Question #156

Topic 1

Examine this query:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
  FROM employees
 WHERE hire_date > '&1';
```

Which two methods should you use to prevent prompting for a hire date value when this query is executed? (Choose two.)

A. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it. **Most Voted**

B. Execute the SET verify off command before executing the query.

C. Use the undefine command before executing the query.

D. Execute the SET VERIFY ON command before executing the query.

E. Replace '&1' with '&&1' in the query.

F. Use the define command before executing the query. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: *DF*

Community vote distribution

AF (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AF

AF are the correct answers

upvoted 2 times

egznrd 6 months, 3 weeks ago

AF Correct answers

upvoted 2 times

Oracle2020 10 months ago

AF
A-TRUE
B-FALSE , has another function
C False, not exist undefine command, only set define off
D-False, set verify on will ensure the "old" and "new" lines appear when using a defined variable
E False ,I have tried it and it asks to enter a value
F-TRUE,if you use define to change the input parameter

upvoted 3 times

Question #157	Topic 1

You issued this command:

DROP TABLE hr.employees;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped **Most Voted**

B. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

C. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin. **Most Voted**
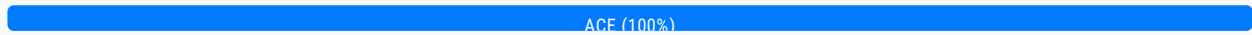
D. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.

E. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped. **Most Voted**

F. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

Correct Answer: *ACE*

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

Correct answer should be ACE

upvoted 1 times

it6567306 9 months, 1 week ago

Reason for option C being correct:
C. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin: In Oracle 10g and later versions, when a DROP TABLE statement is executed, the table may not be immediately deleted but instead moved to the recycle bin. This allows for the possibility of restoring the table from the recycle bin if it was dropped by mistake. However, if the recycle bin is disabled or the PURGE clause is used, the table is completely deleted.

upvoted 1 times

it6567306 9 months, 1 week ago

D. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are not dropped. Sequences are independent objects from tables, and dropping a table does not delete the associated sequences.

upvoted 1 times

sobrinho 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

Correct answers:

A. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped

C. The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

E. All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

Question #158

Topic 1

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
CUST_NAME
------------------
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
```

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER ('MC%') **Most Voted**

B. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'

C. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') +1) LIKE 'Mc%'

D. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') +1)) LIKE 'Mc%' **Most Voted**

E. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') +1)) IN (MC%', 'Mc%)

Correct Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

Comments

sobrinho 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Tested. Correct answers are A e D.
upvoted 1 times

sobrinho 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, TYPO.

A and D*

A. WHERE UPPER (SUBSTR (cust_name, INSTR (cust_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER ('MC%')
D. WHERE INITCAP(SUB

D. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ') +1)) LIKE 'Mavic %'

upvoted 1 times
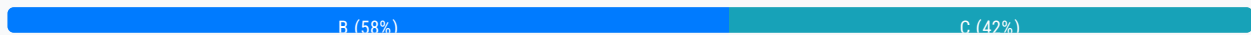
Question #159

Topic 1

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 returns the date for the first Monday of the next month **Most Voted**

    C. It generates an error

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (58%)   C (42%)

Comments

zouve **Highly Voted** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

the correct query is

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

I had this question also on the 1Z0-071 exam.

  upvoted 6 times

khaleesi89 **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I had this question also on the 1Z0-071 exam taken on May 21, 2024 and the query was

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

SO the correct answer in B.

  upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested on May 15, 2024 via below:
https://livesql.oracle.com/apex/f?p=590:1:103395717088091:::RP::#

Command:
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')
Error:
ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected

Command:

SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr')
FROM DUAL
Result:
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON'),'DD"MONDAYFOR"FMMONTHRRRR')
03 Monday for June 2024

upvoted 1 times

Oracle2020 4 months ago

c is correct, because it generates an error, the query does not have the FROM keyword

upvoted 1 times

8hyehye8 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

ORA-01846: 01846. 00000 - "not a valid day of the week"

upvoted 1 times

musafir 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is correct since FROM DUAL is missing and ('Monday for') should actually be ("Monday for"). Could be an issue where the website didn't post the question correctly. I've seen this question in 071 exam which has the correct format but different answers.

