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NEW QUESTION: 1

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY. Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Your database instance was shut down normally and then started in NOMOUNT state. You then execute this command:

```
ALTER DATABASE MOUNT;
```

Which two actions are performed? (Choose two.)

- A. The online data files are opened
- B. The alert log records the execution details
- C. The initialization parameter file is read
- D. The online redo logs are opened
- E. The control file is read
- F. The Oracle background processes are started

Answer: E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
- B. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
- C. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks
- D. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
- E. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- F. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block

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

Reference:

<https://antognini.ch/2016/10/whats-the-difference-between-row-migration-and-row-chaining/>

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which two are true about shrinking a segment online? (Choose two.)

- A. It is not possible to shrink either indexes or Index Organized Tables (IOTs)
- B. It always eliminates all migrated rows if any exist in the table
- C. To shrink a table it must have a PRIMARY KEY constraint
- D. To shrink a table it must have a UNIQUE KEY constraint
- E. To shrink a table it must have row movement enabled
- F. It must be in a tablespace that uses Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM)

Answer: E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_3001.htm

NEW QUESTION: 5

In one of your databases, user KING is:

1. Not a DBA user
2. An operating system (OS) user

Examine this command and its output:

What must you do so that KING is authenticated by the OS when connecting to the database instance?

- A. Set OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX to OPS\$
- B. Have the OS administrator add KING to the OSDBA group
- C. Grant DBA to KING
- D. Unset REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE
- E. Alter user KING to be IDENTIFIED EXTERNALLY

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/misc/os-authentication>

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager (EM) Express?

- A. EM Express uses a separate repository database to store target database metadata.
- B. You can shut down a database instance using EM Express.
- C. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation using DBCA.
- D. You can use a single instance of EM Express to manage multiple database running on the same server.
- E. You cannot start up a database instance using EM Express.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose two.)

- A. It is available only when the database is open
- B. It can be used to perform database recovery
- C. The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts
- D. It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE
- E. The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/admqsg/getting-started-with-database-administration.html#GUID-EB851101-07BE-4038-BB9D-06E01CC7F5D5>

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?

(Choose two.)

- A. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query
- B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups
- C. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns
- D. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries
- E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

A. SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM &&table

WHERE &condition;

B. SELECT `&&col1`, `&&col2`

FROM &table

WHERE `&&condition` = `&cond`;

C. SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

D. SELECT &col1, &col2

FROM "&table"

WHERE &condition;

E. SELECT &&col1, &&col2

FROM &table

WHERE &&condition;

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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

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

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

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

D. They can be nested to any level

E. They can accept only one argument

F. They return a single result row per table

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

In one of your databases, you create a user, HR, and then execute this command:

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO hr WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Which three actions can HR perform? (Choose three.)

A. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from other users

B. Revoke the CREATE SESSION privilege from user HR

C. Log in to the database instance

D. Grant the CREATE SESSION privilege with ADMIN OPTION to other users

- E. Execute DDL statements in the HR schema
- F. Execute DML statements in the HR schema

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG224

NEW QUESTION: 12

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.

Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';
- C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';
- D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

- A. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique
- B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables
- C. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user
- D. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes
- E. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped
- F. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A87860_01/doc/server.817/a76956/indexes.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96521/indexes.htm

NEW QUESTION: 14

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

Which query should be used?

- A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND cust_credit_level !=NULL;
- B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL

AND due_amount !=NULL;

C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL

AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_incoms_level IS NOT NULL

AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL

AND due_amount <> NULL;

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which two are true about RETENTION GUARANTEE? (Choose two.)

A. It prevents out-of-space errors.

B. It is a static parameter.

C. It prevents FLASHBACK DATABASE operation failure.

D. It prevents "Snapshot too old" errors.

E. It is a tablespace attribute.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

In the SALES database, DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION is TRUE.

