

1Z0-071 Dumps

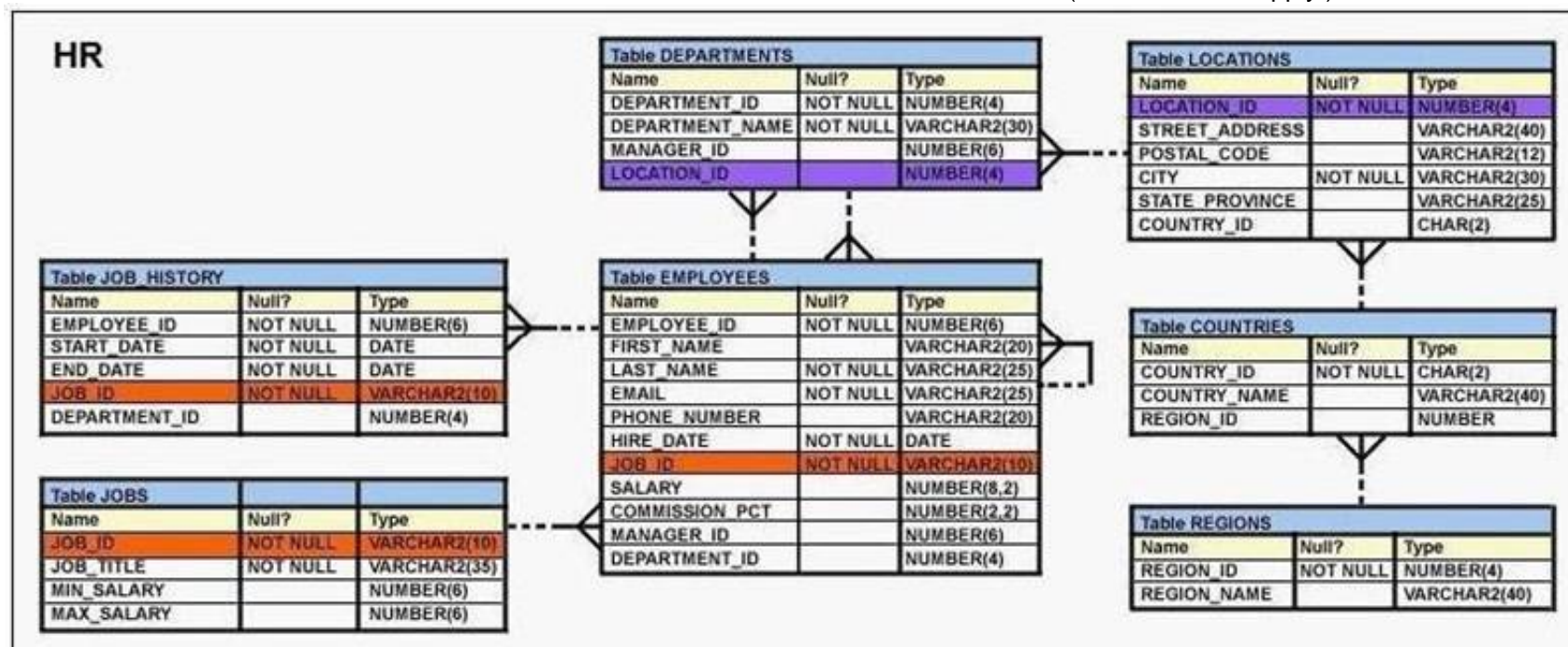
Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-071-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and JOB_HISTORY tables. (Choose all that apply.)



Examine this query which must select the employee IDs of all the employees who have held the job SA_MAN at any time during their employment.

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN'

----- SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY WHERE JOB_ID = 'SA_MAN';

Choose two correct SET operators which would cause the query to return the desired result.