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/oracle/view/32798-exam-1z0-071-topic-2-question-17-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

BeomK 1 year, 3 months ago

B is correct.

SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "Monday for" fmMonth rrrr') from dual;

TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON'),'DD"MONDAYFOR"FMMONTHRRRR')
----
01 Monday for May 2023

upvoted 2 times

Guhborges 1 year, 4 months ago

The correc query:

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

B is right.

upvoted 2 times

ivanadj 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd `Monday for` fmMonth rrrr') from dual;
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd `Monday for` fmMonth rrrr') from dual
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01821: date format not recognized

upvoted 1 times

stefan_a 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C - it generates an error, even if FROM dual is added.
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd `Monday for` fmMonth rrrr')
returns ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected
SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd `Monday for` fmMonth rrrr') FROM dual;
returns ORA-01821: date format not recognized

upvoted 1 times

Guhborges 1 year, 4 months ago

It was probably a mistake when moving to the website, some characters are wrong. For me, the rigit answers is B.

hj feng128

upvoted 1 times

Wh0au 1 year, 9 months ago

FROM DUAL; must be added after the query statement
so answer is B

upvoted 3 times

steves 1 year, 10 months ago

I think answer should be C. There is no from clause!

upvoted 3 times

Question #160

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about segment types in an Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

A. Temporary segments are only stored in a temporary tablespace. **Most Voted**

B. Index segments always have two or more extents.

C. Undo segments are only stored in an undo tablespace.

D. Cluster segments may contain data from multiple tables. **Most Voted**

E. Table segments always have two or more extents.

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer should be AD

Why C is incorrect:
When the database instance starts, the database automatically selects the first available undo tablespace. If no undo tablespace is available, then the instance starts without an undo tablespace and stores undo records in the SYSTEM tablespace

https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/admin/managing-undo.html#GUID-281C5BFE-BAED-47C3-BFF7-806C0954F3EC

upvoted 2 times

Question #161

Topic 1

Which three tasks are performed by background processes in an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

A. writing dirty database block images from the buffer cache **Most Voted**

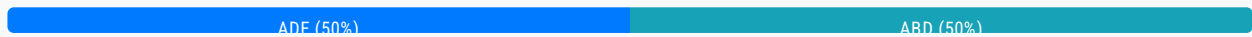B. reading database blocks into the buffer cache **Most Voted**

C. creating dedicated server connections

D. writing redo to log files **Most Voted**

E. registering services with Oracle Net listeners

Correct Answer: *ABD*

Community vote distribution

ADE (50%)   ABD (50%)

Comments

piipoh 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: ADE

A: DBWn (Database Write process)
D: LGWR (Log Write process)
E: LREG (Listener Registration process)

I would say B is performed by server but not background process and same for C
upvoted 1 times

cf1f99b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABD

Provided answer should be correct
upvoted 1 times

cf1f99b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

A. Database Writer process
B. Server Process
D. Log Writer process
upvoted 2 times

Question #162   Topic 1

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

A. Rows inserted into a table using a view are retained in the table if the view is dropped.

B. Views can join tables only if they belong to the same schema.

C. Views have no object number.

D. Views have no segment.

E. A SELECT statement cannot contain a WHERE clause when querying a view containing a WHERE clause in its defining query.

F. A view can be created that refers to a non-existent table in its defining query.

Correct Answer: *ADF*

Community vote distribution

ADF (100%)

Comments

piipoh 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: ADF

A: true : a view is a logical structure that refers to tables, so it will not impact the underlying table
B: false
C: false : a view has an object number and is referenced in the data dictionary (there will be an entry in DBA_OBJECTS for instance)
D: true : think of a view as a stored query based on underlying tables, it does not store any data, so no need for segment
E: false
F: true : the view WILL be create, however it will return an error message when querying it

upvoted 1 times

Question #163

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about connection strings and service names used to connect to an Oracle database instance? (Choose three.)