Examine this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE T1(c1 INT PRIMARY KEY, c2 CLOB);
```

Which segment or segments, if any, are created as a result of executing the command?

A. T1, an index segment for the primary key, and a LOB segment only

B. T1, an index segment for the primary key, a LOB segment, and a lobindex segment

C. T1 and an index segment created for the primary key only

D. T1 only

E. no segments are created

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two statements are true about space-saving features in an Oracle Database?

(Choose two.)

- A. If they exist for a session, Private Temporary Tables (PTTs) are always dropped at the next COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement
- B. An index that is altered to be UNUSABLE will retain its segment
- C. An index created with the UNUSABLE attribute has no segment
- D. A table that is truncated will always have its segment removed
- E. Private Temporary Tables (PTTS) store metadata in memory only

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Which query is valid?

- A. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- B. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- D. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

You execute this command:

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.

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

- A. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default
- B. It will always have a 32K blocksize
- C. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace
- D. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile
- E. Additional data files may not be added

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which three statements are true about views in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Data Manipulation Language (DML) can always be used on views

- B.** The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view
- C.** Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view
- D.** Deleting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- E.** Inserting one or more rows using a view whose defining query contains a GROUP BY clause will cause an error
- F.** Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view
- G.** The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which four statements are true regarding primary and foreign key constraints and the effect they can have on table data? (Choose four.)

- A.** It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to be deleted automatically from the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
- B.** It is possible for child rows that have a foreign key to remain in the child table at the time the parent row is deleted
- C.** A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key
- D.** Primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both the column and table level
- E.** Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table level
- F.** The foreign key columns and parent table primary key columns must have the same names
- G.** A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

(Choose two.)

- A.** The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- B.** INTERSECT ignores NULLs
- C.** Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output
- D.** Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different
- E.** INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which three statements are true about undo segments and the use of undo by transactions in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. A single transaction may use multiple undo segments simultaneously
 - B. Undo segments have a minimum of three extents
 - C. Undo segments can wrap around to the first extent when a transaction fills the last extend of the undo segment
 - D. An undo segment may be used by multiple transactions simultaneously
 - E. Undo segments can extend when a transaction fills the last extent of the undo segment
 - F. Undo segments must be stored in a BIGFILE tablespace
 - G. Undo segments must be stored in a SMALLFILE tablespace
- Answer: D,E,G (LEAVE A REPLY)**

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

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

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

You want to use table compression suitable for OLTP that will:

Compress rows for all DML statements on that table

Minimize the overheads associated with compression

Which compression option is best suited for this?

- A. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR QUERY LOW
- B. ROW STORE COMPRESS BASIC
- C. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE LOW
- D. COLUMN STORE COMPRESS FOR ARCHIVE HIGH
- E. ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/options/compression/advanced-compression-wp-12c-1896128.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 26

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the WHERE condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT &&col1, &&col2 FROM &table WHERE &&condition = &&cond;

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

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which two statements are true about the PMON background process? (Choose two.)

- A. It records checkpoint information in the control file
- B. It frees unused temporary segments
- C. It frees resources held by abnormally terminated processes
- D. It registers database services with all local and remote listeners known to the database instance
- E. It kills sessions that exceed idle time

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

Which two statements are true about the ORD_ITEMS table and the ORD_SEQ sequence? (Choose two.)

- A. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ
- B. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times
- C. Sequence ORD_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers

D. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS

E. Column ORD_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD_NO

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package

B. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym

C. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym

D. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user

E. A synonym can be available to all users

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

A. They can be written by server processes

B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)

C. They can be written by background processes

D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support

E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

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

https://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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

A. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins

B. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins

- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
- D. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables
- E. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins
- F. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax
- G. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.

Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?

(Choose two.)

- A. qty_sold = '0554982' uses implicit conversion
- B. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion
- E. CONCAT (qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which two can you use to recover a dropped table? (Choose two.)

- A. FLASHBACK TRANSACTION
- B. FLASHBACK TABLE TO SCN
- C. FLASHBACK QUERY

D. FLASHBACK DATABASE

E. FLASHBACK DROP

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;

B. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY by 1;

C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Your database instance is started with a PFILE.

Examine these parameters:

You want to increase the size of the buffer cache.

Free memory is available to increase the size of the buffer cache.

You execute the command:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET DB_CACHE_SIZE=1024M;
```

What is the outcome?

