

Oracle.1Z0-171.v2026-10-22.q37

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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which command would drop an index from a table?

- A. DELETE INDEX
- B. REMOVE INDEX
- C. TRUNCATE INDEX
- D. DROP INDEX

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which command creates a new role in Oracle Database?

- A. CREATE ROLE role_name;
- B. CREATE NEW ROLE role_name;
- C. ADD ROLE role_name;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which SQL clause can be used in Oracle to limit the number of rows returned?

- A. GROUP BY
- B. FETCH FIRST n ROWS ONLY
- C. WHERE
- D. DISTINCT

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which clause in a SQL SELECT statement is used to define the columns to be retrieved?

- A. GROUP BY
- B. SELECT

- C. FROM
- D. WHERE

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following SET operators combines results from two queries and removes duplicates?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which command is used to add a new column to an existing table?

- A. ADD COLUMN
- B. MODIFY COLUMN
- C. ALTER TABLE
- D. ALTER COLUMN

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which type of join returns all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table?

- A. FULL OUTER JOIN
- B. LEFT OUTER JOIN
- C. INNER JOIN
- D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following data dictionary views provides information about constraints on tables?

- A. DBA_CONSTRAINTS
- B. ALL_CONSTRAINTS
- C. USER_CONSTRAINTS
- D. All of the above

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

What does the following query return?

```
SELECT employee_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE  
location_id = 1000);
```

- A. Employees with no department
- B. Departments located in location ID 1000
- C. Employees working in location ID 1000
- D. Employees with salaries greater than 1000

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

What will the following query return?

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MM-YYYY') AS formatted_date FROM dual;
```

- A. The time part of the current date
- B. The current date in the default system format
- C. An error
- D. The current date in the format 'DD-MM-YYYY'

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

What does the following command do?

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO user_name;
```

- A. Allows the user to create new sessions for other users
- B. Allows the user to create database objects
- C. Grants the user the ability to connect to the database
- D. Assigns the user to a specific role

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

What will the following query do?

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE department_id = 20;
```

- A. Delete all rows where department_id is 20
- B. Delete all rows in the employees table
- C. Delete the department_id column in the employees table
- D. Raise an error because DELETE cannot use a WHERE clause

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

What does the following SQL statement do?

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
```

```
employee_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
first_name VARCHAR2(50),  
hire_date DATE NOT NULL  
);
```

- A. Creates a table with no constraints
- B. Creates a table with only VARCHAR2 and DATE columns
- C. Creates a table with a primary key and a NOT NULL constraint
- D. Creates a temporary table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

What is the primary purpose of granting privileges in Oracle Database?

- A. To define the structure of database tables
- B. To control user access to database objects and operations
- C. To create new tables and indexes
- D. To increase query performance

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which type of subquery returns exactly one value?

- A. Scalar subquery
- B. Multiple-row subquery
- C. Correlated subquery
- D. Inline view

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

How can a synonym benefit database design?

- A. It provides a consistent reference to database objects, even if their underlying names change.
- B. It allows the renaming of columns in a table.
- C. It enforces constraints on table columns.
- D. It improves query execution time.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

What will the following query result in?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.manager_id  
FROM employees e  
WHERE e.manager_id IS NOT NULL;
```

- A. Employees who do not have managers
- B. All employees and their IDs
- C. Employees who have managers
- D. Employees and their managers' IDs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

How is the LOCALTIMESTAMP function different from CURRENT_TIMESTAMP?

- A. LOCALTIMESTAMP returns only the date, while CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the date and time.
- B. LOCALTIMESTAMP does not include fractional seconds, while CURRENT_TIMESTAMP does.
- C. Both functions are identical in output.
- D. LOCALTIMESTAMP omits time zone information, while CURRENT_TIMESTAMP includes it.

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following can be achieved using a correlated subquery?

- A. Comparing each employee's salary to the average salary of their department
- B. Inserting data into a table
- C. Retrieving duplicate records from a single table
- D. Joining two tables without a common column

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

What does the following query return?