- A. A connection string must include the SID of a database instance.
- B. A connection string including a service name must be defined in the tnsnames.ora file.
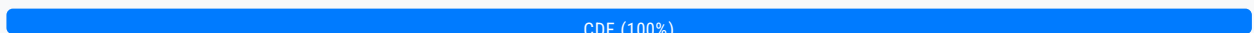- C. A single database instance can support connections for multiple service names. `Most Voted`
- D. A single connection string can refer to multiple database instances. `Most Voted`
- E. A service name is created by a listener.
- F. Different connection strings in the same tnsnames.ora file can contain the same service name, host and port parameters. `Most Voted`

Correct Answer: *ABE*

Community vote distribution

CDF (100%)

Comments

bertchiang `Highly Voted` 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is CDF

upvoted 5 times

j_tw 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not B?

upvoted 1 times

RaNik69 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B is wrong because you can connect with easy connect without tnsnames

upvoted 2 times

auwia `Most Recent` 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDF

C,D,F in my opinion.
upvoted 2 times

RaNik69 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C D F are correct. B is wrong
upvoted 3 times

Question #164

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about roles? (Choose three.)

A. Object privileges may not be granted to roles.

B. The SET ROLE statement can enable one or more roles for a session.

C. Roles may be granted to roles.

D. The SET ROLE statement can disable one or more roles for a session.

E. All roles granted to a user are set on by default when the user logs in

F. Roles must be password protected.

Correct Answer: *BCD*

Community vote distribution

BCD (100%)

Comments

emmededalus 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCD

B, C and D are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #165

Topic 1

Examine this query:

SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-2),-1) FROM DUAL

What is the result?

A. 150

B. 16

C. 100

D. 160

E. 200 **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b `Highly Voted` 3 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Correct answer: E
Rounding 156.00 to the nearest hundred (-2) gives 200.
Truncating 200 to the nearest ten (-1) will still give 200
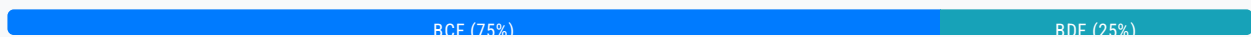
upvoted 5 times

Question #166

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Database server during and immediately after SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL? (Choose three.)

- A. Sessions remain connected even if they are not running a transaction.
- B. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next COMMIT. **Most Voted**
- C. Uncommitted transactions are allowed to continue to the next ROLLBACK.
- D. Instance recovery occurs automatically during the shutdown. **Most Voted**
- E. Instance recovery occurs at the next restart.
- F. New connection requests made to the database instance are refused. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: *ABF*

Community vote distribution

BCF (75%) | BDF (25%)

Comments

EddieY 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

shutdown TRANSACTIONAL:
Specifies that a transactional shutdown is to be performed. A transactional shutdown prevents new user logins and disconnects any user whose transaction is complete (i.e., no COMMIT is pending). As each remaining user completes the current transaction via a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement, the session is disconnected. When all users are disconnected, the instance will be shut down.

so BCF
for D,E
The Instance Recovery will only happen if issuing shutdown abort or a crash.

upvoted 3 times

piipoh 2 weeks, 4 days ago

indeed, there is nothing to recover if all the transactions finished properly !

upvoted 1 times

cf1f99b 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BDF

B, D, F

B: Transactions that haven't been committed yet are allowed to finish before shutdown fully completes
D: Database will automatically check for any unfinished transactions and make sure everything is in a consistent state
F: New users trying to log in or start sessions will be denied access until the database is fully shut down and restarted

upvoted 1 times

Question #167

Topic 1

Which three are true about Data Pump in an Oracle multitenant environment? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used to clone a CDB.