A. The value is changed only in the PFILE and takes effect at the next instance startup

B. The value is changed for the current instance and in the PFILE

C. It fails because the SCOPE clause is missing

D. Change is applied to the current instance, but does not persist after instance restart

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

Explanation/Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/statements_2017.htm#SQLRF00902

NEW QUESTION: 38

You execute this command:

Sufficient storage is available in filesystem /u01.

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

A. Additional data files may not be added

B. AUTOEXTEND is possible for the datafile

C. It will always have a 32K blocksize

D. It must be bigger than the largest SMALLFILE tablespace

E. It will be a dictionary-managed tablespace by default

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

- A. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
- B. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus
- C. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&
- D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command
- E. It can be used only in SQL*Plus

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40

A script abc.sql must be executed to perform a job.

A database user HR, who is defined in this database, executes this command:

```
$ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc.sql
```

What will happen upon execution?

- A. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc.sql script will be executed
- B. The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name
- C. The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice
- D. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl and abc.sql databases

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Manager Database Express? (Choose two.)

- A. It is available only when the database is open
- B. It can be used to perform database recovery
- C. The same port number can be used for Database Express configurations for databases on different hosts
- D. The same port number can be used for multiple Database Express configurations for multiple databases on the same host
- E. It can be used to switch a database into ARCHIVELOGMODE

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Evaluate these commands which execute successfully:

Which two statements are true about the ORD_ITEMS table and the ORD_SEQ sequence?

(Choose two.)

- A. Any user inserting rows into table ORD_ITEMS must have been granted access to sequence ORD_SEQ
- B. Sequence ORD_SEQ is guaranteed not to generate duplicate numbers
- C. Column ORD_NO gets the next number from sequence ORD_SEQ whenever a row is inserted into ORD_ITEMS and no explicit value is given for ORD_NO
- D. If sequence ORD_SEQ is dropped then the default value for column ORD_NO will be NULL for rows inserted into ORD_ITEMS
- E. Sequence ORD_SEQ cycles back to 1 after every 5000 numbers and can cycle 20 times

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

In the ORCL database, UNDOTBS1 is the active undo tablespace with these properties:

1. A size of 100 MB
2. AUTOEXTEND is off
3. UNDO_RETENTION is set to 15 minutes
4. It has RETENTION GUARANTEE

UNDOTBS1 fills with uncommitted undo 10 minutes after the database opens.

What will happen when the next update is attempted by any transaction?

- A. It succeeds and the least recently written undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.
- B. It fails and returns the error message "ORA-30036: unable to extend segment by 8 in undo tablespace 'UNDOTBS1' ".
- C. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSTEM.
- D. It succeeds and the generated undo is stored in SYSAUX.
- E. It succeeds and the least recently read undo block of UNDOTBS1 is overwritten by the generated undo.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

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

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which two statements are true about views used for viewing tablespace and datafile information? (Choose two.)

- A. Tablespace free space can be viewed in DBA_TABLESPACES
- B. V\$TABLESPACE displays information that is contained in the controlfile about tablespaces
- C. Tablespace free space can be viewed in V\$TABLESPACE
- D. V\$TABLESPACE displays information about tablespaces contained in the data dictionary
- E. A datafile can be renamed when the database is in MOUNT state and the new file name is displayed when querying DBA_DATA_FILES after the database is opened

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.
- B. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- C. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- D. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table
- E. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- F. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Examine this description of the TRANSACTIONS table:

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

```
SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100
```

A. transactions;

```
SELECT customer_id AS 'CUSTOMER-ID', transaction_date AS DATE, amount + 100
```

B. 100 "DUES AMOUNT" FROM transactions;

```
SELECT customer_id CUSTID, transaction_date TRANS_DATE, amount + 100 DUES  
FROM
```

