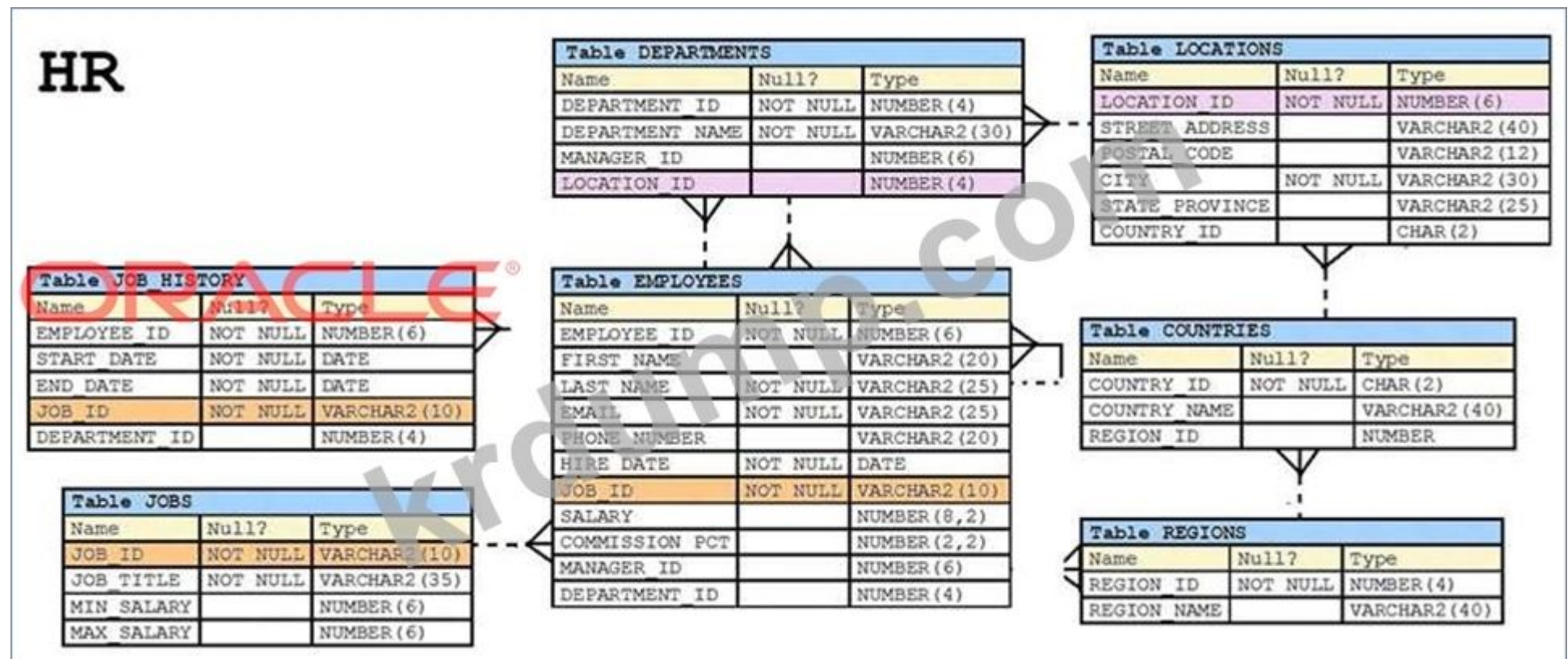


Oracle.1z0-071.v2022-08-23.q100

□□□□:	1z0-071
□□□□:	Oracle Database SQL
□□□:	Oracle
□□ □□ □□□:	100
□□:	v2022-08-23
# □□ □:	1872
# □□ □□□:	1000
https://www.krdump.com/Oracle.1z0-071.v2022-08-23.q100.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

□□□□ □□ EMPLOYEES □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



MANAGER ID□ □□□ 100□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ . □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ LAST_NAME □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ LAST_NAME □ □ □
□ □ □ .

□□ SQL □□ □□□□□□□□?

A. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM emp m JOIN emp e ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;

B. `SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee" FROM emp m JOIN emp e ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id WHERE m.manager_id=100;`

C. SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"FROM emp m JOIN emp eON m.employee_id = e.manager_idWHERE e.manager_id=100;

D. m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"FROM emp emp m JOIN emp eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id=100

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following are valid SQL statements?

A. PL/SQL emp emp emp emp

B. DELETE emp emp emp

C. ROLLBACK emp emp emp

D. emp emp emp(DDL) emp emp emp

E. emp emp emp emp TRUNCATE emp emp emp

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

emp:

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following are valid SQL statements?

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	7	2316	22	55
2356	8	2323	18	55
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2357	7	2276	236.5	38
2357	8	2289	48	41
2357	1	2211	3.3	140
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	6	2268	75	32
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	5	2262	95	29
2358	4	1803	55	13
2358	3	1797	316.8	12
2358	5	1808	55	14

emp SQL emp emp emp.

emp 1:

SELECT MAX(emp*emp) "emp emp"

emp_emp;

□□□ 2:

SELECT MAX(□□*□□) "□□ □□□"

□□_□□□□

GROUP BY order_id;

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

A. □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ 1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

C. □□□ 2□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □ 1□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

E. □ □ □□ UNIT_PRICE □ QUANTITY □□ □□ NULL □□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

BOOK_SEQ□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

□□ □ □□ CREATE TABLE □□□ □□□□□□?

