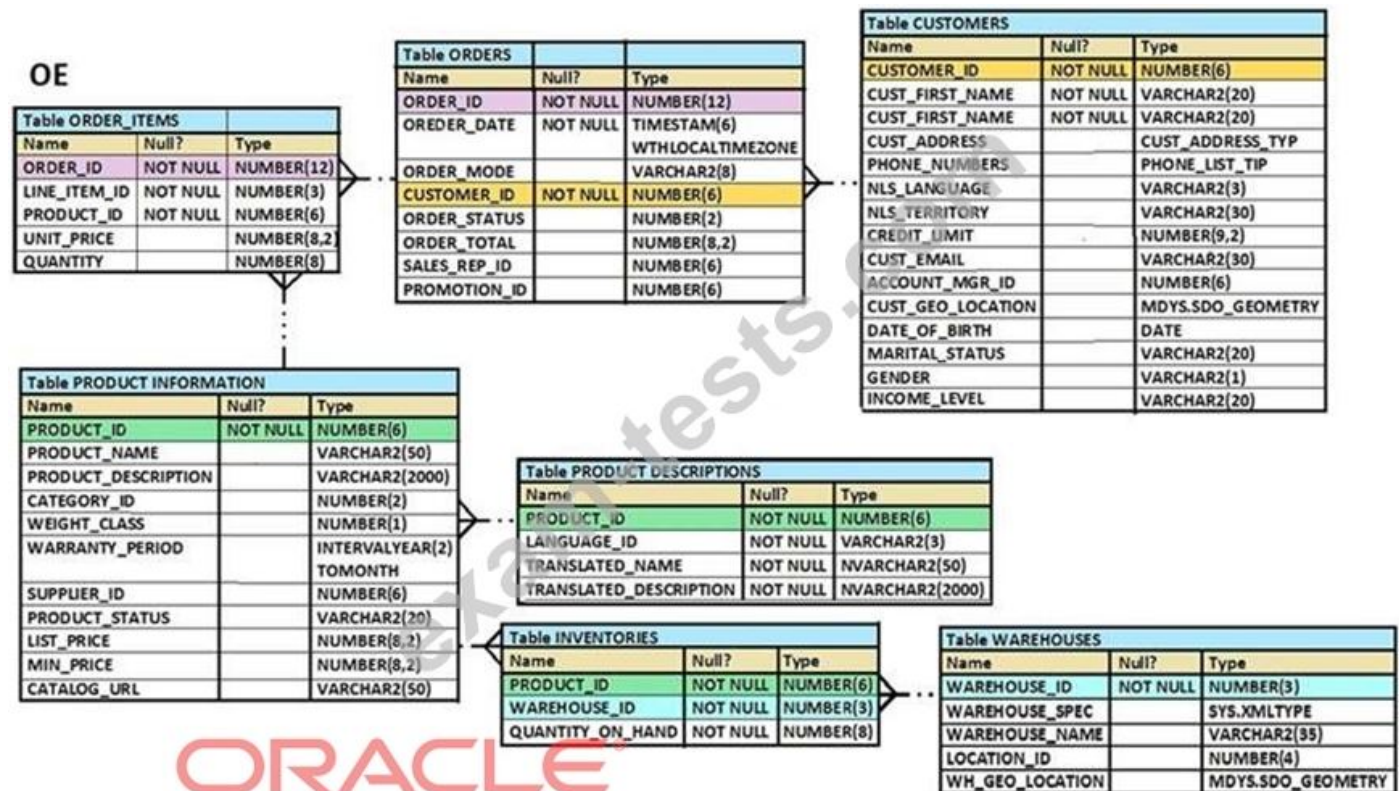
Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
- B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- C. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.
- D. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 294

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.

Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
- B. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)
WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
- C. SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i

ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;

D. SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, supplier_id

FROM product_information

NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;

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

NEW QUESTION: 295

You execute the following commands:

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

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

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

A. None, because no input required

B. Both the substitution variables 'hiredate' and 'mgr_id\

C. Only 'hiredate'

D. Only 'mgr_id'

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

NEW QUESTION: 296

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMER tables.

