

Oracle.1z0-071.v2022-03-01.q157

□□□□:	1z0-071
□□□□:	Oracle Database SQL
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□□ □□ □□□:	157
□□:	v2022-03-01
# □□ □:	2711
# □□ □□□:	1570
https://www.krdump.com/Oracle.1z0-071.v2022-03-01.q157.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

□□□□ □□ PRODUCT □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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)

□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

A. PROD_MIN_PRICE □ □□ □□□ □□ PROD_LIST_PRICE □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

B. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ PROD_LIST_PRICE □□

C. PROD_LIST_PRICE □ 1000 □□□ □□□ □□

D. □□□(102) □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ 'OBSOLETE' □ □□

E. PROD_LIST_PRICE □ □□ PROD_LIST_PRICE □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Oracle SQL Interview Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

SAVEPOINT a;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;

SAVEPOINT c;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;
```



- SQL Interview Questions and Answers?
- A. Oracle SQL Interview Questions and Answers.
 - B. Oracle SQL Interview Questions.
 - C. Oracle SQL Interview Questions.
 - D. Oracle SQL Interview Questions.
 - E. Oracle SQL Interview Questions.
 - F. Oracle SQL Interview Questions.

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

```
Oracle SQL Interview Questions and Answers.

CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE emp_gtt
( emp_id INTEGER,
emp_sal_ emp NUMBER(10, 2)
) ON COMMIT DELETE AND PURGE;
```


Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□/□□: https://www.academia.edu/17342225/SQL_notes

NEW QUESTION: 7

ORDERStable□□ ORDER_ID □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

ORDER_ITEMStable□□ ORDER_ID □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□, □□ ORDERStable□ □ □ □□ □□□□□.

□□ □□□ ON DELETE CASCADE□ □□□□□.

ORDER_TOTAL□ 1000 □□□ ORDERS □□□□ □□ □□□□.

□□ □ □□ DELETE□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

- A. SELECT product_id, (expiry_date - delivery_date) * 2 FROM □□;
- B. □□□□;
- C. SELECT product_id, unit_price, unit_price + □□ □□ FROM □□;
- D. □□□□ □□;
- E. SELECT product_id, unit_price, 5 "□□", unit_price + □□ □□ - □□
- F. □□ ID □□, (□□ * 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM □□;

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. WHEN □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. CASE□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ NULL□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□/□□:

□□:

CASE □□□

IF-THEN-ELSE □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1

[WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2

WHEN comparison_exprn □ □□ return_exprn

ELSE else_expr]

□

NEW QUESTION: 11

□□□□ □□ ORDERS_MASTER □ MONTHLY_ORDERS □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	ORACLE®

□□ MERGE □□ □□□□□.

MERGE_INTO □□_□□□ o

USINGmonths_orders m

ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)

□□□ □

□□□□ SET o.order_total = m.order_total

DELETE WHERE(m.order_total IS NULL)

□□□□ □□ □

INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);

□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. ORDERS_MASTER □□□□□ ORDER_ID 1, 2, 3 □ 4□ □□□□□.
- B. ORDERS_MASTER □□□□□ ORDER_ID 1, 2 □ 4□ □□□□□.
- C. ORDERS_MASTER □□□□□ ORDER_ID 1, 2 □ 3□ □□□□□.
- D. ORDERS_MASTER □□□□□ ORDER_ID 1□ 2□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. AVG □□□ □□□□□ NULLS□ 0□□ □□□□□.
- C. MAX □ MIN □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ SELECT □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

□□□□ □□ ORDERS □ CUSTOMERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

(□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.)

□□ UPDATE □□ □□□□□□.

□□□□

(SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM □□)

order_date = '2007□ 3□ 22□' □□

WHERE □□ ID IN

(□□□□ □□ ID □□

WHERE cust_last_name = '□□□' AND credit_limit = 600);

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. □□□ □□ □□ SELECT □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. UPDATE □□ WHERE □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
- C. □□□ UPDATE □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. SELECT □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

□□□□ □□ PRODUCT □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

2. Which two statements are true?
 Which two statements are true?

- A. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.
- B. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION.
- C. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION and the user is the owner of the object.
- D. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION and the user is the owner of the object.
- E. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION and the user is the owner of the object.
- F. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION and the user is the owner of the object.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which two statements are true regarding the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables?

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

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

Which two statements are true regarding the LOCATIONS table and the DEPT table?

Which two statements are true regarding the LOCATIONS table and the DEPT table?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which two statements are true regarding the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables?

- A. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.
- B. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users, but only if the user has the GRANT OPTION.
- C. SQL Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.
- D. SQL Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.
- E. HAVING Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.
- F. Granting the GRANT OPTION to a user allows the user to grant the privilege to other users.

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

MERGE □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□, □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- F. □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ USER_CONS_COLUMNS □□ □□□□ □□□.
- E. USER_OBJECTS □ CAT □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- F. DBA, ALL □ USER□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

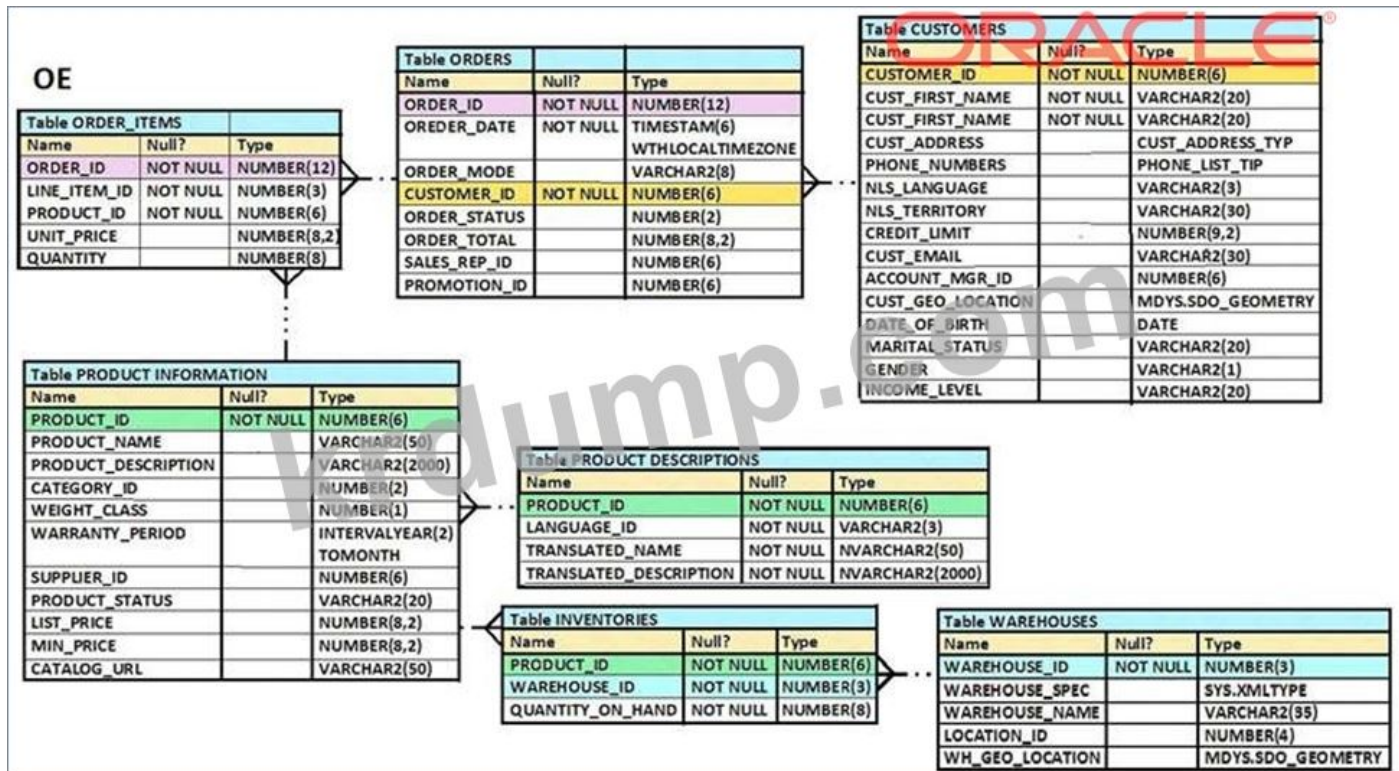
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□:

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

□□□□ □□ ORDERS □ CUSTOMERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



□□ UPDATE □□ □□□□□□.