A)

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
  bk_id          NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,  
  start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
  end_date       DATE       DEFAULT start_date);
```

B)

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
  bk_id          NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
  end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
```

C)

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
  bk_id          NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,  
  start_date     DATE       NOT NULL,  
  end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

D)

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
  bk_id          NUMBER(4),  
  start_date     DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
  end_date       DATE       DEFAULT (end_date >= start_date));
```

□□□)

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (  
  bk_id          NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  start_date     DATE       NOT NULL,  
  end_date       DATE       DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

A. □□ D

B. □□ B

C. □□ E

D. □□ A

E. □□ C

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

- UNION is used to combine the result of two or more SQL queries into a single result set. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.
- A. UNION is used to combine the result of two or more SQL queries into a single result set. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.
 - B. UNION is used to combine the result of two or more SQL queries into a single result set. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.
 - C. UNION is used to combine the result of two or more SQL queries into a single result set. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.
 - D. UNION is used to combine the result of two or more SQL queries into a single result set. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.
 - E. ORDER BY is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

INVOICE is a table in the database.

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

- SQL queries to retrieve data from the INVOICE table:
- A. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, '000', '0000');
 - B. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, '0000 000');
 - C. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate);
 - D. SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, '0000 000');

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

- Drop table and flashback table commands:
- A. DROP TABLE table_name PURGE;
 - B. FLASHBACK TABLE table_name;
 - C. FLASHBACK TABLE table_name TO BEFORE DROP;

NEW QUESTION: 9

EMPLOYEES_ID □ LOGIN_ID □□ □□ null□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ EMPLOYEES□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ SQL □□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

A. CREATE TABLE □□

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

B. CREATE TABLE □□

```
( □□ ID NUMBER,  
  □□□ ID NUMBER,  
  □□ □□ VARCHAR2(25),  
  □□ □□ DATE,  
  CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk □□ □(employee_id, login_id));
```

C. CREATE TABLE □□

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

D. CREATE TABLE □□

```
( □□ ID NUMBER,  
  □□□ ID NUMBER,  
  □□ □□ VARCHAR2(100),  
  □□ □□ DATE,  
  CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));
```

E. CREATE TABLE □□

```
( □□ ID NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk □□ □,  
  □□□ ID NUMBER □□,  
  □□ □□ VARCHAR2(25),  
  □□ □□ □□);
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

```

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

```

□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. □□

B. 0□

C. 2□

D. 1□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

□□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

B. □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

D. □□ □ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

E. ALTER TABLE □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

F. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

□□ SQL □□ □□□□□.

SQL> cust_id, cust_last_name "□" □□

□□□□□□

□□ ID = 10

□□ □□

cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name □□

□□□□□□

□□□ country_id = 30

□□□ □□□ □ □□ ORDERBY□ 3□□ □□□□□□.

A. CUST_NO □□

B. ORDER BY "□"

C. "CUST_NO"□ □□

D. ORDER BY 2, cust_id

E. 2, 1□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□?

- A. DML □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. SQL □□ PL/SQL□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

□□□ HR□ CREATE SESSION, CREATE ANY TABLE □ UNLIMITED TABLESPACE □□□ □□□□.

□□□ SCOT□ CREATE SESSION, CREATE TABLE □ UNLIMITED TABLESPACE □□□ □□□□.

HR□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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

HR□□ □□:

1. scott.products □□ □□(1, '□□□');

SCOTT□□ □□:

2. □□□□ *□ □□□□□□.

3. scott.products □(2, 'HDD')□ □□

4. □□□ □□ □□□ □□;