C. 'DUES AMOUNT' FROM transactions;

D. DUES FROM transactions;

```
SELECT customer_id AS CUSTOMER-ID, transaction_date AS TRANS_DATE, amount +
```

E. "DUES" FROM transactions;

```
SELECT customer_id AS "CUSTOMER-ID", transaction_date AS "DATE", amount + 100
```

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for"  
fmMonth rrrr')
```

What is the result?

A. It executes successfully but does not return any result

B. It generates an error

C. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month

D. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

A. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped

B. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables

C. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes

D. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique

E. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user

F. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

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

A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user

B. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type

C. It can display multiple rows but only a single column

D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns

E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema

F. It can display multiple rows and columns

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

A. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)

B. Online table segment shrink

C. Online index segment shrink

D. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)

E. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which two statements are true regarding the UNION and UNION ALL operators? (Choose two.)

A. The names of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

B. NULLS are not ignored during duplicate checking

C. The output is sorted by the UNION ALL operator

D. The number of columns selected in each SELECT statement must be identical

E. Duplicates are eliminated automatically by the UNION ALL operator

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

You execute this command:

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command:

```
Export> STOP_JOB=immediate
```

Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes

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

A. You can no longer monitor it

B. You can reattach to it and monitor it

C. It is paused and can be resumed

D. It continues to run in the background

E. It terminates

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://blog.oracle48.nl/killing-and-resuming-datapump-expdp-and-impdp-jobs/>

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which three statements are true about the tools used to configure Oracle Net Services? (Choose three.)

- A. Oracle Net Manager can be used to locally configure naming methods on a database server
- B. The lsnrctl utility requires a listener.ora file to exist before it is started
- C. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure listeners on any managed database server
- D. Oracle Net Manager can be used to centrally configure listeners on any database server target
- E. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control can be used to centrally configure net service names for any database server target
- F. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is only used when running the Oracle installer

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used only in SQL*Plus
- B. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query
- C. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&
- D. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command
- E. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus

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

NEW QUESTION: 58

The SALES_Q1 and USERS tablespaces exist in one of your databases and TEMP is a temporary tablespace.

Segment creation is not deferred.

You execute this command:

Which three statements must be true so that the SALES user can create tables in SALES_Q1?

(Choose three.)

- A. The sales user must have their quota on the users tablespace removed
- B. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold the initial extents of all tables they plan to create in their schema
- C. The sales user must have a quota on the TEMP tablespace
- D. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE SESSION privilege
- E. The sales user must have been granted the CREATE TABLE privilege
- F. The sales user must have a quota on the SALES_Q1 tablespace to hold all the rows to be inserted into any table in their schema

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/58476906/1z0-071-oracle-exam-question-which-answers-is-correct>

NEW QUESTION: 60

You execute this command:

During the export operation, you detach from the job by using CTRL+C and then execute this command:

Export> STOP_JOB=immediate

Are you sure you wish to stop the job ([yes]/no): yes

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

- A. You can no longer monitor it
- B. It is paused and can be resumed
- C. It continues to run in the background
- D. It terminates
- E. You can reattach to it and monitor it

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which two statements are true about the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR)?
(Choose two.)

- A. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin if neither DIAGNOSTIC_DEST nor ORACLE_BASE is set
- B. The ADR base defaults to \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs if the DIAGNOSTIC_DEST parameter and the ORACLE_BASE environment variable are not set
- C. It supports diagnostics for Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
- D. It supports diagnostics for Oracle Clusterware
- E. It is held inside an Oracle database schema

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The database, Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM), the listener, Oracle Clusterware, and other Oracle products or components store all diagnostic data in the ADR. <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/diag.htm#ADMIN11260>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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

- A. It can be accessed only by the SYS user
- B. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type
- C. It can display multiple rows but only a single column
- D. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns
- E. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema

F. It can display multiple rows and columns

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DUAL_table

NEW QUESTION: 63

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

Which query should be used?

A. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL
AND due_amount <> NULL;

B. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;

C. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND cust_credit_level !=NULL;

D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level != NULL
AND due_amount != NULL;

E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers

WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL
AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables

B. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows

C. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query

D. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax

E. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows

F. An inner join returns matched rows

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.

Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which two statements are true about the rules of precedence for operators? (Choose two.)

- A. The concatenation operator || is always evaluated before addition and subtraction in an expression
- B. NULLS influence the precedence of operators in an expression
- C. The + binary operator has the highest precedence in an expression in a SQL statement
- D. Arithmetic operators with equal precedence are evaluated from left to right within an expression
- E. Multiple parentheses can be used to override the default precedence of operators in an expression

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

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

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which three object types support deferred segment creation? (Choose three.)

- A. index organized tables
- B. clustered tables
- C. temporary tables
- D. external tables
- E. heap organized tables
- F. partitioned tables

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables. You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 2.

What will be the result?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- B. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

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

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