```

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);

```

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□? (□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.)

- A. SELECT □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□ □□ SELECT □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. UPDATE □□ WHERE □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
- D. □□□ UPDATE □□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. ROLLBACK □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. GRANT □ REVOKE□ □□ DCL(□□□□ □□ □□) □□ □□□ □ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
- E. TO SAVEPOINT □□ ROLLBACK □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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		VARCHAR2 (3)

A □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□.

□□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□□?

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

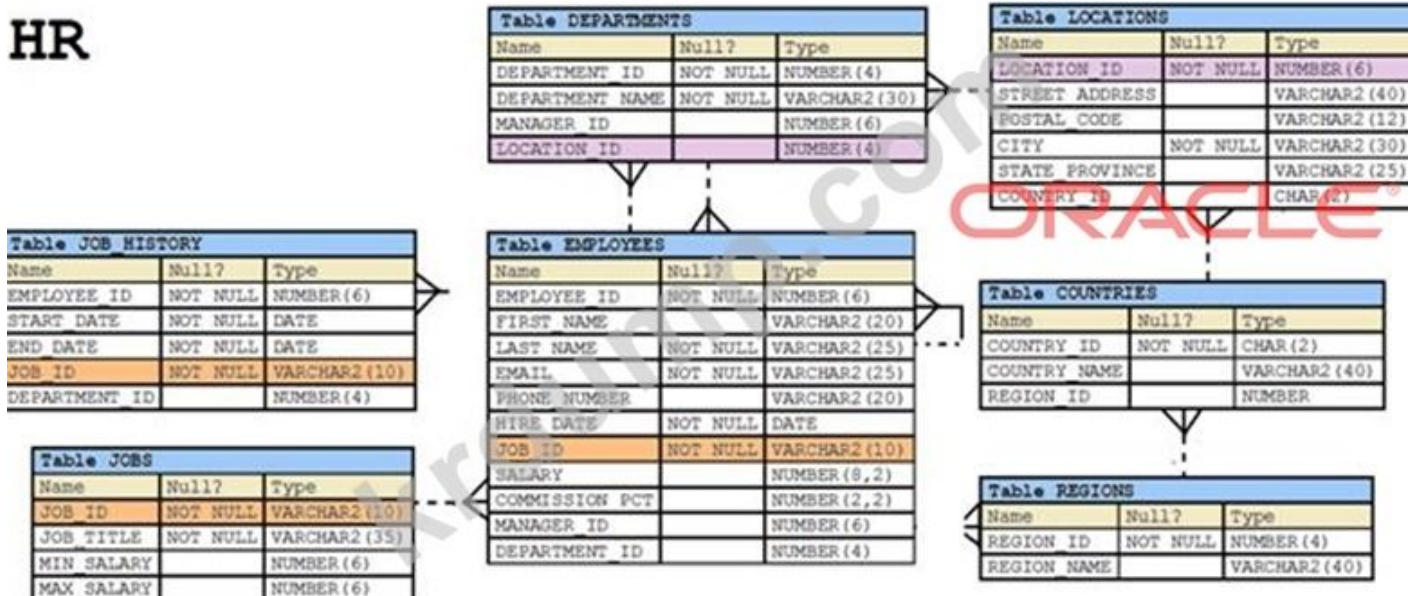
- C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';
- D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which query displays the names of all employees who work in the HR department?

HR



Which SQL query displays the names of all employees who work in the HR department?

SELECT employee_id, last_name
FROM employees

WHERE Department_id= 50 order BY department_id

asc

SELECT employee_id, last_name

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90

asc

SELECT employee_id, last_name

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 10;

Which SQL query displays the names of all employees who work in the HR department?

A. SELECT last_name, first_name FROM employees ORDER BY last_name, first_name

B. ORDER BY last_name, first_name FROM employees

C. ORDER BY last_name, first_name FROM employees SELECT last_name, first_name

D. SELECT last_name, first_name FROM employees WHERE department_id= 90

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which SQL query displays the names of all employees who work in the HR department?

```
DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
  (SELECT 'dummy'
   FROM emp_history
   WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id);
```

□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ DELETE □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. EMPLOYEEStable□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- C. DELETE□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- E. EMPLOYEEStable□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□?

- A. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES□ DML(□□□□ □□ □□)□ REDO□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE□ PUBLIC SYNONYM□ □□ □ □□□□.
- D. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□ □□ □□□□ GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- F. □□□□ GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

1z0-071 □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 1z0-071 □□! DumpTop □ □
 □ **1z0-071** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop 1z0-071 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□
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<https://www.dumptop.com/Oracle/1z0-071-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special**
 Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

EMPLOYEES □□□□□ 1000□□ □□ □□□ □□□ 10□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. NVL □□□ UPDATE□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□ NVL □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ 600□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

□□□ □□ □□□□ SALES1 □ SALES2□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□
□. SALES2 □□□□ □□ SALES1 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
SALES1 □□□
□□ □ □□

SALES_IDNUMBER
STORE_IDNUMBER
ITEMS_IDNUMBER
QUANTITYNUMBER
SALES_DATEDATE
SALES2 □□□
□□ □ □□

SALES_IDNUMBER
STORE_IDNUMBER
ITEMS_IDNUMBER
QUANTITYNUMBER
SALES_DATEDATE
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□□
- C. □□□
- D. □□□□
- E. □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□:

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

Exhibit□ □□ CUSTOMERStable□ □□□ □□□□□□.

CUSTOMERS



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

CUSTOMER_VU CUSTOMERStable CUSTOMERS_BR1

CUSTOMERS MERGE

```

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

- A. INTO
- B. WHERE INSERT
- C. CUSTOMER_VU
- D. CUSTOMER_ID

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

EMPLOYEES NUMBER EMP_ID DATE HIRE_DATE
 NLS_TERRITORY AMERICA

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

D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM emp;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

```

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;

```

□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. □□ 2□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ 2□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
- D. CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT □□ null □□ □□ □□□□ □□ 2□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

□□□□ □□ PRODUCTS □ SALES □□□□ □□□□□□.

□□ 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)

□□ 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)

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

```
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;
```

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

- A. FROM products p, sales s GROUP BY p.prod_id, s.prod_id
- B. FROM sales s GROUP BY s.prod_id
- C. FROM sales s GROUP BY s.prod_id, s.item_cnt
- D. FROM sales s GROUP BY s.prod_id, s.item_cnt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

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

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is in the format dd-mon-rr. Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

2000-1-1 POST promotions that began on or after 1-JAN-00.

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM Promotions WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';

B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM Promotions WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM WHERE promo_category = '

D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM Promotions WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

? (3)

A. SELECT TRUNCATE

B. CREATE TABLE CREATE INDEX

C. SELECT CREATE TABLE

D. COMMIT ROLLBACK DML()

E. DML DML

F. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT SELECT FOR UPDATE

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

.

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

?

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

PRODUCTS ORDER_ITEMS .

NEW QUESTION: 43

EMPLOYEES □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

SELECT □□ ID, INSTR(last_name, 'A'), SUM(□□) FROM □□ GROUP BY

A. SELECT □□ ID, LENGTH(last_name), SUM(□□) FROM □□ GROUP BY

B. □□ ID;

SELECT dept_id, MAX(last_name), SUM(□□) FROM □□ GROUP BY dept_id;

C. □□ ID;

D. □□ ID;

SELECT dept_id, STDDEV(last_name), SUM(□□) FROM □□ GROUP BY

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

□□□□ □□ COSTS □ PROMOTIONS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ PROD ID□□ □□ PROD IDS□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□.

□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.

□□ ID □□

□□□□

WHERE □□□□ ID IN

(□□□□ ID □□

□□□□□□

WHERE promo_cost < □□

(SELECT MAX(□□□□ □□)

□□□□□□

□□ BY (□□□□ □□ □□-□□□□_□□_□□));

□□□ □□□ □□□?

A. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

C. GROUP BY □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. ALL □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

ORA-01446: invalid character in identifier.



INVOICE

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

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

Which two SQL statements will execute successfully? (2 correct answers.)

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which three SQL statements will execute successfully? (3 correct answers.)

- A. SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE inv_date > SYSDATE;
- B. SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE inv_date > SYSDATE + 1;
- C. SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE inv_date > SYSDATE - 1;
- D. SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE inv_date > SYSDATE - 100;
- E. SELECT * FROM INVOICE WHERE inv_date > SYSDATE - 1000;

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

1z0-071 Oracle Database 11g: SQL and PL/SQL Developer's Guide, 11th Edition, Oracle Press, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-56582-710-0. Oracle Database 11g: SQL and PL/SQL Developer's Guide, 11th Edition, Oracle Press, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-56582-710-0. Oracle Database 11g: SQL and PL/SQL Developer's Guide, 11th Edition, Oracle Press, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-56582-710-0.

Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two columns are NOT NULL in 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 columns are NOT NULL in the CUSTOMERS table? (2 correct answers.)

- A. CUST_ID and CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
- B. CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH and CUST_MARITAL_STATUS
- C. CUST_ID and CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
- D. CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH and CUST_MARITAL_STATUS
- E. CUST_ID and CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which two date and time functions return the current date and time in the format DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS?

- A. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP and CURRENT_DATE
- B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP and SYSDATE
- C. SYSDATE and CURRENT_DATE
- D. SYSDATE and TO_DATE('DD-MON-RR', 'DD-MON-RR')
- E. SYSDATE and DUAL
- F. CURRENT_DATE and TO_DATE('DD-MON-RR', 'DD-MON-RR')

Answer: E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

DD/MM:

NEW QUESTION: 49

□□□□ □□ ORDERS □ CUSTOMERS□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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)

Roberts □□ □□ cust_last_name □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□□. CUST_LAST_NAME□ Roberts
□□ CREDIT_LIMIT□ 600□ □□□ ORDERS □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ INSERT □□ □□□□
□□□?

A. INSERT INTO □□(order_id, order_data, order_mode,
(□□ ID □□
□□□□□□
WHERE cust_last_name='□□□' AND
credit_limit=600), order_total)
□(1, '2007□ 3□ 10□', '□□', &customer_id, 1000).

B. INSERT INTO □□(order_id, order_data, order_mode,
(□□ ID □□
□□□□□□
WHERE cust_last_name='□□□' AND
credit_limit=600), order_total)
VALUES(1, '2007□ 3□ 10□', '□□', &&customer_id, 1000);

C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total FROM
□□ o, □□ c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='□□□' AND
c.credit_limit=600) VALUES (1, '2007□ 3□ 10□', '□□', (SELECT customer_id FROM □□ WHERE
cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

D. INSERT INTO □□
VALUES(1, '2007□ 3□ 10□', '□□',
(□□ ID □□
□□□□□□
WHERE cust_last_name='□□□' AND
Credit_limit=600), 1000);

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10.

```

SQL> SELECT prod_id
FROM sales
WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10
GROUP BY prod_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;

```

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

ORDERstable

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

INVOICEstable

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

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

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

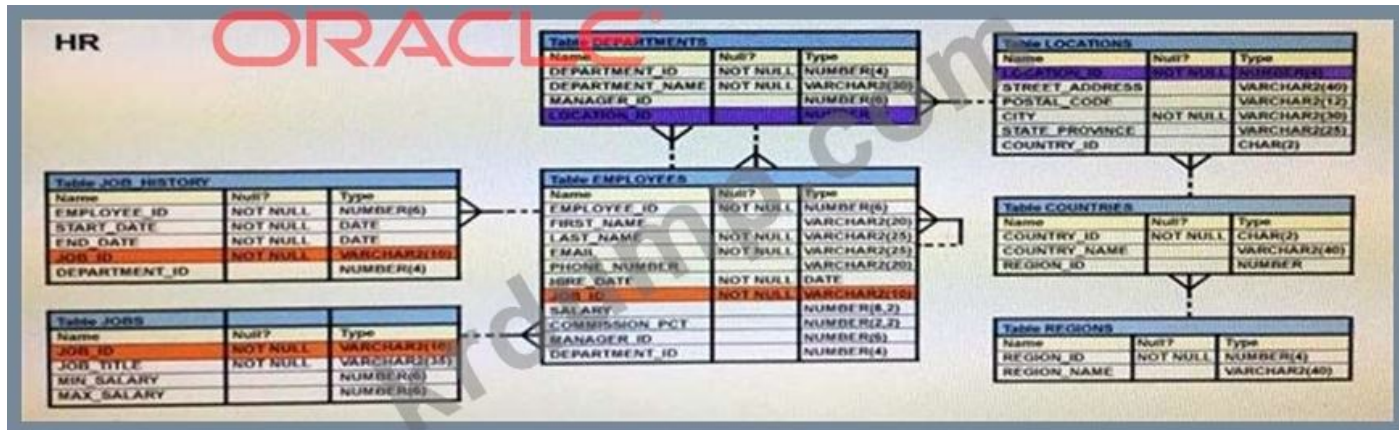
How many rows will be returned? (3 rows)

- A. 5
- B. 4 2019 2 1
- C. 3
- D. 3 2019 1 1
- E. 2
- F. 2019 3 5
- G. 1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Exhibit 1 shows the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (200 characters.)



Which SQL statement would...

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID,

ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID;

ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID;

ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID;

A. SALARY ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID.

B. SALARY ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID.

C. FIRST_NAME ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID.

D. SALARY ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID FIRST_NAME ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID.

E. FIRST_NAME ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID ORDER BY EMPLOYEE_ID.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Exhibit 1 shows the structure of the EMP table. (200 characters.) Which SQL statement would...

ALTER TABLE EMP

DROP COLUMN FIRST_NAME;

SET UNUSED (FIRST_NAME);

A. SET UNUSED (FIRST_NAME);

B. FIRST_NAME CASCADE CONSTRAINTS SQL SET UNUSED (FIRST_NAME) SET PRIMARY KEY (EMPLOYEE_ID);

C. SET UNUSED (FIRST_NAME);

D. SQL SET UNUSED (FIRST_NAME);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.

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

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

SQL INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE? (2 INVOICE INVOICE.)

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Books_TRANSACTIONS INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.

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

SQL INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.

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

INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE?

- A. RM TRANSACTION-TYPE IN INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.
- B. RM TRANSACTION_TYPE IN INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.
- C. RM TRANSACTION_TYPE IN INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.
- D. RM TRANSACTION_TYPE IN, MEMBER_ID IN A101, A102 IN INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE INVOICE.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY pwmgr;

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY pwclerk;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO scott, scott;

GRANT SELECT ON emp TO scott GRANT OPTION TO scott;

CONNECT scott/pwfin

GRANT SELECT ON emp TO scott;

scott scott?

A. scott FIN CLERK scott FIN MANAGER scott SCOTT, ENP scott SELECT scott scott scott.

B. scott FINANCE scott FIN MANAGER scott CREATE SESSION scott scott.

C. scott FINANCE scott SCOTT scott SELECT scott scott. scott FIN _ CLERK EMP

D. scott FINANCE scott.SCOTT.ENP ALL FIN MANAGER scott scott.

E. SCOTT scott SELECT scott scott. scott FINANCE EMP scott FIN _ CLERK scott scott.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59

CREATE TABLE employees (department VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL);

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)

```

EMPLOYEE$ EMPLOYEEstable
EMPLOYEE$(2900 2700)
Department_id London department_id
(ID 2100).
location_id2100 1.1
location_id2100 1.5
.
.
.

```

```

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);

```



□□□ □□□□□?

- A. UPDATE □□□ □□ □(SALARY, COMMISSION)□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ UPDATE □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

SAVEPOINT□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

- A. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ SAVEPOINT□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. SAVEPOINT□ □□□□ CREATE INDEX □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. SAVEPOINT□ COMMIT□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. SAVEPOINT□ □□□□ DELETE □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. SAVEPOINT□ □□□□ TRUNCATE □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

SALES □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(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)

SALES □□□□□ 55,000□□ □□ □□□□.

□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

```

CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)
AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price
   FROM sales
  WHERE 1 = 1;

```

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. SALES1□ □ □□ □□□□□.