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

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

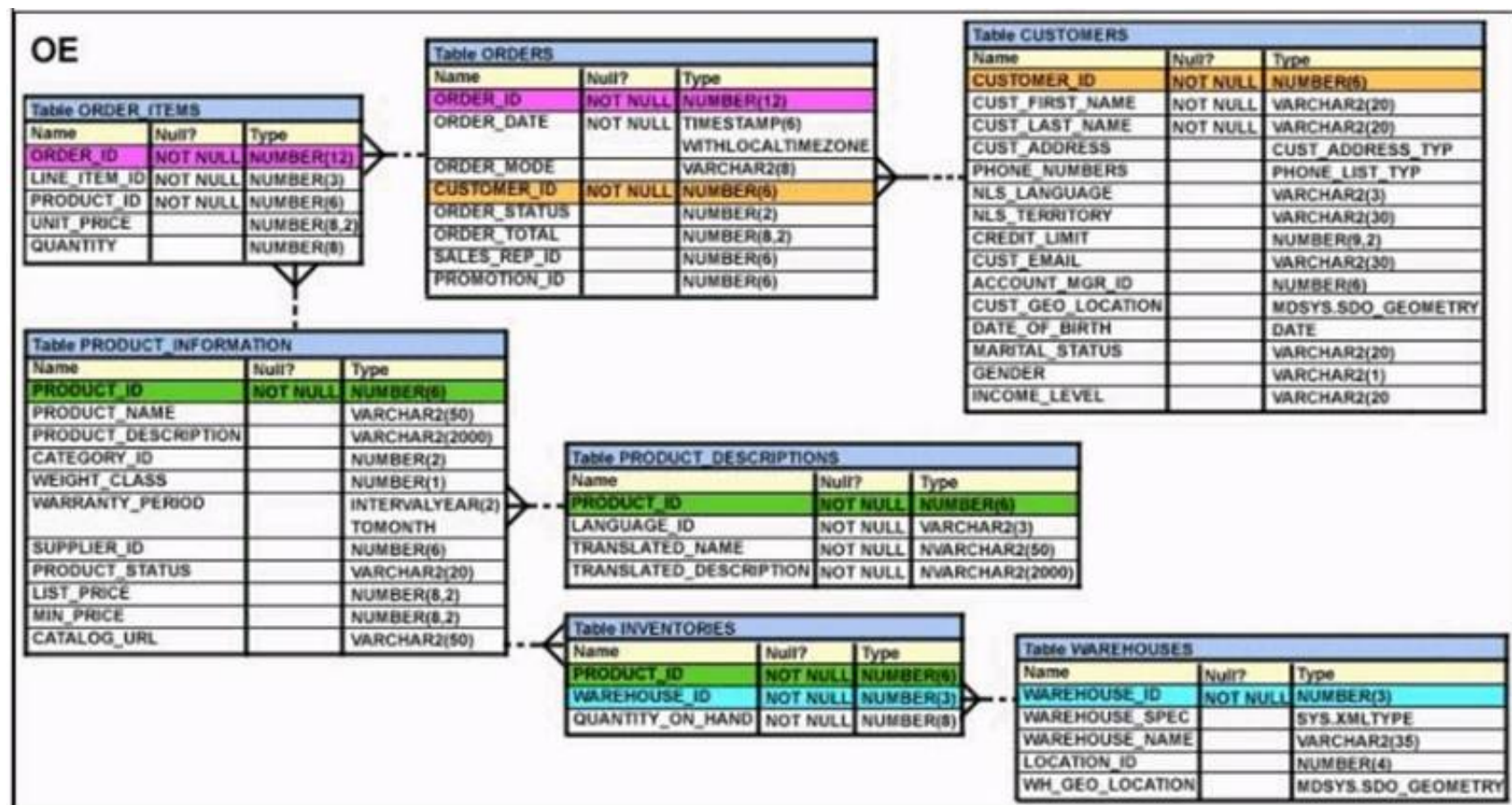
Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 3