```
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);
SAVEPOINT a;
DELETE FROM books;
```

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;

ROLLBACK;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert
- B. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete
- C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row
- D. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing
- E. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

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

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/18/sqlrf/Single-Row-Functions.html#GUID-B93F789D-B486-49FF-B0CD-0C6181C5D85C>

NEW QUESTION: 73

In one of your databases, the user HR has the password HRMGR.

You want to connect to a database instance whose listener listens on port 1531 by using this statement:

```
CONNECT HR/HRMGR@orcl
```

No name server is used.

Which statement is true about ORCL?

- A. It must be the value of the SERVICE_NAMES parameter on the client side
- B. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the server's tnsnames.ora file
- C. It must resolve to a valid connect descriptor in the client's tnsnames.ora file
- D. It must be the name of the server running the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect
- E. It must be the name of the database to whose instance HR wishes to connect

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

A database is configured to use automatic undo management with temporary undo enabled.

An UPDATE is executed on a temporary table.

Where is the UNDO stored?

- A. in the SGA
- B. in the temporary tablespace
- C. in the undo tablespace
- D. in the SYSAUX tablespace
- E. in the PGA

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which is true about security rules on a compute node?

- A. A security rule can restrict IP addresses that can connect to a database instance on a compute node.
- B. New security rules can be defined to use only the TCP protocol but multiple port numbers.
- C. A compute node port can be enabled only if it is associated with an existing security rule.
- D. The port used for HTTPS connections is enabled by default based on a predefined security rule.
- E. A new database deployment on a compute node automatically enables a set of predefined security rules.

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

A database is configured to use automatic undo management with temporary undo enabled.

An UPDATE is executed on a temporary table.

Where is the UNDO stored?

- A. in the undo tablespace
- B. in the SYSAUX tablespace
- C. in the SGA
- D. in the PGA
- E. in the temporary tablespace

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

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ADMIN/undo.htm#ADMIN11478> (16.7)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

You want to apply the principle of Least Privilege in all your live databases.

One of your requirements is to revoke unnecessary privileges from all users who have them using Privilege Analysis.

Which three types of analyses can be done using the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package?

(Choose three.)

- A.** analysis of all privileges used by all users including administrative users in the database
- B.** analysis of all privileges used by all users but excluding administrative users in the database
- C.** analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did not use
- D.** analysis of privileges that a user has on their own schema objects that they did use
- E.** analysis of privileges granted directly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role
- F.** analysis of privileges granted indirectly to a role that are then used by a user who has been granted that role

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

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ARPLS/d_priv_prof.htm#ARPLS74328

NEW QUESTION: 78

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 79

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 2.

What will be the result?

- A. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- B. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which three functions are performed by dispatchers in a shared server configuration?

(Choose three.)

- A. writing inbound request to the common request queue from all shared server connections
- B. checking for outbound shared server responses on the common outbound response queue
- C. receiving inbound requests from processes using shared server connections
- D. sending each connection input request to the appropriate shared server input queue
- E. broadcasting shared server session responses back to requesters on all connections
- F. sending shared server session responses back to requesters on the appropriate connection

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

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/manproc001.htm#ADMIN11168

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

1. Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions
2. Store a loan period of up to 10 years
3. Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

- A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- B. TIMESTAMP
- C. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE
- D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE
- E. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

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

NEW QUESTION: 82

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

```
INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);  
SAVEPOINT a; DELETE FROM books; ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a; ROLLBACK;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert
- B. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed
- C. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete
- D. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row
- E. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

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

- A. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
- B. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
- C. They return a single result row per table
- D. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- E. They can accept only one argument
- F. They can be nested to any level

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 2.