B. SALES1□□ SALES □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ PRIMARY KEY □
UNIQUE □□ □□□ □□□□.

C. SALES1□□ SALES □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ NOT NULL □□ □□□ □
□□□.

D. SALES1□ 55,000□□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. SALES1□ 1□□□ □□□□□.

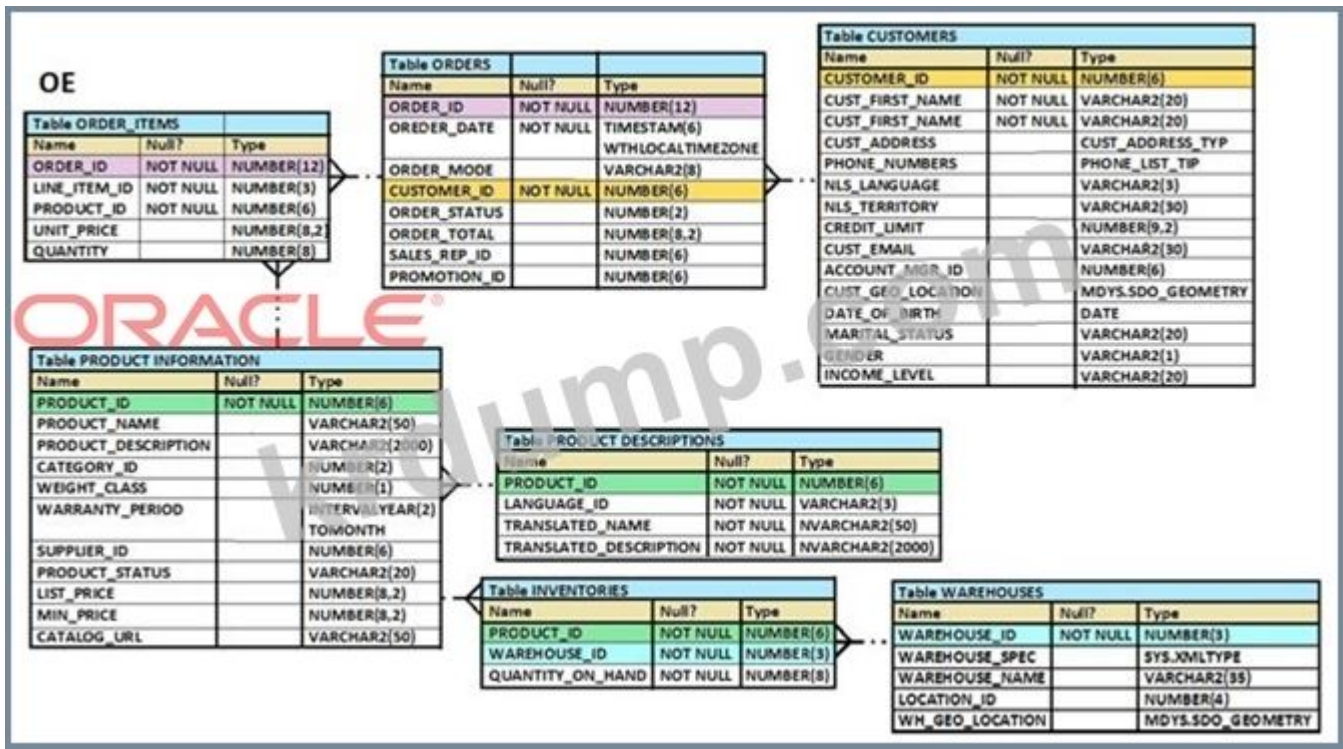
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

1z0-071 □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ 1z0-071 □□! DumpTop □ □
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<https://www.dumptop.com/Oracle/1z0-071-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special
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NEW QUESTION: 62

□□□□ □□ PRODUCT_INFORMATION □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. (2□□ □□□□□.)



□ SQL □□ □□□□□□.

SELECT TO_CHAR(□□_□□,'\$9,999')

□□ □□□□;

□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

A. LIST_PRICE □□ □ 1123.90□ □□□ □□ \$1,124□ □□□□□.

- B. LIST_PRICE 1123.90 \$1,123
- C. LIST_PRICE 11235.90 \$1,123
- D. LIST_PRICE 11235.90 #####

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

- A. PUBLIC
- B. PUBLIC
- C. PUBLIC
- D.
- E.
- F. SYS
- G.

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

- A.
- B.
- C. GROUPBY SQL
- D. SQL SELECT
- E. SQL SELECT

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

:/:
:

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

ORDERStable

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

- A. ALTER TABLE
- MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

C. ALTER TABLE

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

D. ALTER TABLE

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 66

ORDER by ?

A. ORDER by SELECT .

B. .

C. .

D. NULL .

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67

CUST_CITY CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail' 'Paris'
 .

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

?

A. IS

B. PA

C.

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

CUSTOMERStable .

CUSTOMERS .

15%. " " .

SQL ?

- A. `CREATE SEQUENCE seq1 INCREMENT BY 1 START WITH 1;`
- B. `CREATE SEQUENCE seq1 INCREMENT BY 1 START WITH 1;`
- C. `SEQUENCE seq1 INCREMENT BY 1 START WITH 1;`
- D. `PL /SQL CREATE SEQUENCE seq1 INCREMENT BY 1 START WITH 1;`
- E. `CREATE SEQUENCE PUBLIC seq1 INCREMENT BY 1 START WITH 1;`

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

NEW QUESTION: 71

PROMOTIONS table structure. (Table with 4 columns)

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)

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

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

Which of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

- A. `DEFINE emp_id UNDEFINE emp_id;`
- B. `DEFINE emp_id '&1' UNDEFINE emp_id;`
- C. `SET VERIFY OFF;`
- D. `SET VERIFY ON;`
- E. `DEFINE emp_id '&1' UNDEFINE emp_id;`
- F. `DEFINE emp_id '&1' UNDEFINE emp_id;`

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

PROMOTIONS table structure. (Table with 4 columns)

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)

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

ORDER by dept_no SELECT emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary

- A. ORDER by dept_no SELECT emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary
- B. ORDER by dept_no SELECT emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary
- C. NULL emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary
- D. ORDER by dept_no SELECT emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

EMPLOYEES emp_id, emp_name, emp_salary

Name	NULL?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

SELECT dept_no AS department_id, MAX(salary) max_sal

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 10000

GROUP BY dept_id

ORDER BY max_sal;

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

- A. emp_id
- B. emp_name
- C. emp_salary
- D. emp_dept

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

```
EMPLOYEES
```

Column 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
```

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

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

- * UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).
- * UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).
- * UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).
- * UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).

```
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;
```

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

- A. UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).
- B. UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).
- C. UPDATE employees SET (salary, commission) = (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission) FROM employees, departments WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900, 2700, 2100)).

D. UPDATE ...

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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... DumpTop 1z0-071 ...

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Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 77

ORD_ITEMS ...

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

... .

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

... ?

- A. ... 2 ...
- B. HAVING ... SELECT ...
- C. ...
- D. GROUP BY ... HAVING ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

SELECT ... WHERE ... HAVING ...
(...)

- A. WHERE ...

FROM emp emp
emp emp ID = 2254;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

DEPARTMENT_DETAILS emp
emp emp emp emp:

```
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));
```

emp emp ID emp emp emp emp emp emp ID emp emp emp emp emp ID emp emp emp
emp emp emp emp.

emp SQL emp emp emp?

- A. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN Department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. Department_id)
- B. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN Department_details d ON (c.department_id<>d. Department_id)
- C. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN .department_details d ON (c.depatrment_id=d.department_id)
- D. SELECT Course_id, Department_id, FROM Department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN Course_details c USING (department_id)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

emp emp emp emp emp emp emp emp.
emp emp emp emp emp emp HCM.EMPLOYEE_RECORDS emp emp EMP emp emp
emp emp emp emp?

- A. hcm.employee_records emp emp SYNONIM emp emp;
- B. hcm.employee_records emp emp emp SYNONIM emp emp;
- C. hcm.employee_records emp emp SYNONIM emp emp;
- D. hcm.employee_records emp emp SYNONIM PUBLIC.emp emp;
- E. hcm.employee_records emp emp SYNONIM SYS.emp emp;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

emp SYNONYM emp_table emp

NEW QUESTION: 82

non-equijoin □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□?

- A. Oracle □□ □□□ SQL:1999 □□ ANSI □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. BETWEEN □□□ >= □ <= □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.
- E. BETWEEN □□□ □□ >= □ <= □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

DEPARTMENT_DETAILS □ COURSE_DETAILS □ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

□□ □□ ID□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ ID□ □□ □
□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN .department_details d ON (c.depatrment_id=d.department_id)
- B. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN Department_details d ON (c.department_id<>d. Department_id)
- C. SELECT c.course_id, d.department_id FROM Course_details c FULL OUTER JOIN Department_details d ON (c.department_id=d. Department_id)
- D. SELECT Course_id, Department_id, FROM Department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN Course_details c USING (department_id)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. SELECT SYSDATE "INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;
- B. DUAL□□ INTERVAL '1' DAY + INTERVAL '1' MONTH □□;
- C. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - DUAL□□ SYSDATE;
- D. SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;
- E. □□□□ □□ '1'□ - □□ '1'□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

□□□□ □□ INVOICE □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

INVOICE

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

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

□□ □ □□ SQL □□ □□□□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

A. AVG □□(inv_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt)

□□□□

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

□□□□

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

□□□□

D. AVG □□(inv_date)

□□□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□

B. □□□

C. □□

D. □□□□

E. □□

F. □□

G. □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

□□ □□□ □□□□□.

TRUNCATE TABLE depts;

□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. ROLLBACK □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- F. FLASHBACK TABLE □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

SQL> CREATE TABLE store(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), □ □ NUMBER(10), sales_date DATE, store_id NUMBER(4), CONSTRAINT store_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(store_id) □□(store_id) REFER ; □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

SQL> □□□□□ DELETE

WHERE store_id=900;

□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

ORA-02292: □□□ □□ □□(HR.STORE_ID_FK) □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. SALES □□□□□ STORE_ID = 900 □ □□ □□□ □□ STORES □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. on DELETE CASCADE □□□ □□□□ SALES_ID □□ SALES □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- C. STORES □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.
- D. SALES □□□□□ FOREIGN KEY □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- E. DELETE □□ □□ CASCADE □□□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

Oracle SQL □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□
- B. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□
- C. □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□
- D. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□
- E. □□□□ □□ □□(OS) □□ □□

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/password.php>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28324/tdpii_distdbs.htm

NEW QUESTION: 90

□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ ALTER ROLE □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□□ ALTER ROLE □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- F. □□□ GRANT□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- G. ALTER USER□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

GRANT □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

□□:

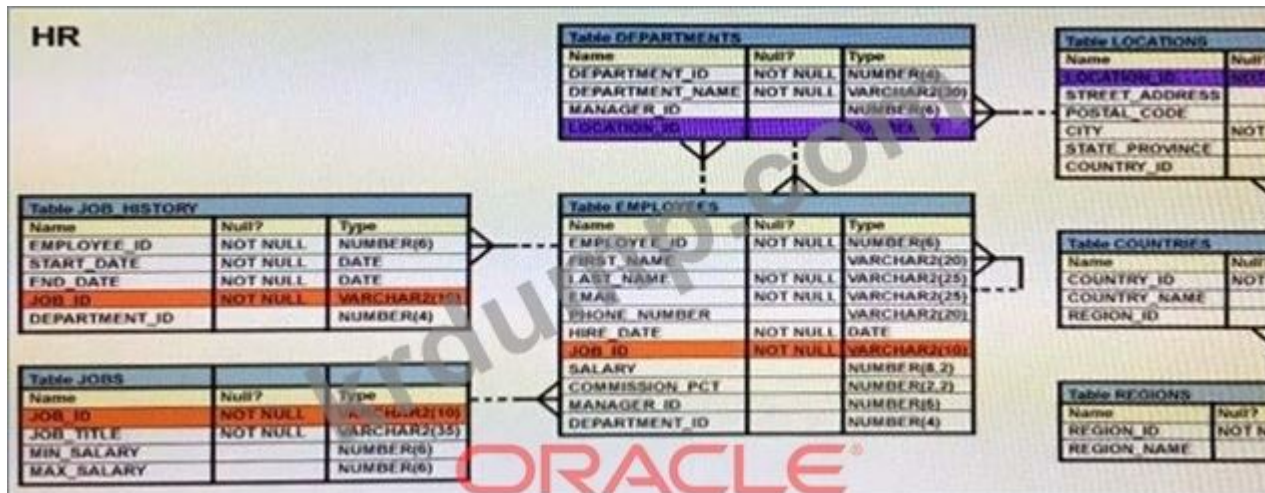
<http://archive.dnnssoftware.com/docs/85/administrators/security/roles/assign-multiple-users-to-role.html>

<https://www.dnnssoftware.com/docs/administrators/user-accounts/assign-user-to-multiple-roles.html>

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSGU8G_11.70.0/com.ibm.sqls.doc/ids_sqsq_0828.htm

NEW QUESTION: 91

□□□□ □□ DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.



EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME □ DEPARTMENT NAME□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□ SQL □ □ □□□□□□.

SELECT □□ ID, □□, □□ □□ □□□□□□

NATURAL JOIN □□;

□□ SQL□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. SELECT □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. NATURAL JOIN□□ USING□□ □□□□.

C. DEPARTMENTStable FROM EMPLOYEEStable
 D. EMPLOYEES DEPARTMENTStables

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□/□□:

□□:

EMPLOYEES DEPARTMENTS
 (Department_ID Manager_ID).

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 1z0-071, DumpTop 1z0-071
<https://www.dumptop.com/Oracle/1z0-071-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 92

ORDERStable

□□

□□? □□

□□

□□ ID NULL (4)

□□ □□ □□

□□ ID (3)

□ □□ (7,2)

ORDERStable ID

CUSTOMER_ID NOTNULL

A. ALTER TABLE

MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

B. ALTER TABLE

ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

C. ALTER TABLE

ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

D. ALTER TABLE

MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL(customer_id);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93

□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

(SQL statement:)

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(4);

UPPER_NAME VARCHAR2(25);

SQL > SELECT product_id

FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) =

'LASERPRO' AND list_price > 1000;

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

- A. SELECT product_id FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');
- B. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE product_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product_id, UPPER(product_name) FROM product_information WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' AND list_price > 1000;

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

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

- A. EXISTS is used to check for the presence of rows in a table.
- B. EXISTS is used to check for the presence of rows in a subquery.
- C. EXISTS is used to check for the presence of rows in a view.
- D. EXISTS is used to check for the presence of rows in a table or a subquery.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

SQL

SQL:

<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which statement is true regarding the following SQL statement?

```

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 two statements are true?

- A. The index ORD_ITM_IDX is created automatically.
- B. CREATE TABLE order_item USING INDEX is used to create the index.
- C. The index ORD_ITM_IDX is created automatically and the constraint ORD_ITM_ID_PK is not created.
- D. USING INDEX is used to create the index.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which two statements are true? (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)

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

1. The following SQL statement is valid:

```

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;

```

2. The following SQL statement is valid:

```

SELECT p.prod_id, COUNT(s.prod_id)
FROM products p JOIN sales s
ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id;

```

```

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;

```

- A. Both statements are valid.
- B. Only statement 1 is valid.

WHERE($price * quantity$) = (SELECT MAX($price * quantity$)
 $order_id$)

GROUP BY $order_id$;

$order_id$

B. $order_id$

WHERE($price * quantity$) = (SELECT MAX($price * quantity$)

$order_id$)

GROUP BY $order_id$)

C. $order_id$

WHERE($price * quantity$) = MAX($price * quantity$)

GROUP BY $order_id$;

$order_id$

D. $order_items$

GROUP BY $order_id$

HAVING SUM($price * quantity$) = (SELECT MAX(SUM($price * quantity$)) FROM $order_items$ GROUP BY $order_id$);

