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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

Which three are true about dropping columns from a table?

- A. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.
- B. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.
- C. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.
- D. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.
- E. A column drop is implicitly committed
- F. A primary key column cannot be dropped.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

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

* B. A column drop is implicitly committed: Dropping a column in Oracle using the ALTER TABLE

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

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

* E. A primary key column cannot be dropped: The primary key constraint is critical for identifying unique rows within a table.

Oracle does not allow the dropping of columns that are part of a primary key without first dropping the constraint or modifying it to exclude the column you intend to drop.

References:

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

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Oracle does not allow the dropping of columns that are part of a primary key without first dropping the constraint or modifying it to exclude the column you intend to drop.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 132

You and your colleague Andrew have these privileges on the EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table:

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

You connect to the database instance and perform an update to some of the rows in EMPLOYEE_RECORDS, but don't commit yet.

Andrew connects to the database instance and queries the table

No other user are accessing the table

Which two statements are true at this point?

- A. Andrew will be able to modify any rows in the table that have not been modified by your transaction
- B. Andrew will be able to see the changes you have made
- C. Andrew will be unable to see the changes you have made
- D. Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, but be unable to modify any existing rows.
- E. Andrew will be unable to perform any INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE on the table

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In Oracle Database, when a transaction is not committed, the changes it makes are not visible to other sessions.

This is due to Oracle's read consistency model, which means that Andrew will not be able to see the changes you have made until they are committed.

Option A is correct because, in Oracle, another session can modify rows that have not been locked by an uncommitted transaction. Option C is incorrect because, as per Oracle's read consistency, the changes made by an uncommitted transaction are not visible to other users.

Option D is incorrect because Andrew can perform INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE operations on the rows that you have not modified.

Option E is incorrect because, while Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, he will still be able to modify rows that are not locked by your uncommitted update.

References:

* Oracle Documentation on Transactions: Transactions

* Oracle Documentation on Read Consistency: Read Consistency

NEW QUESTION # 133

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

What would be the result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 134

Examine this description of the PRODUCTStable:

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTStable in read-only mode.

Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS?

- A. DROP TABLE products;
- B. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;
- C. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry_date;
- D. CREATE INDEX price_idx ON products (price);
- E. TRUNCATE TABLE products;
- F. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED (expiry_date);

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 135

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

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

You issue the following query:

What is the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- C. It generates an error because the usage of the round function in the expression is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- E. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

Answer: B

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