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

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

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERStable for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAMEis Robertsand CREDIT_LIMITis 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id,

A. o.order_total

FROM orders o, customers c

WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
c.credit_limit=600)

VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id
FROM customers

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

INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,

B. (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);

INSERT INTO orders

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

(SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

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

INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,

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

NEW QUESTION: 297

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

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

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

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

D. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.

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

NEW QUESTION: 298

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY+COMMISSION is greates than 20000?

A. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NULLF(commission,0)>=20000;

B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL2(commission,commission,0)>=20000;

- C. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary)+commission,salary+commission,
- D. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL(commission,0)>=20000;
- E. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;
- F. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>==20000;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Oracle Database 12c, when dealing with NULL values in arithmetic expressions, the functions NVL, NVL2, and equivalent techniques using NULLIF or arithmetic operations with NULL can be crucial.

Option A: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NULLIF(commission, 0) >= 20000; NULLIF(value1, value2) returns NULL if value1 is equal to value2, otherwise it returns value1. In this case, if commission is NULL, it treats it as 0.

This query correctly adds salary and commission (assuming 0 when commission is NULL) and checks if the total is at least 20000.

Option B: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL2(commission, commission, 0) >= 20000; NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3) returns expr2 if expr1 is not NULL; otherwise, it returns expr3. Here, if commission is not NULL, it uses commission, otherwise 0.

This condition correctly calculates salary + commission (assuming commission as 0 if it is NULL) and checks if the total is at least 20000.

Option D: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL(commission, 0) >= 20000; NVL(expr1, expr2) returns expr2 if expr1 is NULL; otherwise, it returns expr1. This query treats commission as 0 if it is NULL.

It correctly sums salary and commission and compares the result against 20000.

Options C, E, and F contain either syntax errors or logical errors in handling NULLs and comparisons.

NEW QUESTION: 299

Which two are true about rollbacks?

- A. The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.
- B. Data Control Language (DCL) statements, such as GRANT and REVOKE, can be rolled back.
- C. A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.
- D. If the ROLLBACK statement is used without TO SAVEPOINT, then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted .
- E. Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

C). True. A transaction that is interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back by Oracle to ensure data consistency. This is part of the ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) properties that Oracle adheres to.

D). True. A ROLLBACK without specifying a savepoint rolls back the entire transaction and removes all savepoints within that transaction. This restores the data to the state it was in at the beginning of the transaction.

NEW QUESTION: 300

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

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

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

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 301

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHLY_SALARY	MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT
101	Rochhar	24000	<NULL>
102	Ernet	17000	.5
103	Rajs	21000	.2
104	Lorontr	25000	<NULL>
105	morria	12000	<NULL>

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- A. SECECT last_namo, (menthy_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp FROM employees;
- B. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS annual_comp FROM employees
- C. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 * NVL (monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp FROM employees
- D. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct) AS annual_comp FROM employees

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

The correct statement for computing the total annual compensation for each employee is option C. This is because the monthly commission is a percentage of the monthly salary (indicated by the column name MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT). To calculate the annual compensation, we need to calculate the annual salary (which is monthly_salary * 12) and add the total annual commission to it.

Here's the breakdown of the correct statement, option C:

(monthly_salary * 12) computes the total salary for the year.

NVL(monthly_commission_pct, 0) replaces NULL values in the monthly_commission_pct column with 0, ensuring that the commission is only added if it exists.

$(\text{monthly_salary} * 12 * \text{NVL}(\text{monthly_commission_pct}, 0))$ computes the annual commission by first determining the monthly commission (which is a percentage of the monthly salary), and then multiplying it by 12 to get the annual commission.

Finally, $(\text{monthly_salary} * 12) + (\text{monthly_salary} * 12 * \text{NVL}(\text{monthly_commission_pct}, 0))$ adds the annual salary and the annual commission to get the total annual compensation.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A is incorrect because it adds the `monthly_commission_pct` directly to the `monthly_salary`, which does not consider that `monthly_commission_pct` is a percentage.

Option B is incorrect because it adds the commission percentage directly without first applying it to the monthly salary.