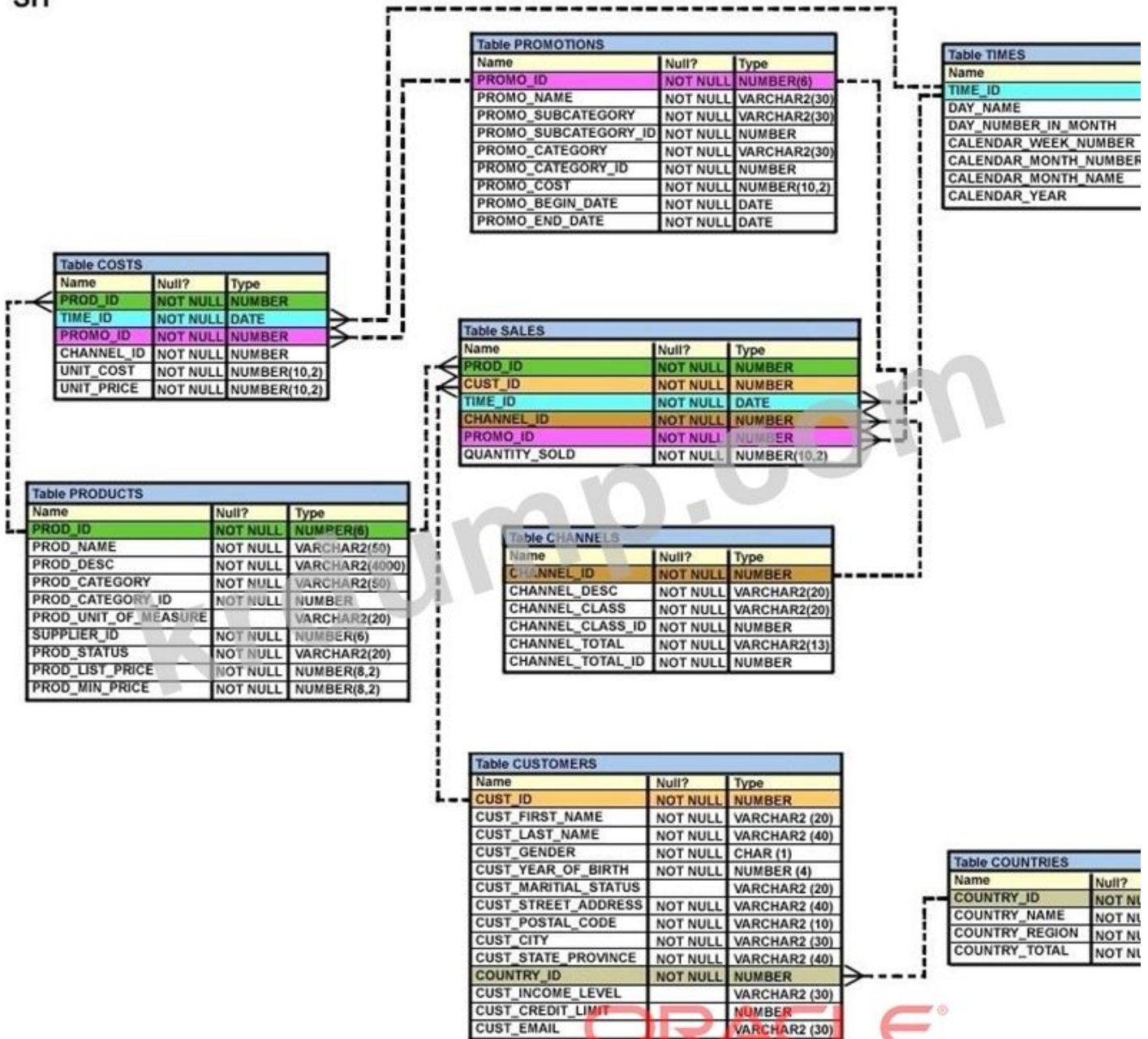
$order_id$

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Tables SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS are TIMEStables. Tables SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS are TIMEStables.

SH



PROD_ID □□ PRODUCTStable □ □□□ SALEStable □ □ □□□.

□□□□ CUST_ID □ TIME_ID □□ □□ CUSTOMERS □ TIMEStable □ □□□ SALEStable □ □ □□□.

□□ CREATE TABLE □□□ □□□□□.

CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)

□□

SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id

□□□□;

□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. NEW_SALEStable □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ NOTNULL □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□

□.

B. □ □□□ DEFAULT □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ NEW_SALEStable □ □□□□ □□□□□.

Name	Null?	Type
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE		NUMBER (10)

Which two columns are defined with the INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type? (2 correct answers.)

- A. CUST_STATUS VARCHAR2(4,000)
- B. TRANS_VALIDITY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- C. TRANS_DATE DATE
- D. CUST_CREDIT_VALUE NUMBER(10)

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which two statements are true?

TRUNCATE TABLE emp;

emp emp?

- A. emp emp
- B. emp emp
- C. ROLLBACK emp
- D. Flashback TABLE emp
- E. emp emp
- F. emp emp

Answer: E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

Oracle Database 11g supports which two types of joins? (3 correct answers.)

- A. equijoin
- B. WHERE clause join
- C. natural join
- D. self join
- E. outer join
- F. join

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

NEW QUESTION: 112

Oracle SQL, DELETE vs TRUNCATE

- A. TRUNCATE removes all data from a table, but the table structure remains.
- B. DELETE removes all data from a table, and the table structure is also removed.
- C. TRUNCATE removes all data from a table, and the table structure is also removed.
- D. DELETE removes all data from a table, but the table structure remains.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113

SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES

FROM sales s, time t, channel ch, country 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('internet', 'direct')

AND t.month IN('2000-09', '2000-10')

AND co.country_code IN('GB', 'US')

GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code

ORDER BY SALES DESC

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

GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 114

SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MT:SS')

FROM DUAL WHERE NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYY HH24:MT:SS';

WHERE TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYY HH24:MT:SS')

□□□ □□□□□.

DBTIMEZONE	SYSDATE
+00.00	11-JUL-2019 11:00:00

LOCALTIMESTAMP□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 2019□ 7□ 11□ □□ 6.00.00.000000000
- B. 2019□ 7□ 11□ 11.00.00.000000000 AM -05:00
- C. 2019□ 7□ 11□ 11.00.00.000000000 AM
- D. 2019□ 7□ 11□ 6.00.00.000000000 AM -05:00

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

NEW QUESTION: 115

□□ □□□ □□□□□.

SQL > DEFINE □□ □□ = '01-APR-2011'

SQL > SELECT □□ ID, □□, □□

□□□□□□

WHERE hire_date > '□□(&H)'

AND manager_id > &mgr_id;

□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ "hiredate" □ 'mgr_id' □ □.
- B. □□□□'
- C. 'mgr_id'□
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 116

MEMBERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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)

□□ □ MO □ MI □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□

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

CATEGORY_ID 12 AND category_id = 13 AND Supplier_id = 102088;
 PRODUCT_NAME
 FROM

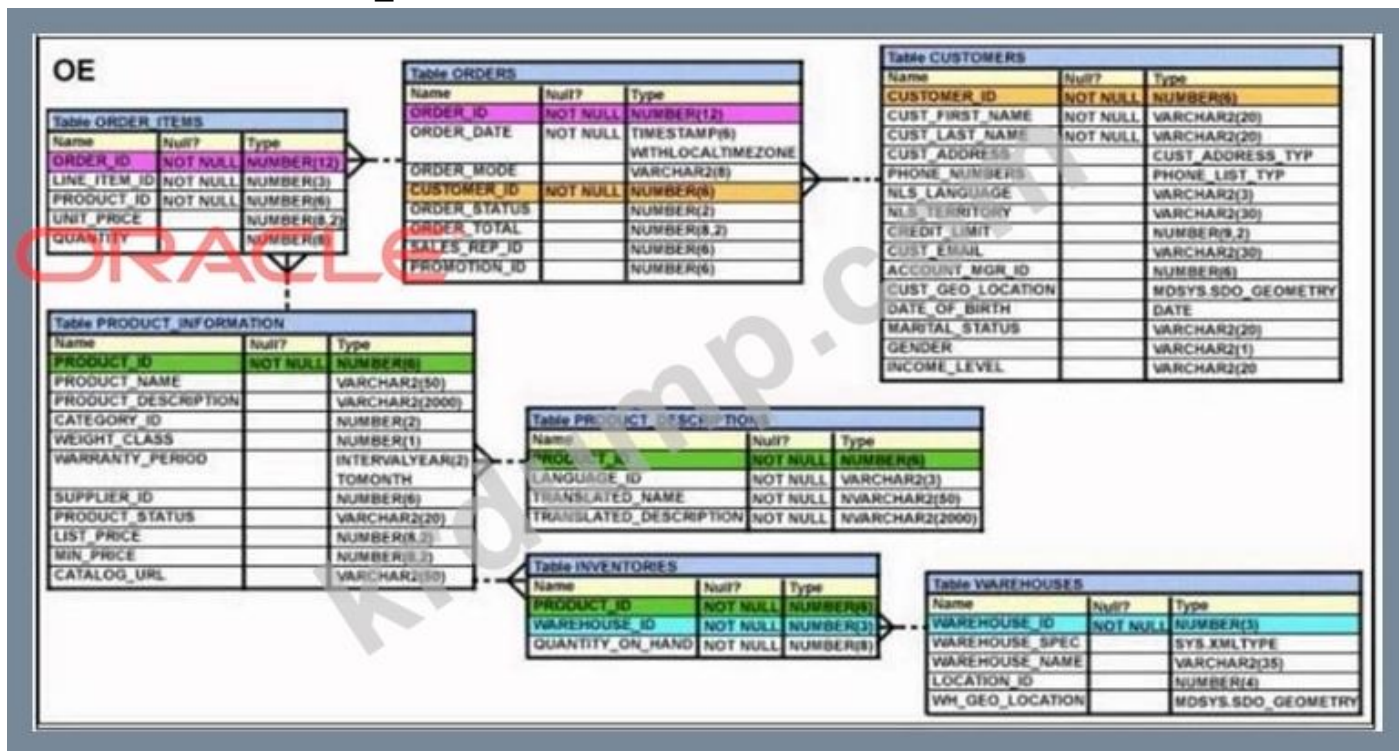
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND Supplier_id = 102088;

- A. WHERE clause
- B. AND
- C. WHERE clause
- D. AND

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

PRODUCT_INFORMATION



- SQL
- ```
SELECT TO_CHAR(, '$9,999')
```
- A. LIST\_PRICE 1123.90
  - B. LIST\_PRICE 11235.90
  - C. LIST\_PRICE 11235.90
  - D. LIST\_PRICE 1123.90

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

SALES1 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

SALES2 □ SALES1 □ □□ □□ □ □ □□□□□□.