□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

A. 2 □ 3□

B. 2, 3, 4

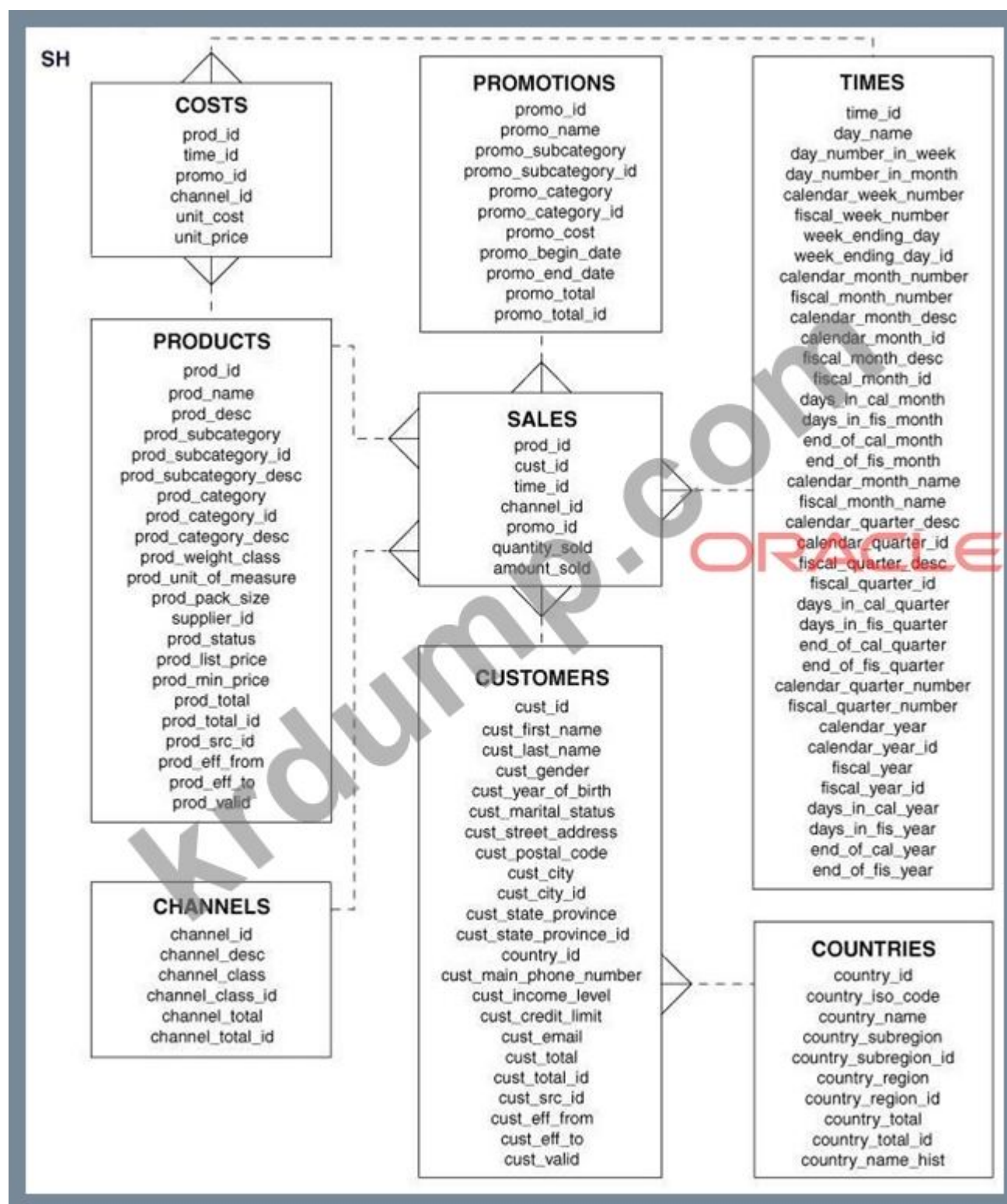
C. 1, 2 □ 3

D. 1□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

□□□□ □□ PROMOTIONS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



SQL

```

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

SQL

A. VALUES

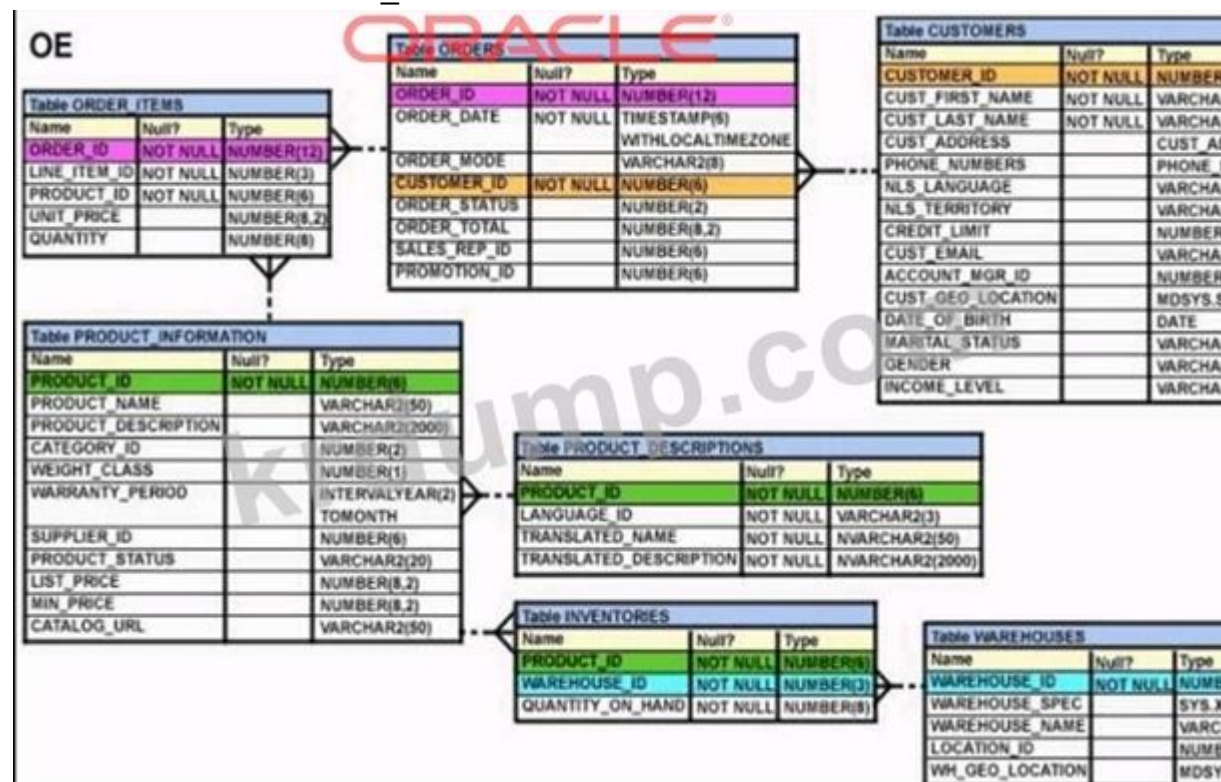
- D. □□□□ □□□□ SALES □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□.**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 17

□□□□ □□ PRODUCT INFORMATION □ INVENTORIES □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



QUANTITY_ON_HAND 5 000 00 000 00 PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID 0 QUANTITY_ON_HAND 000 000 0000
0 00 000 00 000 0000.

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

```
SELECT i.product id, i.quantity on hand, pi.supplier id
```

A. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

NATURAL JOIN $\square\square\square\square\square < 5$;