Option D is incorrect because it does not handle the NULL values in the commission column, which would result in a NULL total annual compensation whenever the `monthly_commission_pct` is NULL.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on NVL function: NVL

Oracle Documentation on Numeric Literals: Numeric Literals

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NEW QUESTION: 302

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

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

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers.

Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 303

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

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

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

You executed the following statement:

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

The statement fails due to the integrity constraint error:

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

Which three options ensure that the statement will execute successfully? (Choose three.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 304

You executed the following CREATE TABLE statement that resulted in an error:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employees(emp_id NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY, ename  
VARCHAR2(20), email NUMBER(3) UNIQUE, address VARCHAR2(500), phone  
VARCHAR2(20), resume LONG, hire_date DATE, remarks LONG, dept_id NUMBER(3)  
CONSTRAINT emp_dept_id_fk REFERENCES departments (dept_id), CONSTRAINT ename_nn  
NOY NULL(ename));
```

 Identify two reasons for the error.

- A. The NOT NULL constraint on the ENAME column must be defined as the column level
- B. FOREIGN KEY defined on the DEPT_ID column must be at the table level only
- C. Only one LONG column can be used per table
- D. The FOREIGN KEY keyword is missing in the constraint definition
- E. The PRIMARY KEY constraint in the EMP_ID column must have a name and must be defined at the table level only

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

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 305

Which two are true about the data dictionary?

- A. The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data.
- B. All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary.
- C. The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary.
- D. Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA_.
- E. All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default.

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

NEW QUESTION: 306

Which three statements are true?

- A. A customer can exist in many countries.
- B. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.
- C. The statement will fail because subquery may not be contained in a values clause.

D. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

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