□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

SALES2 □□□□ □□ SALES1 □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.

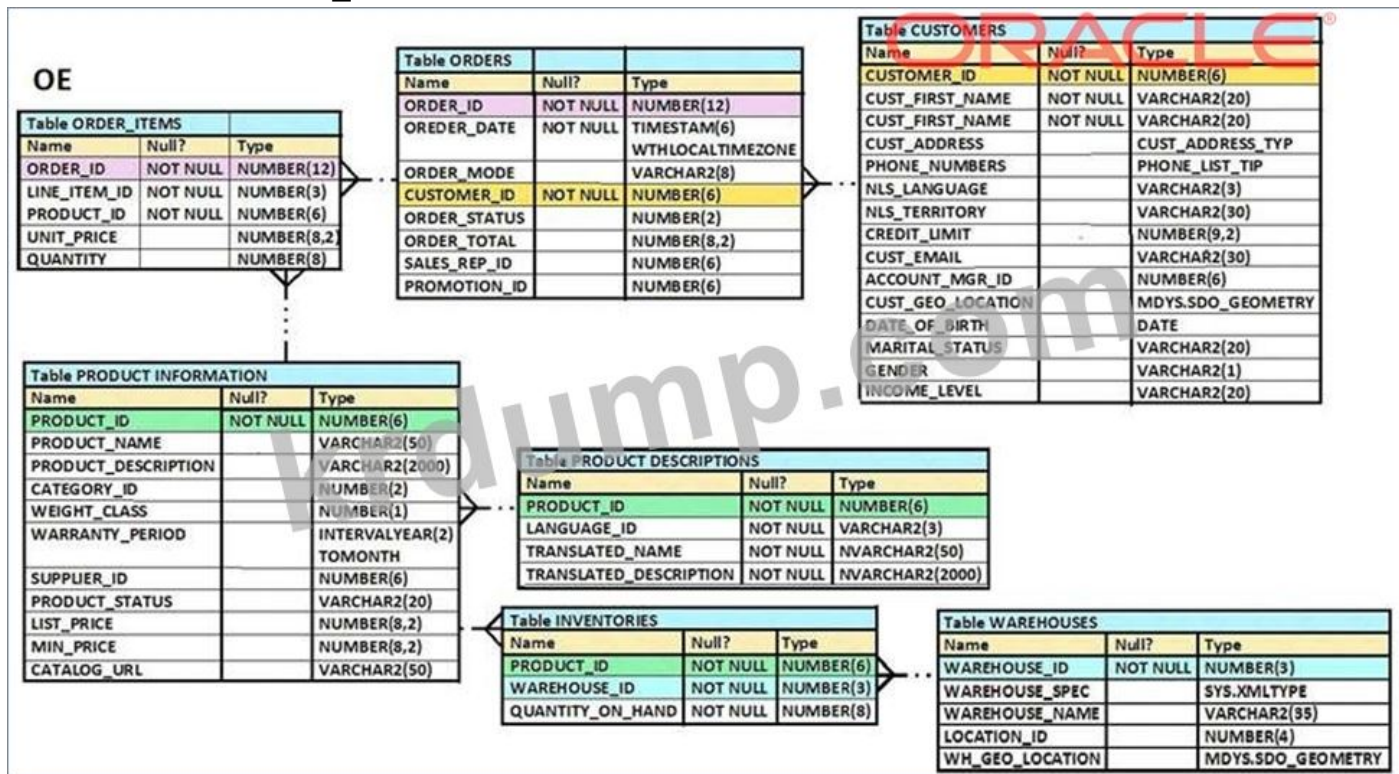
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□□
- D. □□□ □
- E. □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 121**

□□□□ □□ ORDER\_ITEMS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.



□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.

SELECT order\_id, product\_id, unit\_price

□□\_□□□□

WHERE □□

(SELECT MAX(□□)

□□\_□□□□

□□ BY order\_id);

ORDER\_ID UNIT\_PRICE    PRODUCT\_ID     
 SQL    ?

- A. GROUP BY
- B. = >ANY   .
- C. = >ALL   .
- D. = IN   .

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

1z0-071    DumpTop    1z0-071    ! DumpTop     
 1z0-071    , DumpTop 1z0-071        
 .    DumpTop 1z0-071    .

<https://www.dumptop.com/Oracle/1z0-071-dump.html> (325 Q&As Dumps, 30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump)

### NEW QUESTION: 122

   .

```
TRUNCATE TABLE depts;
```

   ? (2    .)

- A.    .
- B.    .
- C. ROLLBACK    .
- D.    .
- E.    .
- F. FLASHBACK TABLE    .

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

   /    : [https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494\\_01/general003.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/general003.htm)

### NEW QUESTION: 123

   SQL    .

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

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

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

- A. `ORD_NO FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES ORD_NO ITEM_NO`
- B. `CHECK (ORD_NO BETWEEN 1 AND 10)`
- C. `NEXTVAL sequence DEFAULT 1`
- D. `CHECK (ORD_NO < SYSDATE)`

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

**NEW QUESTION: 124**

Which of the following SQL statements is correct?

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');
SAVEPOINT a;
UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;
SAVEPOINT b;
UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;
SAVEPOINT c;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;
COMMIT;
```

Which of the following SQL statements is correct? (3 correct answers.)

- A. `DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;`
- B. `UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;`
- C. `DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;`
- D. `ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;`
- E. `COMMIT;`
- F. `DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;`

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

**NEW QUESTION: 125**

Which of the following SQL statements is correct? (3 correct answers.)

- A. `DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;`
- B. `ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;`
- C. `DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;`



NVL(□□□□, '01-1□-97')  
- NVL(job\_id, '□□ □□ □□')

**NEW QUESTION: 128**

EMPLOYEEStable□ □□□ □□□□□□.

| 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)    |

EMPLOYEE\_ID□ MANAGER\_ID □□□□ □□/□□ □□□ □□□□.

EMPLOYEE\_ID□ 123□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□ ID□ □□□□□ □□  
□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_id
- A. FROM □□ e RIGHT OUTER JOIN □□ m  
on (e.employee\_id = m.employee\_id)  
□□ e.employee\_id = 123;  
□□ m.last\_name, e.manager\_id
  - B. FROM □□ e LEFT OUTER JOIN □□ m  
on (e.manager\_id = m.manager\_id)  
□□ e.employee\_id = 123;
  - C. FROM □□ e RIGHT OUTER JOIN □□ m  
on (e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id)  
□□□ e.employee\_id = 123;  
SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_id
  - D. FROM □□ e LEFT OUTER JOIN □□ m  
on (e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id)  
□□ e.employee\_id = 123;  
SELECT e.last\_name, e.manager\_id

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**



- C. ACCESS PARAMETERS
- D.     TYPE
- E. LOCATION

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

**NEW QUESTION: 132**

BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS        .

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

SQL    .

SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions

WHERE    ?

- A. WHERE   = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND member\_id = 'A101' OR member\_id = 'A102');
- B. WHERE broken\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN ('A101', 'A102'));
- C. WHERE rider\_date = SYSDATE AND (transaction\_type = 'RM' AND (member\_id = A101' OR member\_id = 'A102'));
- D. WHERE broken\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM' OR member\_id IN('A101', 'A102');
- E. WHERE(borrowed\_date = SYSDATE AND transaction\_type = 'RM')   member\_id IN('A101', 'A102');

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

**NEW QUESTION: 133**

ORDER BY        ?

- A. ORDER BY        .
- B.        .
- C. NULLS      .
- D.          .
- E. SELECT     ORDER BY    .

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

**NEW QUESTION: 134**

ORDERS\_MASTER  MONTHLY\_ORDERS      .

ORDERS\_MASTER

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|----------|-------------|
| 1        | 1000        |
| 2        | 2000        |
| 3        | 3000        |
| 4        |             |

MONTHLY\_ORDERS

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|----------|-------------|
| 2        | 2500        |
| 3        |             |

CREATE TABLE months\_orders

MERGE INTO months\_orders m

USING orders o

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);

ORDER BY o.order\_id;

- A. ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID 1, 2, 4
- C. ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID 1, 2, 3
- D. ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID 1, 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

1000

1000:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

NEW QUESTION: 135

CREATE TABLE emp

A. CONCAT('EMPLOYEE', emp.emp\_id)

B. FLOOR(emp.emp\_id / 1000) \* 1000

C. FLOOR(emp.emp\_id / 1000) \* 1000 + emp.emp\_id

D. CONCAT('EMPLOYEE', emp.emp\_id)

E. INSTR('EMPLOYEE', emp.emp\_id)

F. INSTR('EMPLOYEE', emp.emp\_id)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 136







**NEW QUESTION: 144**

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS (CUST\_ID NUMBER(6),  
CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20),  
CUST\_EMAIL VARCHAR2(30),  
INCOME\_LEVEL VARCHAR2(20));

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

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS\_VU (CUST\_ID NUMBER(6), CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20), CUST\_EMAIL VARCHAR2(30), INCOME\_LEVEL VARCHAR2(20));

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS\_BR1 (CUST\_ID NUMBER(6), CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20), CUST\_EMAIL VARCHAR2(30), INCOME\_LEVEL VARCHAR2(20));