```
SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
```

B. FROM product information pi JOIN ☐☐☐☐ i

ON(pi.product id=i.product id)

USING (product id) AND quantity on hand < 5;

C. FROM product information pi JOIN ☐☐☐☐ i

ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
 SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand, pi.supplier_id
D. FROM product_information pi JOIN ☐☐☐☐ i
 ON(pi.product_id=i.product_id)
 WHERE ☐☐_☐ < 5;
 SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand, Supplier_id

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

AMOUNT_SOLD ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ SALES ☐☐☐☐ ☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐
 AMOUNT_SOLD ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐☐?
 SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

A. ☐☐☐☐

ORDER BY amount_sold
☐☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐☐
 SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

B. FROM ☐☐

ORDER BY amount_sold
☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐☐.

C. FROM ☐☐

ORDER BY amount_sold
☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐☐
 SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

D. ☐☐☐☐

ORDER BY amount_sold
☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 5% ☐ ☐☐☐☐
 SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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

☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐?

A. 2 ☐

B. ☐☐

C. 0 ☐

D. 1 ☐

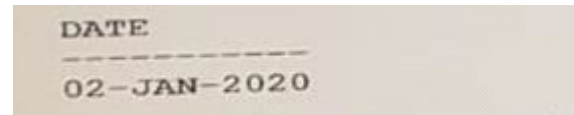
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

□□□□ NLS_DATE_FORMAT □ DD_MM_YYYY □□□.

□□□ 86400 □□ □□□□.

□ □□□ □□□□□□.



□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY)
AS "DATE"

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY)
AS "DATE"

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY)
AS "DATE"

D. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY)
AS "DATE"

E. SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY INTEVAL '120 SECOND DD-MON-YYYY)
AS "DATE"

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

CUSTOMERS □□□□ CUST_NAME □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

CUST_NAME

□□□ □□□□

□□□ □□

□□□ □□□

□□ MCE□

□□□ □□□□□

□□□ □□□

□ □□ □□□ "Mc" □□ "MC"□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)FROM □□WHERE
INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1))='Mc';

B. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)FROM □□WHERE
SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');

C. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)FROM □□WHERE
INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');

D. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)FROM □□WHERE

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

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

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

BASED_ON (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

TASK_IN_CHARGE (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

TASK_START_DATE (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

TASK_END_DATE (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

- A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);
- C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.task_id = d.task_id);
- D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

- A. ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)
- B. ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)
- C. ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)
- D. ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)
- E. ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)
- F. select (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE) where (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

ORDER BY (TASK_ID, BASED_ON, TASK_IN_CHARGE, TASK_START_DATE, TASK_END_DATE)

WHERE JOB ID = 'SA MAN'

```
EMPLOYEE_ID □□  
FROM JOB_HISTORY  
WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';  
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ SET □□□□ □□□□□□.
```

- A. □□□□
- B. □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□□ □

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

□□□□ □□ CUSTOMERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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. '□□'□ '□□□'□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□
 - B. □□□□□ '□□'□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
 - C. □□□□□ □□ 1980□ □□ □□□ □□
 - D. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ '□□'□ □□ □□ □□□□.
 - E. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

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));
```

Which of the following SQL queries will return the correct result?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

INVOICE table structure is as follows:

INVOICE				
Name	Null?	Type		
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER		
INV_DATE		DATE		
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)		
CUST_CAT		CHAR (1)		
INV_AMT		NUMBER (8,2)		

INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_NAME	CUST_CAT	INV_AMT
101	15-FEB-08	JAMES	1	255982.55
102	18-MAR-08	SMITH	2	100000.00

Which of the following SQL queries will return the correct result? (2 correct answers)

- A. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110': 2 rows
- B. inv_date > '01-02-2008': 2 rows
- C. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date): 2 rows

D. inv_amt = '0255982': ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐
E. inv_date = '2008-02-15': ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

PROGRAMStable ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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

☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ SQL ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐?

☐☐ NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE,1)SYSDATE)

A. ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start-date, end_date)),'- -')

B. ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),'- -')

C. ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

D. ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

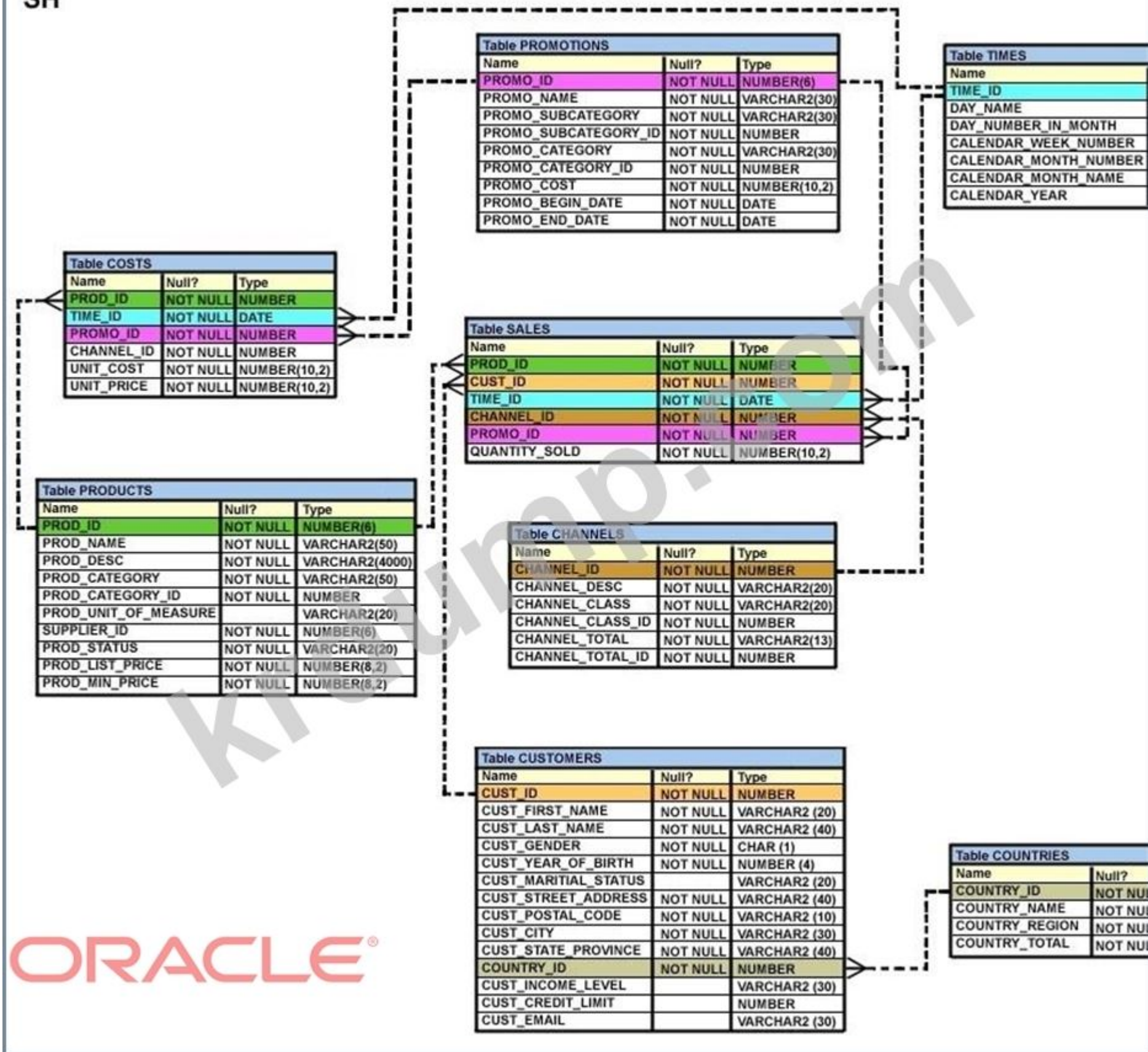
SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE,SYSDATE))