B. It can be used to transport data from a PDB to a non-CDB. `Most Voted`

C. It can be used to transport data between PDBs. `Most Voted`

D. It can be used to create a new PDB.

E. It can be used to transport data from a non-CDB to a PDB. `Most Voted`

Correct Answer: *BCE*

Community vote distribution

BCE (100%)

Comments

gio 6 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BCE`

Sure of BCE

upvoted 2 times

ScottL 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCE`

B,C,E correct

upvoted 1 times

ilputto 1 year ago

bce correct

upvoted 3 times

hilaire 1 year ago

BCE correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #168   Topic 1
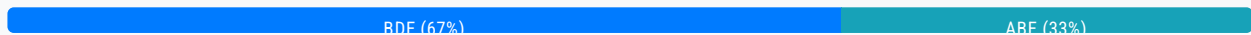
Which three are benefits of using temp UNDO when performing DML on global temporary tables? (Choose three.)

A. It reduces the amount of redo generated.

B. It permits DML on Global temporary tables even if the database is opened read only.

C. It reduces I/Os to the SYSAUX tablespace.

D. It reduces I/Os to the SYSTEM tablespace.

E. It reduces the amount of UNDO stored in the UNDO tablespace.

Correct Answer: *ADE*

Community vote distribution

BDE (67%)   ABE (33%)

Comments

emmededalus 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABE

A: Reduces the redo generated.
B: Allows DML over GTT even in read-only mode.
E: Minimize use of undo tablespace.
  upvoted 1 times

cf1f99b 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BDE

B, D, E

B: Undo tablespace is typically locked in read-only mode. Using temp undo allows DML operations to occur on global temporary tables even in a read-only database
D: By using temp UNDO, the system avoids unnecessary writes to SYSTEM tablespace, which improves performance by reducing I/O operations
E: Usage of UNDO space in the UNDO tablespace is minimized since the UNDO for DML operations is stored in temporary storage
  upvoted 2 times

EddieY 2 months, 2 weeks ago

agree, provided answer are wrong
  upvoted 1 times

Question #169

Examine the structure of the two tables:

```
PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?     Type
---------------- --------  ----------------
PROD_ID                    CHAR(2)
PROD_NAME                  CHAR(4)
EXP_DATE                   TIMESTAMP(6)


NEW_PRODUCTS:

Name                 Null?   Type
---------------- --------  ----------------
PROD_ID                    CHAR(4)
PROD_NAME                  VARCHAR2(10)
EXP_DATE                   DATE
```

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
    SELECT * FROM products
    MINUS
    SELECT prod_id FROM new_products;
```

B.
```
    SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM products
    INTERSECT
    SELECT 100, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

C.
```
    SELECT prod_id, exp_date FROM products
    UNION ALL
    SELECT prod_id, NULL FROM new_products;
```
Most Voted

D.
```
    SELECT * FROM products
    UNION
    SELECT * FROM new_products;
```
Most Voted

E.
```
    SELECT prod_id FROM products
    UNION ALL
    SELECT prod_id, prod_name FROM new_products;
```

Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

Comments

EddieY 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

provided answer is correct.
for A,B,E: need to be the same number of result, otherwise "ora-01789 query block has incorrect number of result columns" will happen

upvoted 1 times

Question #170

Topic 1

Which two statements are true regarding non-equijoins? (Choose two.)

A. Table aliases must be used.

B. The Oracle join syntax can be used.

C. The SQL1999 compliant ANSI join syntax must be used.

D. The USING clause can be used.

E. The ON clause can be used.

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

Comments

emmededalus 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BE

Answers B and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #171

Topic 1

Which three statements are true about an SPFILE? (Choose three.)

A. It must exist for a database instance to start.

B. It can be used to create a pfile.

C. It contains initialization parameters whose values can be changed using the ALTER SYSTEM command.

D. It can be created by SYS from an idle instance.

E. It contains only static initialization parameters.

Correct Answer: *BCD*

Community vote distribution

BCD (100%)

Comments

piipoh 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: BCD

A: false, you can start an instance using a pfile
B: true : create pfile='initxx.ora' from spfile
C: true : alter system clause with scope=spfile or scope=both
D: true : you can issue create spfile from pfile='initxxx.ora' without starting the instance
E: false : see answer B

upvoted 1 times

Question #172

Topic 1

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

A. COUNT (*) returns the number of rows in a table including duplicate rows and rows containing NULLs in any column.

B. COUNT (DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULLs in the INV_AMT column.

C. A SELECT statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause.

D. It can only be used for NUMBER data types.

E. COUNT (inv_amt) returns the number of rows in a table including rows with NULL in the INV_AMT column.

Correct Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

Comments

piipoh 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: AB

A & B are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #173

Topic 1

Which two tasks can be performed in the NOMOUNT state? (Choose two.)