```

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

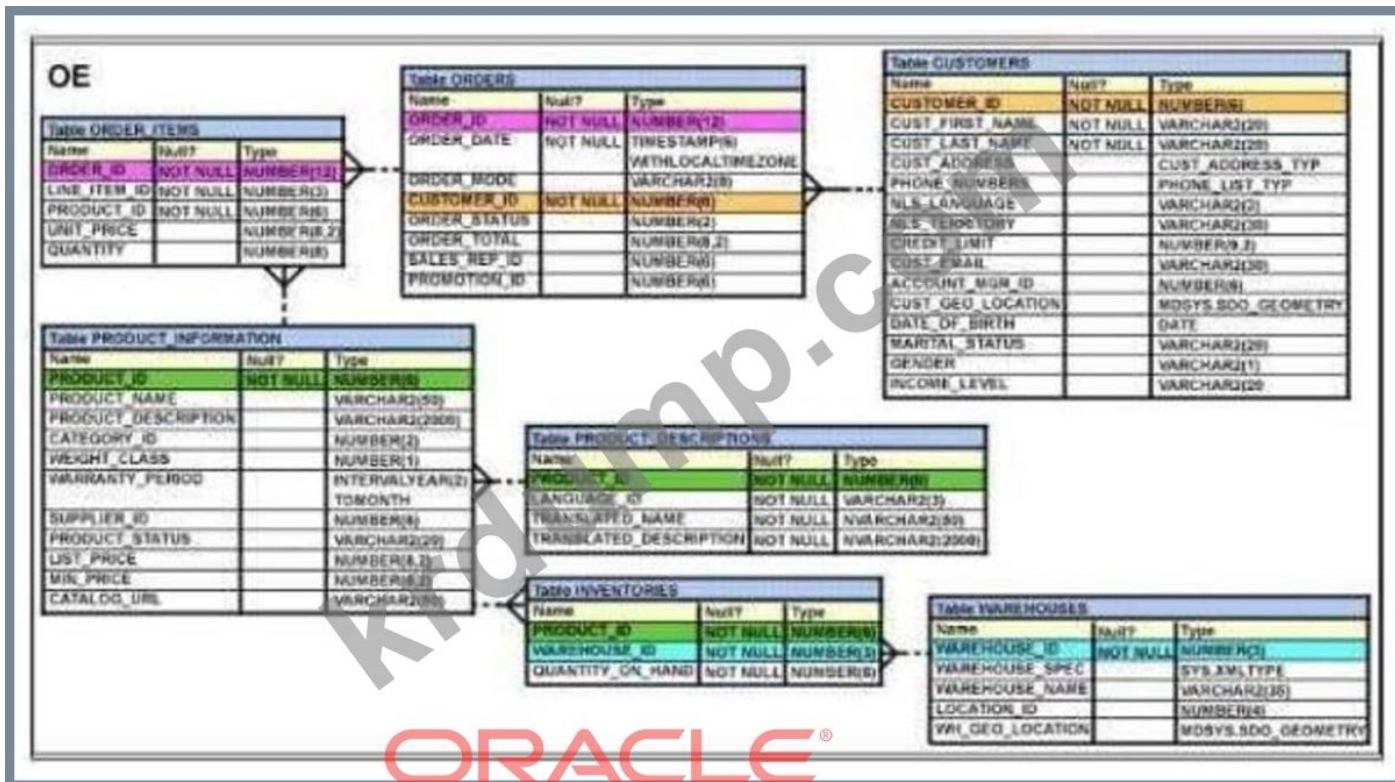
```

- A. INTO CUSTOMERS\_VU.
- B. CUSTOMER\_ID IN CUSTOMERS\_VU.
- C. WHERE IN INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS.
- D. CUSTOMER\_VU IN CUSTOMERS.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 145**

CREATE TABLE PRODUCT\_INFORMATION (PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(4),  
PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2(40),  
CATEGORY VARCHAR2(15),  
UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(8,2));



PRODUCT\_ID 00 00 0000.

00 000 0000 0000 000000.

SQL > 000 00 upper\_name\_idx

ON product\_information(UPPER(product\_name));

PRODUCT\_INFORMATION 0000 00 0000 0000.

00 000 UPPER\_NAME\_IDX 0000 000000?

A. SELECT UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_informationWHERE product\_id = 2254;

B. SELECT UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_information;

C. SELECT product\_idFROM product\_informationWHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

D. SELECT product\_id, UPPER(product\_name)FROM product\_informationWHERE UPPER(product\_name) = 'LASERPRO' 00 list\_price > 1000;

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 146**

00 000 0000 PRODUCTStable 0 00000.

SQL > DROP TABLE 00;

0 000 000 00 0 00 00 0 00 00?

A. 0000 00 00 00000 000000.

B. 0000 00 00 0000 00 000 0000000.

C. 000 000 00 00 0000 000000.

D. 0000 00 0000 000000 000 000 000000.

E. 0000 00 0000 00 000 000000.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 147**

Which two statements are true regarding the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables?

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

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

Which two statements are true regarding the LOCATIONS and DEPT tables?

Which two SQL statements are true?

- A. dSET = (SELECT city FROM DEPT WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);
- B. dSET = ALL (SELECT city FROM DEPT WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);
- C. dSET = (SELECT city FROM DEPT) WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;
- D. dSET = ANY(SELECT city FROM DEPT)

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 148**

Which three time zone data types are supported by Oracle Database?

- A. SESSIONTIMEZONE
- B. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- C. TIMESTAMP
- D. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP
- E. DBTIMEZONE

**Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 149**

Which ALTER TABLE statement is true?

ALTER TABLE



□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.

```
DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
 (SELECT 'dummy'
 FROM emp_history
 WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id);
```

□□ □□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A. EMPLOYEEStable□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- C. DELETE□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ DELETE □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- E. EMPLOYEEStable□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 153**

SYSDATE □□□ □□ Oracle Server □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

21 - 5□ 19□

□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.

201□ 5□ 21□ □□□ 9

□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A. SELECT TO\_ CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDTH MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO\_ CHAR(SYSDATE, ' FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO\_ DATE(SYSDATE, ' FMDAY, DD MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO\_ CHAR(SYSDATE, ' FMDD, DAY MONTH, YYYY') FROM DUAL;

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

**NEW QUESTION: 154**

□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. SQL □□ SELECT □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. SQL □□ SELECT □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. GROUP BY □□ □□ SQL □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 155**

PRODUCT\_ DETAILS □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. EXPIRY\_DATE □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. PRODUCT\_ID □ PRIMARY KEY □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. PRODUCT\_PRICE □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ 0 □□ □□□□□.
- D. PRODUCT\_PRICE □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. PRODUCT\_NAME □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- F. EXPIRY\_DATE □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ SYSDATE □ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 156**

CUSTOMERS □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

| CUSTOMER_ID | CUSTOMER_NAME |
|-------------|---------------|
| 10          | MARK          |
| 20          | Mandy         |
| 30          | Mary          |
| 40          | MARVIN        |
| 50          | MARTINE       |

□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ SELECT □(2□ □□):

| CUSTOMER_NAME |
|---------------|
| Mandy         |
| Mary          |

- A. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE customer\_name LIKE '\*Ma\*';
- B. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE UPPER (customer\_name) LIKE 'MA\*';
- C. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE UPPER(customer\_name) LIKE 'MA%';
- D. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE customer\_name LIKE 'Ma%';
- E. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE customer\_name LIKE '%a%';
- F. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE customer\_name LIKE 'Ma\*';
- G. SELECT customer\_name FROM □□ WHERE customer\_name = '\*Ma\*';

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□ □□□ □□ UPPER □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.  
UPPER(last\_name) LIKE 'SM%'

□□: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037\\_01/server.101/b10759/conditions016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/conditions016.htm)

