

# Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-071/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

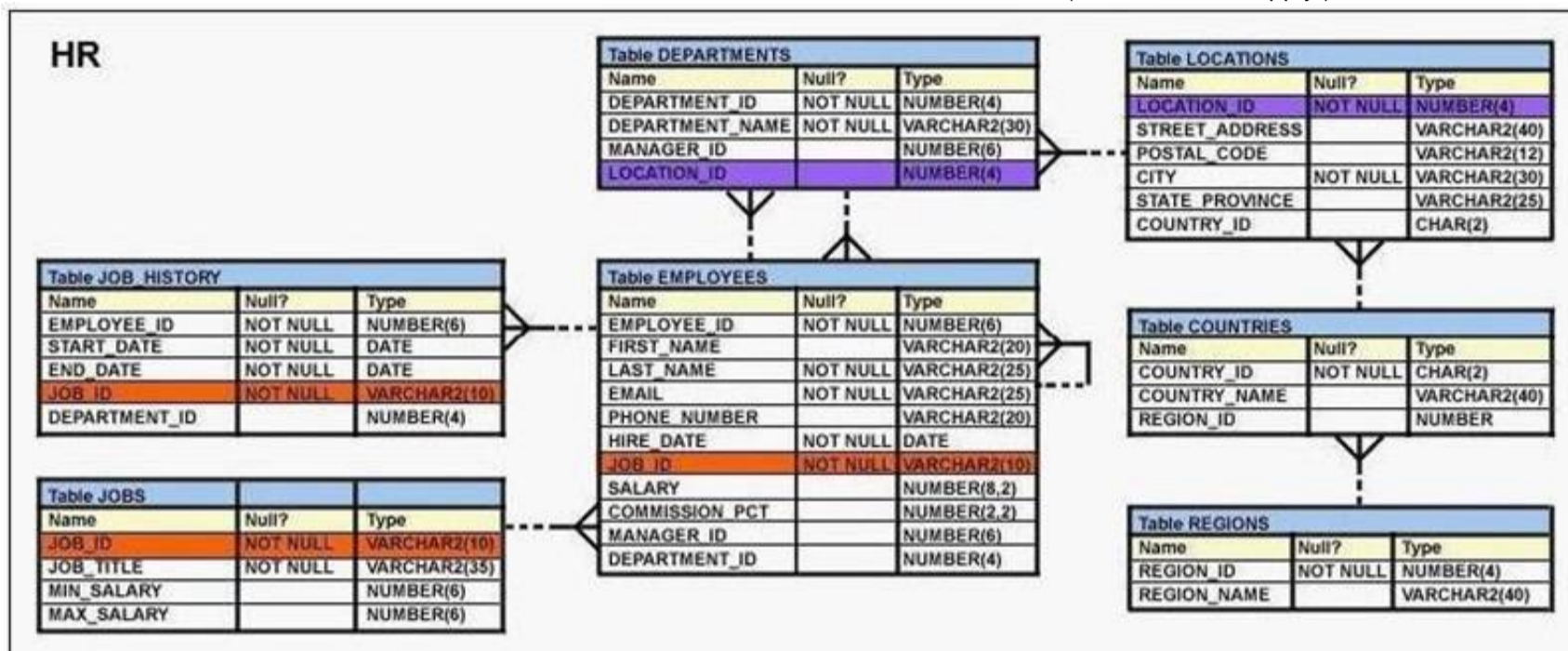
You issue this command which succeeds: SQL> DROP TABLE products;  
Which three statements are true?

- A. All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
- B. Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.
- C. Table data and the table structure are deleted.
- D. All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
- E. Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.

Answer: BCD

### NEW QUESTION 2

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



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

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID = 'SA\_MAN'

----- SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM JOB\_HISTORY WHERE JOB\_ID = 'SA\_MAN';

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

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

Answer: AD

### NEW QUESTION 3

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

ALTER TABLE orders

SET UNUSED (order\_date); Which statement is true?

- A. After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER\_DATE to the ORDERS table.
- B. The ORDER\_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER\_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
- D. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER\_DATE column.

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 4

You must create a SALES table with these column specifications and data types: (Choose the best answer.) SALESID: Number

STOREID: Number ITEMID: Number

QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified

SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified

PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified Which statement would create the table?

- A. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- B. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);
- C. CREATE TABLE Sales(SALESID NUMBER (4),STOREID NUMBER (4),ITEMID NUMBER (4),qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,SLSDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,PAYMENT VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");
- D. Create Table sales(salesid NUMBER (4),Storeid NUMBER (4),Itemid NUMBER (4),QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,Slstartdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category. Which query would give you the required output?

- A. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT MAX (promo\_begin\_date) FROM promotions) AND promo\_category = 'INTERNET';
- B. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date IN (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ALL (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_begin\_date > ANY (SELECT promo\_begin\_date FROM promotions WHERE promo\_category = 'INTERNET');

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

- A. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- B. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as \$1,890.55? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D00') FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99,999D99') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (1890.55, '\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: Name Null? Type

----- MEMBER\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (50)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

STATE VARCHAR2 (3)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A\_\*';
- B. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_\*';
- C. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A\_%';
- D. SELECT \* FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 10

Which statement is true about transactions?