```
SELECT ROUND(123.456, 1) AS rounded_value FROM dual;
```

- A. 123.45
- B. 123.4
- C. 123.5
- D. 124

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

NEW QUESTION: 21

What does the COMMIT statement do in SQL?

- A. Saves all pending changes to the database permanently
- B. Rolls back changes to a previous state
- C. Begins a new transaction
- D. Discards all pending changes in the transaction

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

What will the following query do?

```
SELECT employee_id, salary
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
```

- A. Return all employees and their salaries
- B. Return employees with a salary below the average salary
- C. Return employees with a salary above the average salary
- D. Return employees with a salary equal to the average salary

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following statements is true about constraints in Oracle Database?

- A. Constraints can be added or modified using the ALTER TABLE statement.
- B. Constraints are automatically dropped when rows are deleted.
- C. Constraints can only be added when creating a table.
- D. Constraints cannot reference other tables.

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

In a relational database, what is a foreign key?

- A. A unique identifier for a record in a table
- B. A key that is used to establish a relationship between two tables
- C. A key used to sort data in a specific order
- D. A temporary key generated during query execution

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

What is the primary purpose of a primary key in a relational database?

- A. To uniquely identify each record in a table
- B. To establish relationships between tables
- C. To sort data in ascending order

D. To store duplicate data in a table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

What does the following SQL query do?

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 5000 ORDER BY department_id;
```

- A.** Retrieves employees with salary less than 5000, sorted by department ID
- B.** Retrieves all employees, sorted by department ID
- C.** Retrieves all employees with a salary greater than 5000, sorted by salary in ascending order
- D.** Retrieves all employees with a salary greater than 5000, sorted by department ID in ascending order

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which type of join includes rows that do not have matching values in the joined table?

- A.** SELF JOIN
- B.** OUTER JOIN
- C.** CROSS JOIN
- D.** INNER JOIN

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

NEW QUESTION: 28

The column data type is converted to a primary key.

- A.** CREATE SYNONYM
- B.** CREATE INDEX
- C.** CREATE ALIAS
- D.** CREATE SEQUENCE

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

What will the following SQL query return?

```
SELECT TRUNC(15.678, 2) AS truncated_value FROM dual;
```

- A.** 15.6
- B.** 15.68
- C.** 15.678
- D.** 15.67

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which function is used to extract the year from a date in SQL?

- A. GET_YEAR(date)
- B. TO_YEAR(date)
- C. EXTRACT(YEAR FROM date)
- D. YEAR(date)

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which type of join retrieves only the rows with matching values in both tables?

- A. NATURAL JOIN
- B. OUTER JOIN
- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. INNER JOIN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What is the relationship between SQL and a relational database?

- A. SQL is a scripting language used for file manipulation.
- B. SQL is a standard query language used to interact with relational databases
- C. SQL is used to create flat file databases.
- D. SQL is a file system used to store relational database data.

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

What is a role in Oracle Database?

- A. A set of privileges that can be granted to users or other roles
- B. A predefined SQL statement stored in the database
- C. A user-defined function
- D. A database object used to enforce constraints

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which data dictionary view provides information about all tables accessible to the current user?

- A. ALL_TABLES
- B. DBA_TABLES
- C. USER_TABLES
- D. SESSION_TABLES

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

How does SQL handle NULL values in arithmetic expressions?

- A. Treats them as the largest possible number
- B. Produces a NULL result
- C. Treats them as zero
- D. Produces an error

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

How can you ensure that data is sorted in descending order in a SQL query?

- A. Use the DISTINCT keyword
- B. Use the ORDER keyword
- C. Use the ASC keyword
- D. Use the DESC keyword

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

What happens when the maximum value of a sequence is reached?

- A. An error is raised, and the sequence must be recreated.
- B. The sequence starts decrementing values.
- C. The sequence stops generating values.
- D. The sequence resets to the starting value if the CYCLE option is specified.

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

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