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

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

* A. A customer can exist in many countries. This is true as customers can have multiple addresses or operations in different countries, and a database design can reflect this by allowing multiple country entries for a single customer¹.

* C. The statement will fail because subquery may not be contained in a values clause. In Oracle Database 12c, a subquery cannot be used within the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement. The correct approach would be to use the subquery in conjunction with the INSERT INTO ... SELECT syntax if multiple rows are derived from a subquery².

* F. A product can have a different unit price at different times. It is common for products to have different unit prices at different times due to various factors such as promotions, discounts, or changes in cost price. This can be represented in a database by having a price history table or a similar mechanism to track the changes in price over time¹.

Note: The other options are incorrect because:

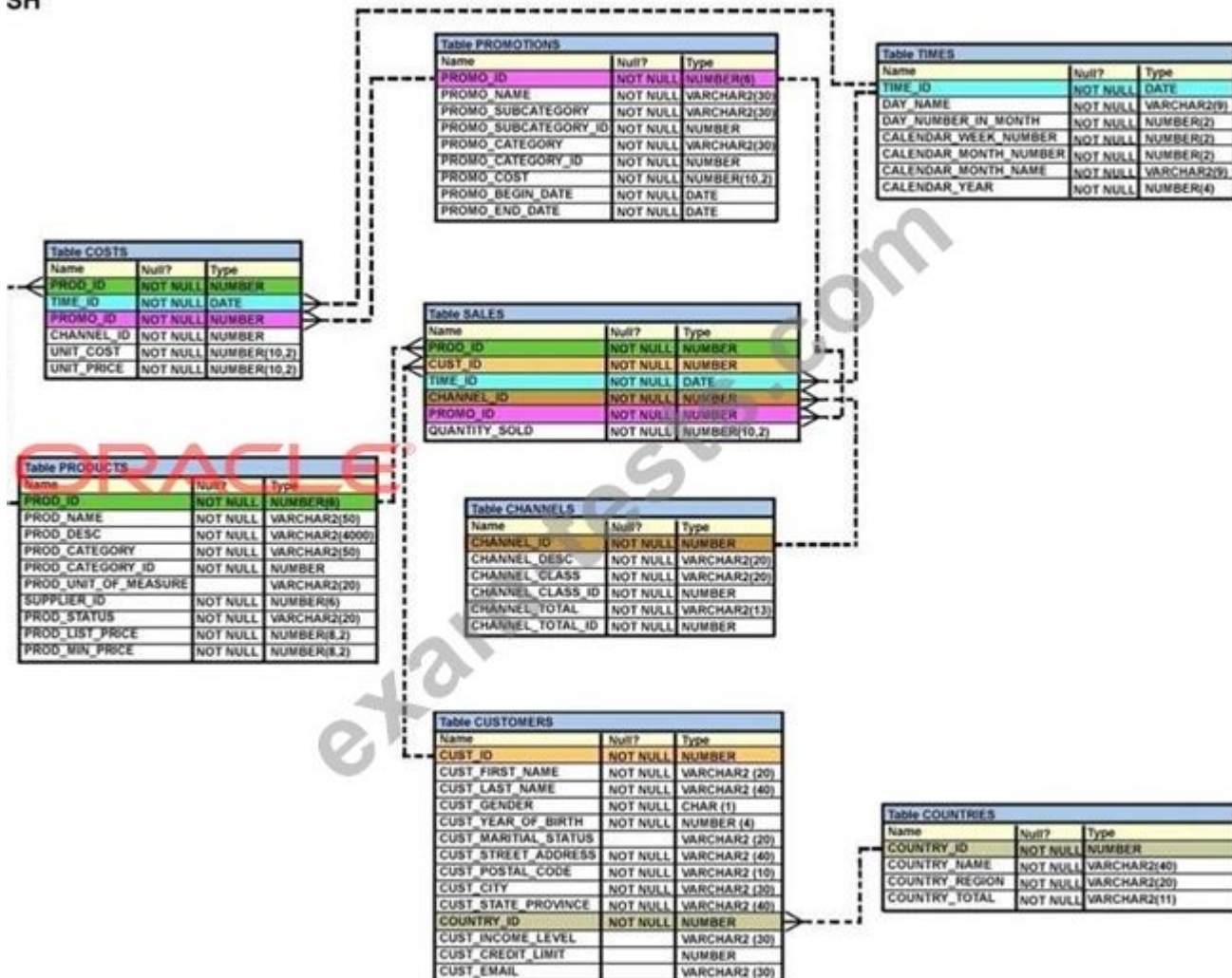
* B. The statement about the SALES table failing if a row already exists for product 23 is not necessarily true. Oracle allows for multiple rows with the same product ID if the table is designed to handle such cases, like having a composite primary key or no constraints preventing duplicates.

* D. Without specific information about the SALES table's design, we cannot verify the number of foreign keys it has.

* E. The statement about the successful execution and insertion of a new row into the SALES table is too vague without the context of the actual SQL statement being referred to.

NEW QUESTION: 307

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



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALEStable, which references the PRODUCTStable.

Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALEStable referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMEStables, 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_SALEStable would get created and all the NOTNULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- B.** The NEW_SALEStable would not get created because the column names in the CREATETABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- C.** The NEW_SALEStable would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D.** The NEW_SALEStable would get created and all the FOREIGNKEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

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

NEW QUESTION: 308

Examine the command to create the BOOKS table.

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE books
  (book_id      CHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY,
   title        VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
   publisher_id VARCHAR2(4),
   author_id    VARCHAR2(50));
```