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS ☐ 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. CREATETABLE □□□ □ □□□ SELECT □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ NEW_SALEStable□ □□□□ □□□□.

C. □ □□□ DEFAULT □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ NEW_SALEStable□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. NEW_SALEStable□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ FOREIGNKEY □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 32

CREATE TABLE □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□? (3□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ CREATE..INDEX □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ CREATE ANY TABLE □□□ □□□ □□□.

D. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

F. □□□ □□□□ UNLIMITED TABLESPACE □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

□□/□□: https://docs.oracle.com/html/E25494_01/tables003.htm

NEW QUESTION: 33

Books_TRANSACTIONS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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		VARCHAR2 (6)

SQL □□ □□□□□.

SQL> SELECT * FROM books_transactions WHERE brrowed_data<SYSDATE AND

transaction_type='RM' □□ MEMBER_ID IN

('A101;' A102 ');

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. RM□ TRANSACTION_TYPE□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. RM□ TRANSACTION_TYPE□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ A101 □□ A102 □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. RM□ TRANSACTION-TYPE□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ A101, A102□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. RM TRANSACTION_TYPE, MEMBER_ID A101, A102

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

- A. SAVEPOINT
- B.
- C. COMMIT
- D. COMMIT

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

ORDERS ORDER_MODE ORDER_TOTAL 'direct' 0

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

2 INSERT (2)

- A. INSERT INTO (order_id,order_date,order_mode,order_total)VALUES(1,'10-mar-2007','',1000);
- B. INSERT INTO (order_id,order_date,order_mode,(customer_id,order_total)VALUES(1,TO_DATE(NULL), '', 101, NULL);
- C. INSERT INTO(ID, , ID FROM)VALUES(1,'09-mar-2007', 101);
- D. INSERT INTO ordersVALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', 'online','', 1000);
- E. INSERT INTO orderVALUES (1,'09-mar-2007', DEFAULT, 101, DEFAULT);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

INVOICE

Name	Null	Type

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

□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□?

- A. inv_date > '01-02-2008' : □□□ □□ □□
- B. inv_date = '2008□ 2□ 15□' : □□□ □□ □□
- C. inv_amt = '0255982' : □□□ □□ □□
- D. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : □□□ □□ □□
- E. CONCAT(inv_amt, inv_date) : □□□ □□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Oracle □□ □ ANSI □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□?

- A. Oracle □□ □□□ SQL:1999 □□ ANSI □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. Oracle □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. SQL:1999 □□ ANSI □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Oracle □□ □□□ SQL:1999 □□ ANSI □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- E. Oracle □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- F. Oracle □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- G. SQL:1999 □□ ANSI □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

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 of the following SQL statements will return the correct results?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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

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

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

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

- A. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
- B. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
- C. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
- D. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';

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

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

1. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
2. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
3. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';
4. SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate' AND manager_id > '&mgr_id';

Oracle SQL statement will return the correct results?

- 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](#))

□□/□□:

□□:

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

NEW QUESTION: 41

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

ORDERS_MASTER

□□ □□□

ORDER_TOTAL

1

1000

2

2000□

□

3000

4

MONTHLY_ORDERS

□□ □□□

ORDER_TOTAL

2

2500

□

□□ MERGE □□ □□□□□.

MERGE_INTO □□_□□□ o

USINGmonth_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](#))

□□:

SQL > `SELECT product_name, upper_name_idx`
`ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));`
`PRODUCT_INFORMATION` `product_name` `upper_name_idx`.
`SELECT` `product_name` `upper_name_idx` `FROM` `product_information`?

A. `SELECT UPPER(product_name)`
`FROM product_information;`

B. `SELECT ID`
`FROM product_information`
`WHERE UPPER(product_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');`

C. `SELECT ID, UPPER(product_name)`
`FROM product_information`
`WHERE UPPER(product_name) = 'LASERPRO' AND list_price > 1000;`

D. `SELECT UPPER(product_name)`
`FROM product_information`
`WHERE ID = 2254;`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 1, 'John' AS name
FROM dual
ORDER BY 1;
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

- A. $2\Box$
B. $0\Box$
C. $1\Box$
D. $\Box\Box$

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

NEW QUESTION: 45

□□ □□□□ Oracle □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□?

- A.** □□□□ □□ MAXVALUE □□□ □□□□ ALTER SEQUENCE □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.
- B.** □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C.** CURRVAL□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.
- D.** □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□
□ □□□□.
- E.** DELETE <sequencename>□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable□ □□□□□□ □□□□.

```
SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3;
```

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A.** □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
- B.** □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ 3□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
- C.** ORDER BY□□ □□ 3□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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: 47

CUSTOMERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. (2□□ □□□□□□.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NULL?</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO□ □□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ CUSTNO□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

[illegible]

- A.** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
- B.** ☐☐ ☐☐
- C.** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
- D.** ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
- E.** ☐☐☐☐

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48

EMPLOYEES □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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 of the following is a valid SQL statement?