What will be the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- B. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- C. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

Examine these commands:

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

- A. It generates a log that contains control file entries, which can be used with normal SQL*Loader operations
- B. It uses the database buffer cache to load data
- C. It overwrites data in EMP with data in EMP.DAT
- D. It appends data from EMP.DAT to EMP
- E. It generates a sql script that it uses to load data from EMP.DAT to EMP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

The SCOTT/TIGER user exists in two databases, BOSTON_DB and DALLAS_DB, in two different locations.

Each database has a tnsnames.ora file defining DALLAS_DB as a service name.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK dblink1 CONNECT TO scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger USING `dallas_db`;
```

How do you execute the command so that only SCOTT in BOSTON_DB can access the SCOTT schema in DALLAS_DB?

- A. as SCOTT in both the databases
- B. as SCOTT in DALLAS_DB
- C. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB and SYS in DALLAS_DB
- D. as SCOTT in BOSTON_DB
- E. as SYS in both the databases

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 87

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

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

Which query should be used?

- A.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND due_amount <> NULL;
```
- B.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_incoms_level IS NOT NULL AND due_amount IS NOT NULL;
```
- C.

```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND cust_credit_level != NULL;
```

D. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
E. SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS DUE_AMOUNT
FROM customers
WHERE cust_income_level != NULL AND due_amount != NULL;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

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

- A.** They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- B.** The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression
- C.** The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument
- D.** They can be nested to any level
- E.** They can accept only one argument
- F.** They return a single result row per table

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql_certificate/using_single_row_functions_questions.htm

NEW QUESTION: 89

The ORCL database has RESUMABLE__TIMEOUT = 7200 and DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION = FALSE User U1 has a 1 MB quota in tablespace DATA.

U1 executes this command:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE t1 AS  
(SELECT object_name, sharing, created  
FROM dba_objects);
```

U1 complains that the command is taking too long to execute.

In the alert log, the database administrator (DBA) finds this:

```
2017-03-06T12:15:17.183438+05:30
```

statement in resumable session 'User U1(136), Session 1, Instance 1' was suspended due to ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'DATA' Which are three actions any one of which the DBA could take to resume the session? (Choose three.)

- A.** Drop other U1 objects in DATA
- B.** Set AUTOEXTEND ON for data files in DATA
- C.** Grant UNLIMITED TABLESPACE to U1
- D.** Increase U1's quota sufficiently in DATA
- E.** Add a data file to DATA
- F.** Set DEFERRED_SEGMENT_CREATION to TRUE

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

NEW QUESTION: 90

A script abc.sql must be executed to perform a job.

A database user HR, who is defined in this database, executes this command:

```
$ sqlplus hr/hr@orcl @abc.sql
```

What will happen upon execution?

- A. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl and abc.sql databases
- B. The command succeeds and HR will be connected to the orcl database instance, and the abc.sql script will be executed
- C. The command fails because the script must refer to the full path name
- D. The command fails and reports an error because @ is used twice

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which two are true about conventional path SQL load? (Choose two.)

- A. It cannot load data into clustered tables.
- B. It locks objects being processed.
- C. It does not generate UNDO.
- D. It always generates redo.
- E. It enforces referential integrity constraints.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which three Oracle database space management features will work with both Dictionary and Locally managed tablespaces? (Choose three.)

- A. Automatic data file extension (AUTOEXTEND)
- B. Capacity planning growth reports based on historical data in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR)
- C. Online table segment shrink
- D. Oracle Managed Files (OMF)
- E. Online index segment shrink

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

NEW QUESTION: 93

Examine this command:

```
CREATE UNDO TABLESPACE undotbs01  
DATAFILE 'undotbs_01.dbf'  
SIZE 100M  
AUTOEXTEND ON;
```

Which two actions must you take to ensure UNDOTBS01 is used as the default UNDO tablespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the NOLOGGING clause
- B. Add the SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO clause
- C. Make certain that the database operates in automatic undo management mode
- D. Set UNDO_TABLESPACE to UNDOTBS01
- E. Add the ONLINE clause

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which three statements are true about external tables in Oracle 18c and later releases? (Choose three.)