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

ORDER_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

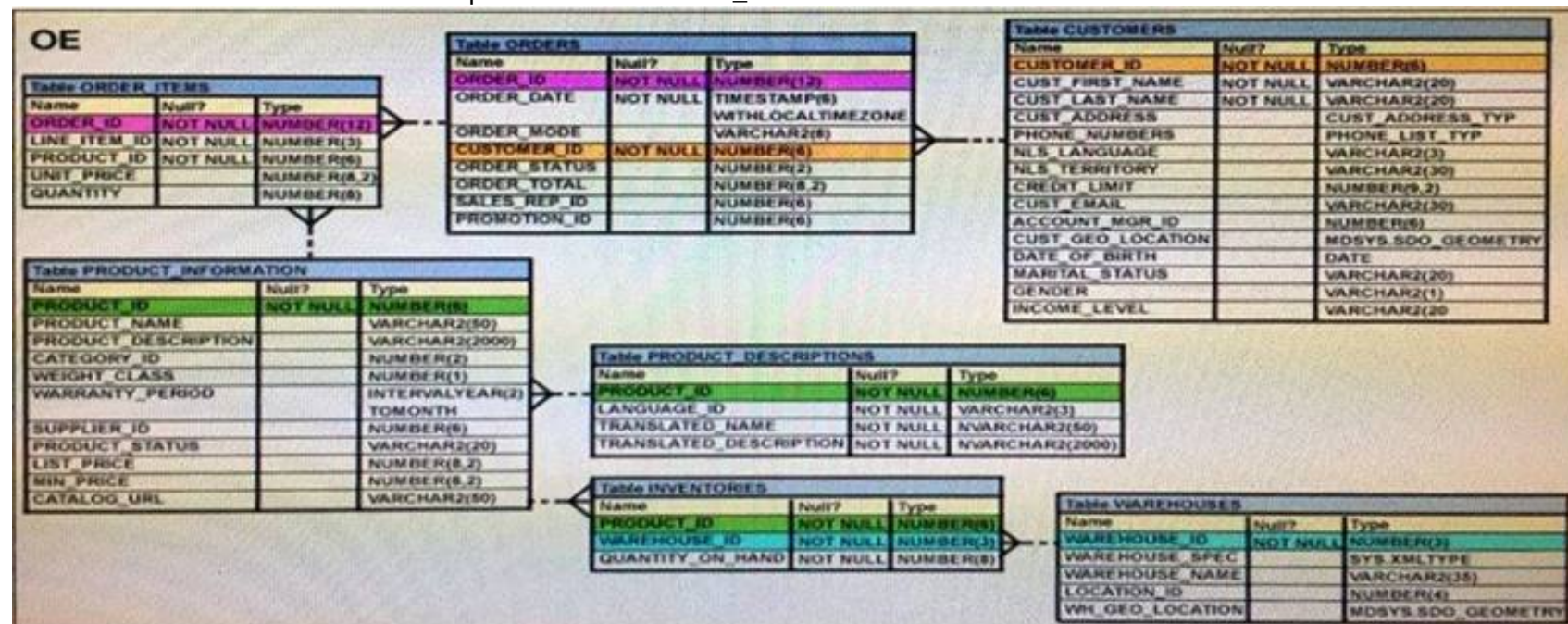


- A. DELETE orders o, order_items IWHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;
B. DELETEFROM ordersWHERE (SELECT order_idFROM order_items);
C. DELETE ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;
D. DELETE order_idFROM ordersWHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

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



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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