- A. SELECT EMP_ID || ' ' || EMP_NAME FROM EMP;
- B. SELECT SUBSTR(join_date, 1, 2) - 10 FROM EMP;
- C. SELECT EMP_ID + '120.50' FROM EMP;
- D. SELECT join_date + '20' FROM EMP;
- E. SELECT join_date FROM EMP WHERE join_date > '10-02-2018';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

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

Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

- A. BOOKS.book_id = BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.book_id
- B. BOOKS.book_id = BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.book_id
- C. BOOKS.book_id = BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.book_id
- D. BOOKS.book_id = BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.book_id

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id, CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

- A. CUST_NO
- B. "CUST_NO"

C. ORDER BY 2, cust_id

D. 2, 1

E. "CUST NO"

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

NEW QUESTION: 51

What is the result of the following SQL statement?

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

FROM DUAL;

What is the result of the following SQL statement?

A. 150

B. 200

C. 160

D. 16

E. 100

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

What is the result of the following SQL statement?

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: 52

What is the result of the following SQL statement?

A. The result is 150.

B. The result is 200.

C. update table debete table where column column is column.

D. The result is 160.

E. The result is 16.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

EMPLOYEES_ID LOGIN_ID NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,

LOGIN_ID NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,

NAME VARCHAR2(100),

DATE DATE,

CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

B. CREATE TABLE

(ID NUMBER,

ID NUMBER,

```

VARCHAR2(100),
DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

```

C. CREATE TABLE emp

```

(employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
password VARCHAR2(25),
email VARCHAR2(100));

```

D. CREATE TABLE emp

```

(login_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
password VARCHAR2(25),
email VARCHAR2(100) DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));

```

E. CREATE TABLE emp

```

(login_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
password VARCHAR2(100),
email VARCHAR2(100) DATE,
CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id);
CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));

```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25

- A. WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25
- B. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY')) <= 25
- C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), SYSDATE) <= 25
- D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), 25) <= SYSDATE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25

- A. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25
- B. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25
- C. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25
- D. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25
- E. USER_OBJECTS CAT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') - TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') <= 25

F. DBA, ALL □ USER□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□

□□:

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

STUDENT □ FACULTY □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □ SQL □□ □□□□□.

□□ 1

SQL>SELECT □□_□□, COUNT(□□_ID)

FROM □□ JOIN □□□

USING (faculty_id, location_id)

GROUP BY □□□ □□;

□□ 2

SQL>SELECT □□_□□, COUNT(□□_ID)

FROM □□ NATURAL JOIN □□□

GROUP BY □□□ □□;

□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. □□□ 1□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ 1□ 2□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ 2□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ 1□ 2□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

PROGRAMS ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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

☐☐ ☐ ☐ SQL ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐? (2 ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐)

- A. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE,SYSDATE))FROM ☐☐☐☐.
- B. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),'☐☐ ☐)FROM ☐☐☐☐.
- C. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),'☐☐ ☐)FROM ☐☐☐☐.
- D. SELECT NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE,1)SYSDATE)FROM ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ 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. ☐☐☐☐ ☐
- B. ☐☐ ☐☐☐
- C. ☐☐☐☐ PA
- D. ☐☐☐☐ IS

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

NEW QUESTION: 59

☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐?

- A. ALTER ROLE ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.
- B. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.
- C. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.
- D. ALTER ROLE ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.
- E. ☐☐☐ GRANT ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.
- F. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐.

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

□□□□ □□ ORDERS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□ 2□□ INSERT□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□.)

- A.** INSERT INTO VALUES(1, '09-mar-2007', '',',',1000);
- B.** INSERT INTO VALUES('09-mar-2007',DEFAULT,101, DEFALT);
- C.** INSERT INTO(ID , , ID FROM) VALUES(1, '09-mar-2007",101);
- D.** INSERT INTO (order_id, order_date, , customer_id, order_total) VALUES (1, TO_DATE (NULL),'online',101, NULL) ;
- E.** INSERT INTO (ID, order_date, , order_total)VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007','online', 1000)

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |

A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c ☐ 4-d

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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□□□□ □□□□ PROMOTIONS □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

☐ A ☐ \$0-2000 ☐ \$2000-5000 ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

- A.** WHEN □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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)

EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE_NUMBER, HIRE_DATE, JOB_ID, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT, DEPARTMENT_ID.

EMPLOYEE_ID 123, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE_NUMBER, HIRE_DATE, JOB_ID, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT, DEPARTMENT_ID.

A. e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM emp e LEFT OUTER JOIN emp m
on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

B. m.last_name, e.manager_id

FROM emp e LEFT OUTER JOIN emp m
on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

C. e.last_name, m.manager_id

FROM emp e RIGHT OUTER JOIN emp m
on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