A. renaming data files

B. full database recovery

C. re-creating control files

D. creating a database

E. enabling online redo log archiving

Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

Comments

piipoh 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: CD

A: false, in the NOMOUNT state, the instance has no knowledge of the datafiles location nor state
B: false, same as answer A
C: true, if you backed up your controlfile to trace for example, you can recreate it by executing the script wth the instance in NOMOUNT state
D: true, the CREATE DATABASE command needs to be executed in NOMOUNT state
E: false, the ALTER DATABASE ARCHIVELOG command needs to be executed in MOUNT state

upvoted 1 times

Question #174

Topic 1

TBS1 is a permanent user-defined tablespace. Oracle Managed Files (OMF) is not used in this database.

Examine this command:

DROP TABLESPACE tbsl;

Which two will ensure that TBS1 is dropped and its datafiles are deleted from the file system? (Choose two.)

A. TBS1 must not contain any temp files.

B. There must be no uncommitted transactions involving segments stored in TBS1. **Most Voted**

C. TBS1 must be READ WRITE.

D. The INCLUDING CONTENTS AND DATAFILES clause must be added to the command. **Most Voted**

E. TBS1 must be altered READ ONLY.

Correct Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

A is incorrect for permanent tablespaces. The presence of temp files is unrelated to dropping a permanent tablespace as temp files are associated with temporary tablespaces

upvoted 2 times

EddieY 2 months, 2 weeks ago
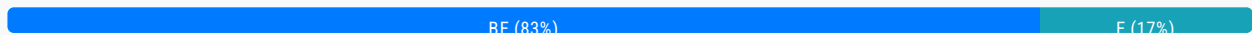
yes BD is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #175

Topic 1

Which two are true about creating pluggable databases (PDBs) in Oracle 19c and later releases? (Choose two.)

A. A snapshot copy PDB can be a full copy of a source PDB.

B. A PDB snapshot can be a sparse copy of a source PDB. **Most Voted**

C. A snapshot copy PDB does not depend on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.

D. A PDB snapshot depends on an existing storage snapshot of the source PDB.

E. A PDB snapshot can be a full copy of a source PDB. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (83%)   E (17%)

Comments

acesonly 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

An excerpt from the official student guide "D108654GC10 - Oracle Database 19c: Multitenant Architecture", p220: "Database-level copy of a PDB. No storage-level snapshot is involved. Either a full copy of the source PDB or a sparse copy of the PDB."

upvoted 1 times

gio 1 year ago

Selected Answer: E

Only E is correct. Snapshot copy is different than PDB snapshot

upvoted 1 times

ilputto 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

IT'S CORRECT

upvoted 4 times

vkra 1 year, 4 months ago

A "PDB snapshot" is a point-in-time copy of a PDB. The source PDB can be open read-only or read/write while the snapshot is created. A clone from a PDB snapshot is a full, standalone PDB.
A "snapshot copy PDB" is based on a copy of the underlying storage system. Snapshot copy PDBs reduce the amount of storage required for testing purposes and reduce creation time significantly.

upvoted 2 times

Question #176

Topic 1

Which two statements are true about constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A UNIQUE constraint can use a pre-existing index on the constrained column or columns **Most Voted**

B. A FOREIGN KEY column can contain NULLs. **Most Voted**

C. A PRIMARY KEY constraint can only be added to an empty table.

D. A column can have only one CHECK constraint.

E. A CHECK constraint can refer to values in other rows.

Correct Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

Comments

cf1f99b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Provided answers should be correct

upvoted 1 times