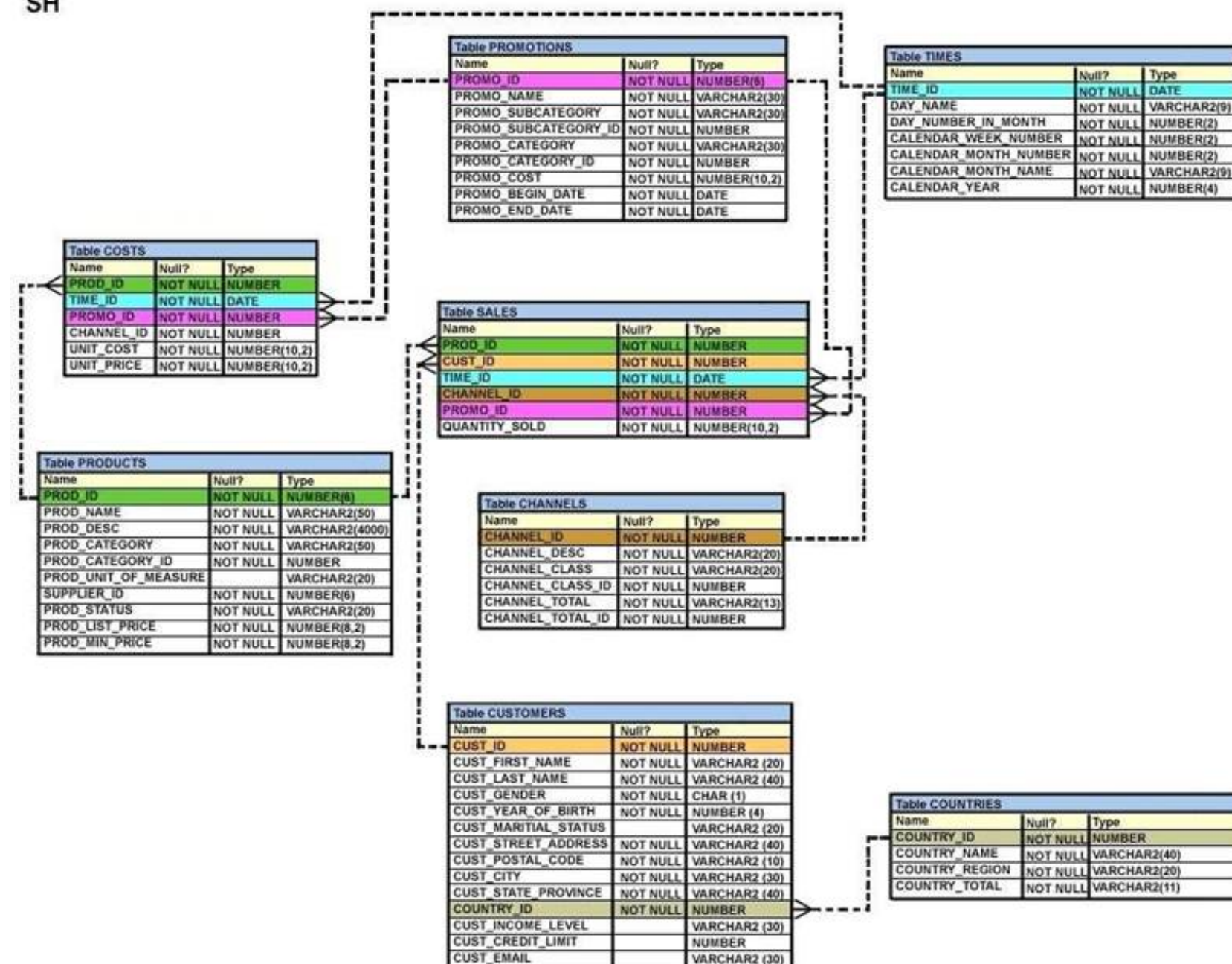
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

SH



You issued this SQL statement:

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

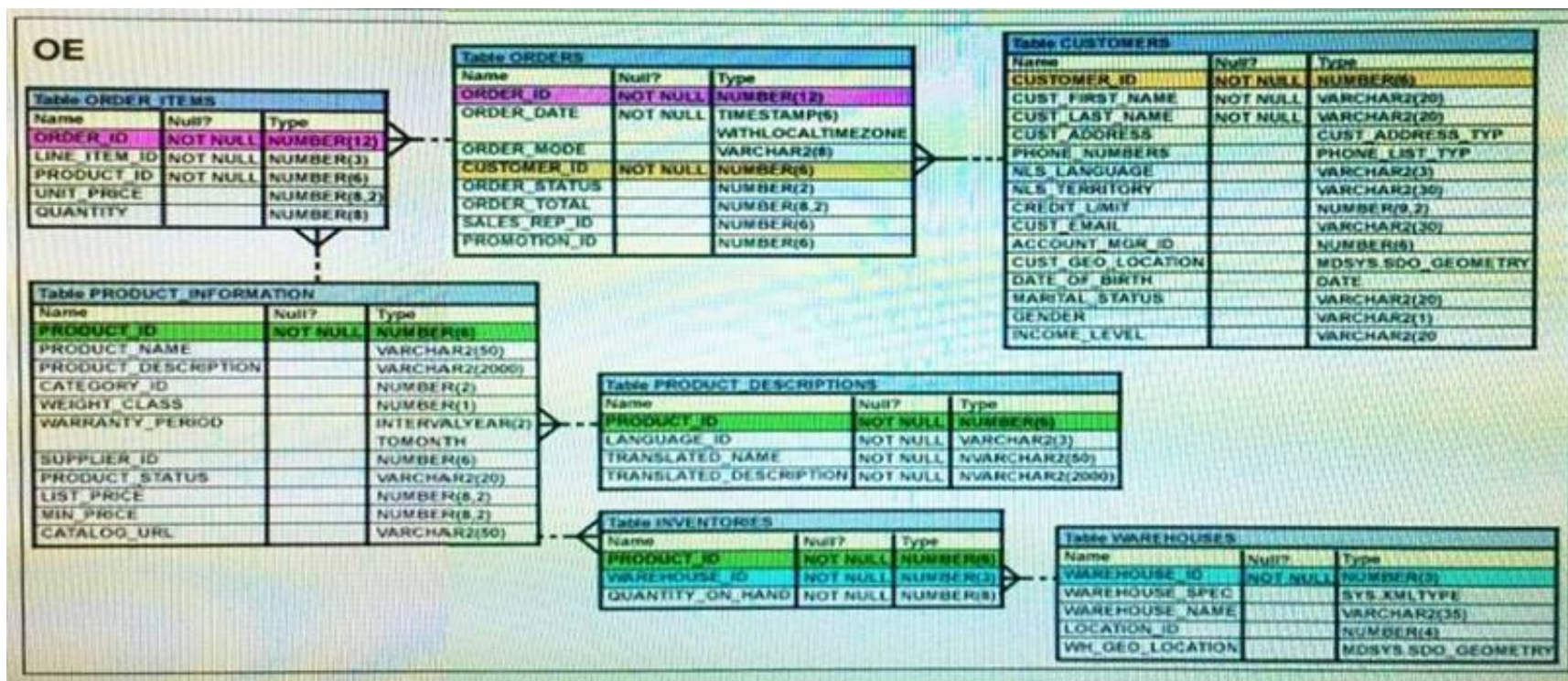
Which statement is true regarding the result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

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



You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order. Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Examine the SQL statement used to create the TRANSACTION table. (Choose the best answer.)

SQL > CREATE TABLE transaction (trn_id char(2) primary key,
Start_date date DEFAULT SYSDATE, End_date date NOT NULL);
The value 'A1' does not exist for trn_id in this table.

Which SQL statement successfully inserts a row into the table with the default value for START_DATE?

- A. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE(DEFAULT+10))
- B. INSERT INTO transaction VALUES ('A1', DEFAULT, TO_DATE('SYSDATE+10'))
- C. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, end_date) VALUES ('A1', '10-DEC-2014')
- D. INSERT INTO transaction (trn_id, start_date, end_date) VALUES ('A1', , '10-DEC-2014')

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens
(citizen_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY, last_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL, first_name VARCHAR2 (50),
address VARCHAR2 (100),
city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first_name<>last_name)); What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is created for CITIZEN_ID.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

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

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

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS			
ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SQL>SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

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

D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

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

- A. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
- B. It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- C. It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
- D. It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 24

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

Which two are the minimal requirements for a self-join? (Choose two.)