- A. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to load data into a database from an external table
- B. External table files can be used for other external tables in a different database
- C. They support UPDATES but not INSERTs and DELETES
- D. The ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- E. The ORACLE_LOADER access driver can be used to unload data from a database into an external table
- F. They cannot be partitioned

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

NEW QUESTION: 95

You execute this query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for"  
fmMonth rrrr') What is the result?
```

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD_IDS whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD_ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 2.

What will be the result?

- A. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result
- C. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- D. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

Table ORDER_ITEMS contains columns ORDER_ID, UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY, of data type NUMBER.

Examine these SQL statements:

Statement 1:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"  
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price * quantity) "Maximum Order"  
FROM order_items  
GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. Statement 2 returns only one row of output.
- B. Statement 1 returns only one row of output.
- C. Both the statements give the same output.
- D. Both statements will return NULL if either UNIT_PRICE or QUANTITY contains NULL.
- E. Statement 2 may return multiple rows of output.

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server?
(Choose two.)

- A. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- B. They can be written by server processes
- C. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- D. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number
- E. They can be written by background processes

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

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which three activities are recorded in the database alert log? (Choose three.)

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL) statements
- B. non-default database parameters
- C. block corruption errors
- D. deadlock errors
- E. session logins and logouts

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

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/monitoring001.htm#ADMIN11247

NEW QUESTION: 100

Examine this command:

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. DML may be performed on tables with one or more extents in this data file during the execution of this command.
- B. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered OFFLINE before executing the command.
- C. The file is renamed and stored in the same location
- D. The tablespace containing SALES1.DBF must be altered READ ONLY before executing the command.
- E. If Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is used, then the file is renamed but moved to DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

- A. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.
- B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.
- C. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.
- D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.
- E. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.
- F. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

NEW QUESTION: 102

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

- A. Each SELECT statement in the compound query must have its own ORDER BY clause
- B. Column positions must be used in the ORDER BY clause
- C. Each SELECT statement in the compound query can have its own ORDER BY clause
- D. Only column names from the first SELECT statement in the compound query are recognized
- E. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query with the UNION operator is used by default to sort output in the absence of an ORDER BY clause

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

NEW QUESTION: 103

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 104

Which two statements are true about trace files produced by the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be written by server processes
- B. Trace files are written to the Fast Recovery Area (FRA)
- C. They can be written by background processes
- D. All trace files contain error information that require contacting Oracle Support
- E. Trace file names are based on the database name concatenated with a sequential number

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

Explanation/Reference: https://gerardnico.com/db/oracle/trace_file

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which three statements are true about table data storage in an Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in the same block
- B. Data block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- C. Data block headers contain their own Data Block Address (DBA)
- D. Index block free space is always contiguous in the middle of the block
- E. A table row piece can be chained across several database blocks
- F. Multiple row pieces from the same row may be stored in different database blocks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

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

Which two tasks require subqueries? (Choose two.)

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

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

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NEW QUESTION: 107

In which three situations does a new transaction always start? (Choose three.)

- A. when issuing a CREATE TABLE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session
- B. when issuing a CREATE INDEX statement after a CREATE TABLE statement completed successfully in the same session
- C. when issuing the first Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement after a COMMIT OR ROLLBACK statement was issued in the same session
- D. when issuing a TRUNCATE statement after a SELECT statement was issued in the same session

E. when issuing a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement after a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement was issued in the same session

F. when issuing a DML statement after a DML statement failed in the same session

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

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which three failures require intervention for recovery? (Choose three.)

A. user process failure

B. media failure

C. a user error such as dropping the wrong table

D. network interface card (NIC) failure

E. statement failure

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

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which two tasks can you perform using DBCA for databases? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a nonstandard block size for a new database

B. Register a new database with an available Enterprise Manager Management server

C. Change the standard block size of an existing database

D. Configure incremental backups for a new database

E. Enable flashback database for an existing database

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B16254_01/doc/server.102/b14196/install003.htm

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