D. e.last_name, e.manager_id

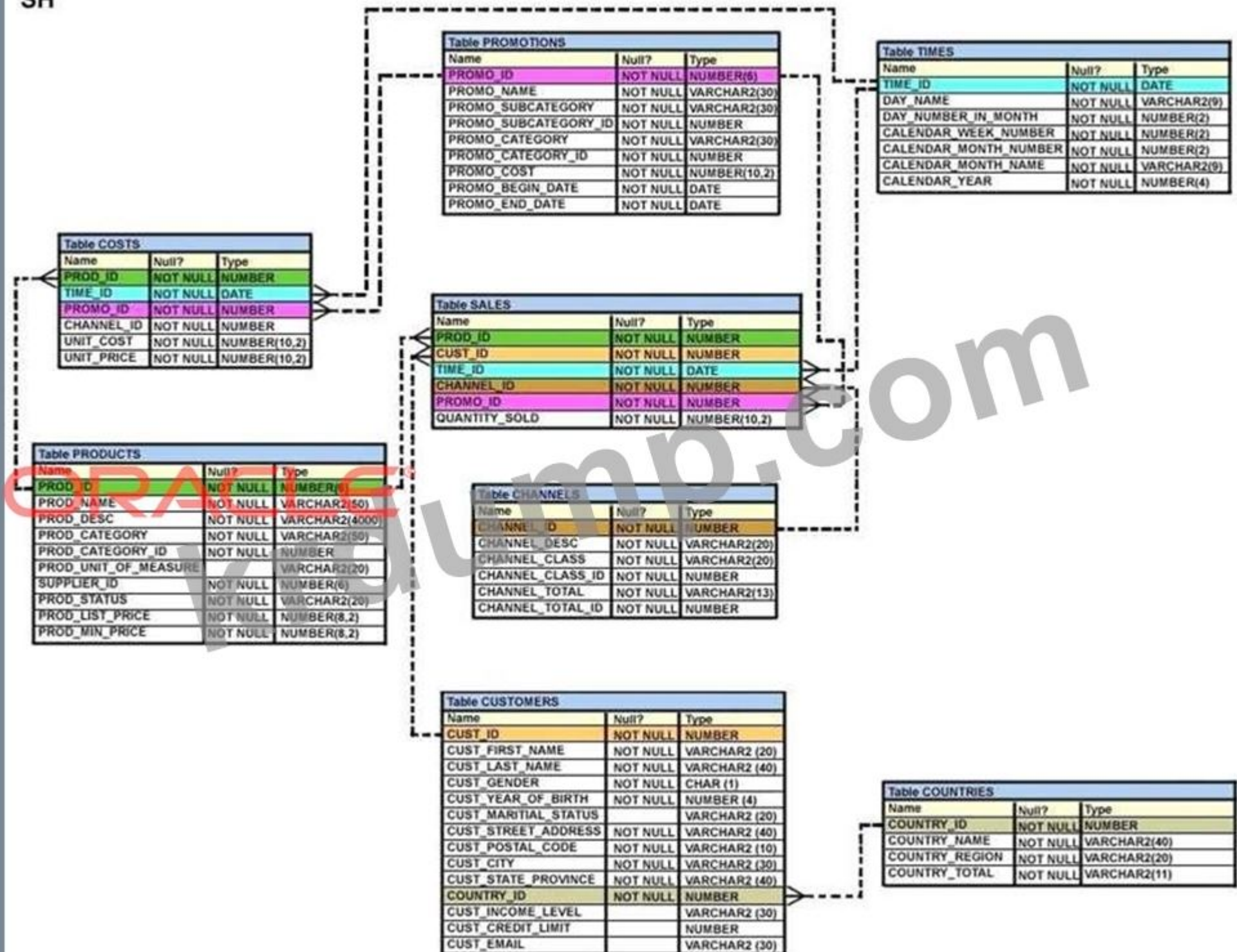
FROM emp e RIGHT OUTER JOIN emp m
on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

emp, emp2, emp3, emp4, emp5, emp6, emp7, emp8, emp9, emp10, emp11, emp12, emp13, emp14, emp15, emp16, emp17, emp18, emp19, emp20, emp21, emp22, emp23, emp24, emp25, emp26, emp27, emp28, emp29, emp30, emp31, emp32, emp33, emp34, emp35, emp36, emp37, emp38, emp39, emp40, emp41, emp42, emp43, emp44, emp45, emp46, emp47, emp48, emp49, emp50, emp51, emp52, emp53, emp54, emp55, emp56, emp57, emp58, emp59, emp60, emp61, emp62, emp63, emp64, emp65, emp66, emp67, emp68, emp69, emp70, emp71, emp72, emp73, emp74, emp75, emp76, emp77, emp78, emp79, emp80, emp81, emp82, emp83, emp84, emp85, emp86, emp87, emp88, emp89, emp90, emp91, emp92, emp93, emp94, emp95, emp96, emp97, emp98, emp99, emp100.

SH



SQL

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

What is the purpose of the subquery in the INSERT statement?

A. To insert the channel ID into the SALES table.

B. To insert the channel ID into the SALES table.

C. □□ □□□ VALUES □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. VALUES □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

EMPLOYEES □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

A. SELECT '□□□ '□□□ ||□□□||'FROM □□ ;

B. SELECT '□□□ '|| □□|' □□□□□□;

C. SELECT '□□□ "□□□. || □□ || □□□□□□ \";

D. SELECT '□□□ "□□□. || □□ || " □□□□□□ ;

E. SELECT '□□□ "'||□□ ||"' FROM □□ ;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

```
□□ ALTER TABLE □□ □□□□□.
```

ALTER TABLE SET UNUSED order date; ?

A. ALTER TABLE ORDER DATE ORDERS .

B. ROLLBACK **ORDERS** **ORDER DATE**

C. ALTER TABLE ORDER DATE .

D. DESCRIBE □□□ □□□ ORDER DATE □□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

SALES □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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)

Which two statements are true?

```
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;
```

SALES1 contains no rows. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The table has no columns.
- B. SELECT * FROM sales1 returns no rows.
- C. SALES1 contains no rows.
- D. SALES1 contains one row.
- E. SALES1 contains one row with all columns set to NULL.

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which two statements are true?

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 orderVALUES(1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO (order_id, order_data, order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), order_total)VALUES(1, '2007 3 10', ' ', &customer_id, 1000).
- C. INSERT INTO (order_id, order_data, order_mode,(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600), order_total)VALUES(1, '2007 3 10', ' ', &&customer_id, 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_totalFROM o, cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_idAND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit =600)VALUES(1, '2007 3 10', ' ', (SELECT customer_idFROM WHERE cust_last_name=' ' ANDcredit_limit=600), 1000);

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

SHIPMENTS .