- A. Only equijoin conditions may be used in the query.
- B. Outer joins must not be used in the query.
- C. There must be a condition on which the self-join is performed.
- D. No other condition except the self-join may be specified.
- E. The table used for the self-join must have two different alias names in the query.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 30

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

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

SALES1 table NameNullType

----- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATEDATE

SALES2 table NameNullType

----- SALES_IDNUMBER STORE_IDNUMBER

ITEMS_IDNUMBER QUANTITYNUMBER SALES_DATEDATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_ TRANSACTIONS table:

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

Examine the SQL statement:

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

Which statement is true about the outcome?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47

Evaluate the following query:

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

What would be the outcome?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm

NEW QUESTION 49

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

- A. The data type returned, can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
- B. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
- C. They can accept only one argument.
- D. They can be nested up to only two levels.
- E. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
- F. They can accept column names, expressions, variable names, or a user-supplied constants as arguments.

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 55

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

Name Null? Type

ORDER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER_ID NOT NULL

NUMBER(6) CUST_FIRST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST_LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)

CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Evaluate this SQL statement: ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name; Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

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

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

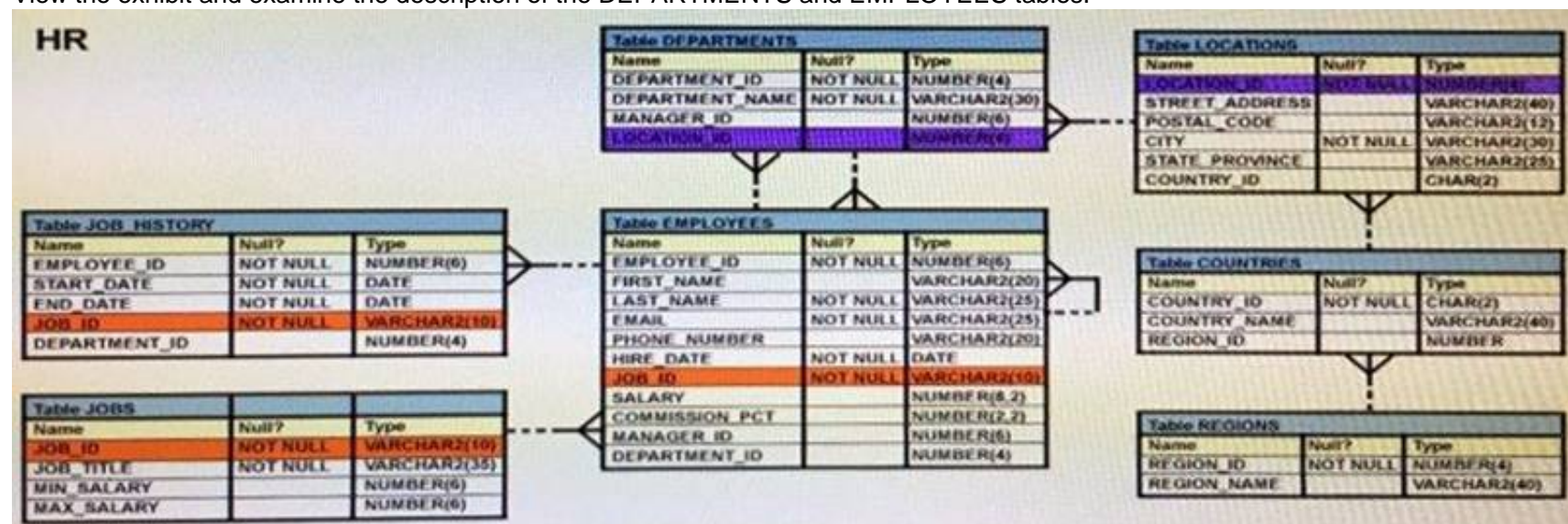
You must display the maximum and minimum salaries of employees hired 1 year ago. Which two statements would provide the correct output?