The BOOK_ID value 101 does not exist in the table.

Examine the SQL statement:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO books (BOOK_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR_ID)
      VALUES ('101', 'LEARNING SQL', 'Tim Jones');
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It executes successfully and the row is inserted with a null PUBLISHER_ID.
- B. It executes successfully only if NULL is explicitly specified in the INSERT statement.
- C. It executes successfully only if the PUBLISHER_ID column name is added to the columns list in the INSERT statement.
- D. 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.

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

NEW QUESTION: 309

Examine the data in the PRODUCT table:

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST	CATEGORY_ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
101	Saucer	20	1
101	Knife	30	1
101	Fork	30	1

Examine these queries:

1.

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_list
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_list = ANY (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```
2.

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_list
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_list = IN (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```
3.

```
SELECT prod_name, prod_list
  FROM products
 WHERE prod_list = ALL (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```

Which queries generate the same output?

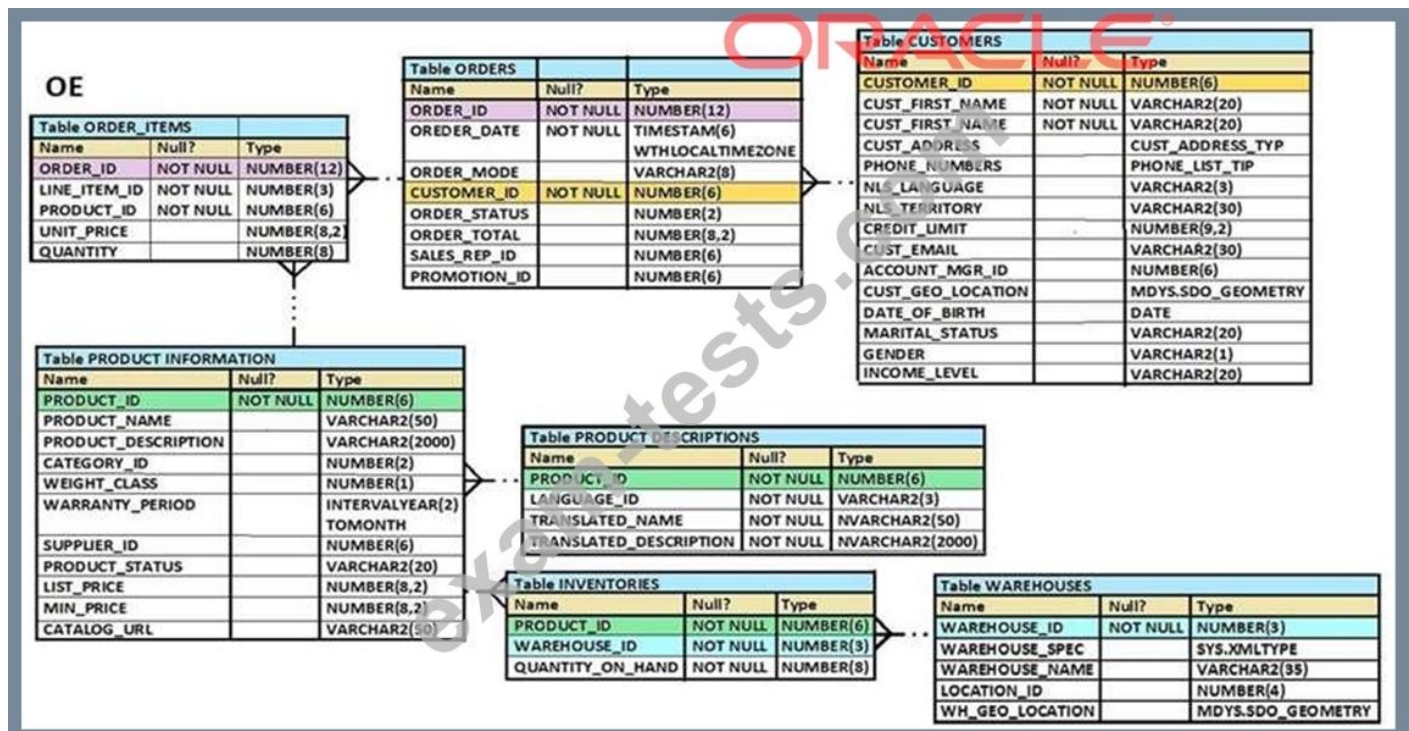
- A. 1 and 2
- B. 1 and 3
- C. 1, 2, and 3
- D. 2 and 3

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.dofactory.com/sql/where-any-all> (statement 2 syntax is wrong)

NEW QUESTION: 310

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



You executed this UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE
  ( SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders)
Set order_date = '22-mar-2007'
WHERE customer_id IN
  (SELECT customer_id FROM customers
   WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 311

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table which contains data:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PROD NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
EXPIRYDATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two are true?

- A. The PROD ID column can be renamed.
- B. The PROD_ ID column data type can be changed to VARCHAR2 (2).
- C. The EXPIRY DATE column data type can be changed to TIME STAMP.
- D. The EXPIRY DATE column cannot be dropped.
- E. The PROD NAME column cannot have a DEFAULT clause added to it.

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

- * A: True, the name of a column can be changed in Oracle using the ALTER TABLE ... RENAME COLUMN command.
- * B: False, you cannot change a column's data type from NUMBER to VARCHAR2 if the table contains data, unless the change does not result in data loss or inconsistency.