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

A. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

B. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

C. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

D. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id, emp_id*12 + salary*commission_pct "Total"`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Oracle has a table PROMOTIONS with the following structure:

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

Write a SQL query to find the average cost of promotions for each category. The query should return the category name, the average cost, and a remark indicating whether the average cost is high or low. The remark should be 'HIGH' if the average cost is greater than or equal to the average cost of promotions for the category 'TV', and 'LOW' otherwise.

```
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 of the following is the correct SQL query?

A. `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;`

B. `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;`

C. `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;`

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Oracle has a table EMPLOYEES with the following structure:

A. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

B. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

C. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

D. `SELECT emp_id, emp_id*(emp_id + NVL(commission_pct, 0))*12 "Total"`

E. ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

☐☐☐☐: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_7001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 81

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ CUSTOMERStable ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

CUSTOMERS ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐.

☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ 15%. ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ " ☐☐☐ ☐☐ " ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐.

☐☐ SQL ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

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), '☐☐☐ ☐☐☐') "NEW CREDIT"

☐☐☐☐☐.

B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), '☐☐☐ ☐☐☐') "NEW CREDIT"

☐☐☐☐☐.

C. SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), '☐☐☐ ☐☐☐') "NEW CREDIT" FROM ☐☐.

D. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), '☐☐☐ ☐☐☐') "NEW CREDIT" FROM ☐☐.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ 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)

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```
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;
```

□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□ ITEM_CNT□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. FROM □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. FROM □□ □□ □□□□ GROUP BY □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

□□ SELECT□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name = '□□';
```

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL		
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL		
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')		
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0		
ORDER PK	P			
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL
ORDERS SALES REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL

Which of the following is a valid constraint name?

- A. ORDER_DATE_NN
- B. DELETE_RULE ORDER_DATE_NN
- C. R_CONSTRAINT_NAME ORDER_DATE_NN
- D. STATUS ORDER_DATE_NN

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which of the following is a valid constraint name?

INSERT ALL

```

  WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
    INTO small_orders
  WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO medium_orders
  WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO large_orders
  SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
  FROM orders;

```

Which of the following is a valid constraint name?

- A. WHEN ORDER_DATE_NN
- B. ORDER_DATE_NN WHEN ORDER_DATE_NN
- C. ORDER_DATE_NN WHEN ORDER_DATE_NN
- D. WHEN ORDER_DATE_NN

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

PROGRAMS ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.

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

☐☐ ☐ ☐ SQL ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐?

- A. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start-date, end_date)), '00 0') FROM ☐☐☐☐
 B. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM ☐☐☐☐
 C. SELECT NVL (ADD_MONTHS (END_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM ☐☐☐☐
 D. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, end_date), '00 0') FROM ☐☐☐☐
☐☐☐☐.

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

☐☐ SQL ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

```
SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
```

☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ order by ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

- A. "CUST NO"☐ ☐
 B. CUST_NO ☐☐
 C. 2, 1 ☐ ☐
 D. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
 E. "☐☐☐ ☐☐

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ORDER_ITEMS ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

□ □ □ □

```
SELECT 1 , 'John' AS 
```

1

A. 2□

C. 0 ☐

D. □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92

A. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐☐.

C. GROUP BY ☐ ☐ SQL ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

E. SELECT □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

22

NEW QUESTION: 93

□□□ □□□ PROMO BEGIN DATE□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. PROMO BEGIN DATE-SYSDATE .

B. TO DATE(PROMO BEGIN DATE * 5) □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

C. TO NUMBER(PROMO BEGIN DATE)-5□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE-SYSDATE□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE-5□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

EMPLOYEES □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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>

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A. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 * NVL
(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS Annual_comp FROM □□

B. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (menthy_salary * 12 *monthly_commission_pct)
AS Annual_comp FROM □□

C. SELCECT last_namo, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS Annual_comp
□□□□□□

D. SECECT last_namo, (menthy_salary +monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS Annual_comp
□□□□□□;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 95

□□ □□□ □□□□□.

SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold

□□□□

ORDER BY amount_sold

□□ 5% □□ □□□□□.

□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□ □□□ 5%□ □□□□□.

B. SALES □□□□□ □□ □□ 5%□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□ □□ □□□ 5%□ □□□□□.

D. ORDER BY □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

□□

□□:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1>

NEW QUESTION: 96

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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)

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- □□ □□□(□□ 2900 □ 2700)□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- □□□ □□ ID□ □□(□□ ID 2100)□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □□□□□.
- iocation_id 2100□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ 1.1□□ □□□□□.
- location_id 2100□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ 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 □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

Oracle □□□□□□ □□□□□ SQL □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□?

(□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□ □□ □ WHERE □□ □□□□ □□□□ SQL □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. □ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- C. □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □.
- D. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Oracle □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

EMPLOYEES □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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 10000 100/10 1000 10000.

100 1000 100, 1000 1 10000 100000 1000. 100000 100 1000 10000 10000 100000. 1000 100 MANAGER
100 '1000 100' 1 100000 1000.

100 SQL 1000 1000 1000 10000?

A. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, '1000 100') Manager
FROM emp e RIGHT OUTER JOIN emp m
ON(e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

B. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, '1000 100') Manager
FROM emp e JOIN emp m
ON(e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

C. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, '1000 100') Manager
FROM emp e LEFT OUTER JOIN emp m
ON(e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

D. SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date, NVL(m.last_name, 'No Manager') Manager
FROM emp e NATURAL JOIN emp m
ON(e.manager_id = m.employee_id).

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

1000 1000 10000 100 SQL 100 10000000.

1000 1000

(emp_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk 100 100,

100 VARCHAR 2(15),

100 NUMBER (8, 2),

mgr_no NUMBER(2) 100 100 emp_mgr_fk 100 emp (emp_no));

ALTER TABLE EMP

DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE EMP

ENABLE 100 100 emp_emp_no_pk;

100 100 EMP_MGR_FK 10000 10000 10000?

A. 10000 1 1000000.

B. 1000000 1000 100000 100000 100 100000 1 100000.

C. 1000000 100 1000000.

D. 1000000 1000 100000 100 1 100 1000 100000 100 1000000 100000 1 100000.

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

INTERSECT □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□?

A. □□ SELECT □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

B. NULL □□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□ SELECT □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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

INTERSECT □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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<http://oraclexpert.com/using-the-set-operators/>

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