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 73

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



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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

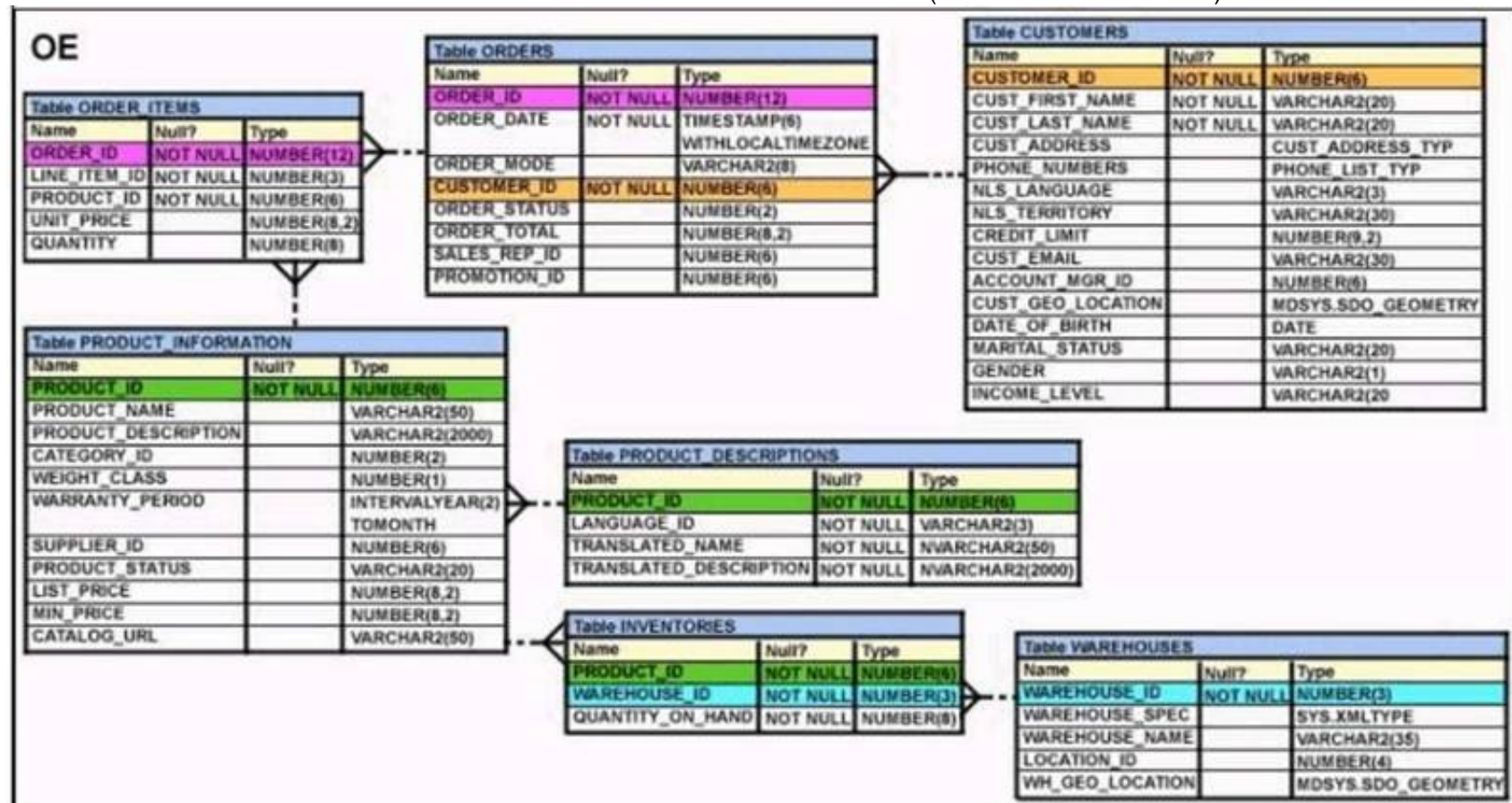
Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

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



You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE (SELECT order_date, order_total, customer_id FROM orders) Set order_date = '22-mar-2007' WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND credit_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

- A. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be referenced in a single UPDATE statement.
- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a SELECT statement cannot be used in place of a table name.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference. Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28**NEW QUESTION 85**

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 or cust_credit_limit = 2000 or cust_credit_limit = 3000 Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

Answer: B**Explanation:**

References:

<http://oracleexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>**NEW QUESTION 88**

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

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

Answer: AD**NEW QUESTION 91**

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