- * C: True, it is possible to change a DATE data type column to TIMESTAMP because TIMESTAMP is an extension of DATE that includes fractional seconds. This operation is allowed if there is no data loss.
- * D: False, any column that is not part of a primary key or does not have a non-deferrable constraint can generally be dropped unless it contains data that does not allow for such a change.
- * E: False, the DEFAULT clause can be added to a column provided there is no data that contradicts the default value or it doesn't violate any constraints.

These statements are verified against the Oracle Database 12c SQL documentation, specifically the sections on data types, the ALTER TABLE command, and the use of literals in SQL expressions.

NEW QUESTION: 312

You issued this command: DROP TABLE hr. employees;

Which three statements are true?

- A. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR. EMPLOYEES table are dropped.
- B. ALL constraints defined on HR, EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- C. The HR. EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.
- D. All indexes defined on HR, EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- E. Synonyms for HR EMPLOYEES are dropped.
- F. Views referencing HR, EMPLOYEES are dropped.

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

NEW QUESTION: 313

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTStable

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

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

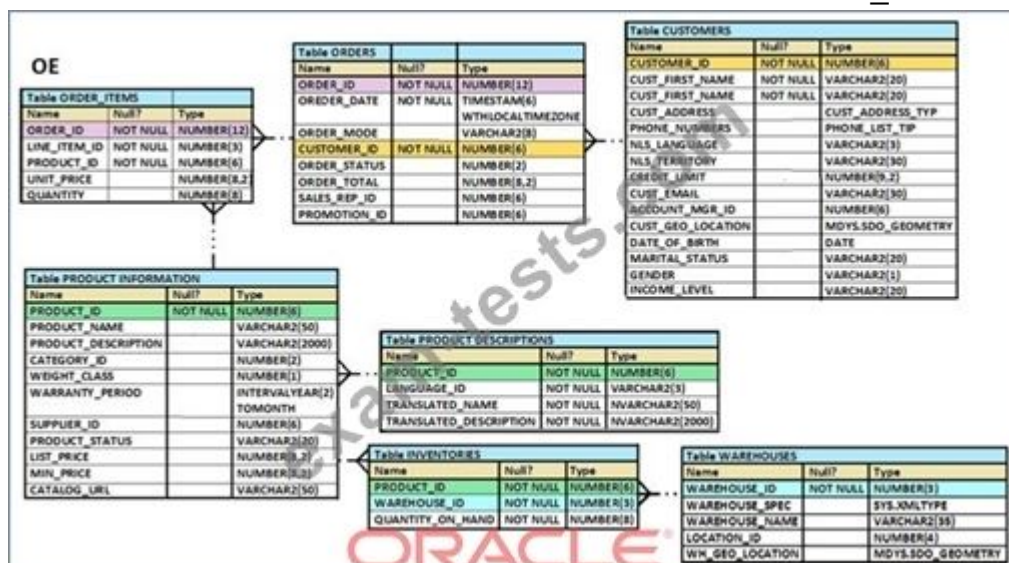
- A. display all products whose PROD_MIN_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE of all products, and whose status is orderable
- B. display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 which have a product status as 'OBSOLETE'
- C. display the number of products whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is more than the average PROD_LIST_PRICE
- D. display suppliers whose PROD_LIST_PRICE is less than 1000
- E. display the minimum PROD_LIST_PRICE for each product status

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 314

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



You want to see the product names and the date of expiration of warranty for all the products, if the product is purchased today. The products that have no warranty should be displayed at the top and the products with maximum warranty period should be displayed at the bottom.

Which SQL statement would you execute to fulfill this requirement?

- A. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"FROM product_informationORDER BY SYSDATE+warranty_period
- B. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"FROM product_informationWHERE warranty_period > SYSDATE
- C. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"FROM product_informationORDER BY SYSDATE
- D. SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"FROM product_informationORDER BY SYSDATE-warranty_period

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

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