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

Answer: B

### Explanation:

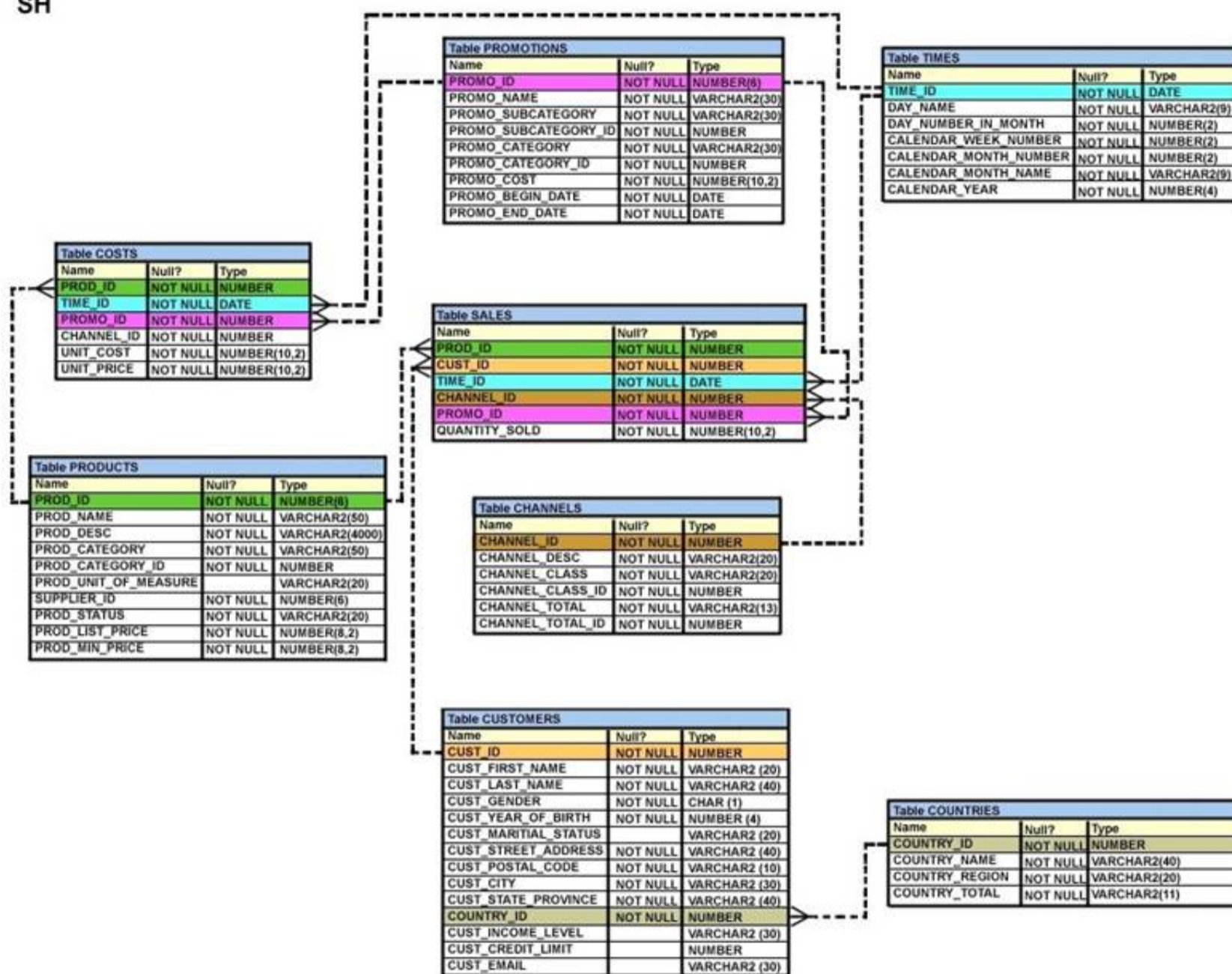
References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 10

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

SH



The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

The CUST\_ID and TIME\_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW\_SALES table.
- B. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- C. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- D. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW\_SALES table.

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION 12

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables. (Choose two.)

## SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER (10,2)

## PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
PROD_LIST_PRICE		NUMBER (8,2)

In the SALES table, PROD\_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD\_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You must list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Examine this query which is missing a JOIN operator: SQL > SELECT p.prod\_id, count(s.prod\_id)  
 FROM products p sales s ON p.prod\_id = s.prod\_id  
 GROUP BY p.prod\_id;

Which two JOIN operations can be used to obtain the required output?

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

**Answer:** AC

### NEW QUESTION 15

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

- A. displaying a date in a nondefault format
- B. finding the number of characters in an expression
- C. substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- D. combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output

**Answer:** ABC

### NEW QUESTION 16

Examine the business rule:

Each student can work on multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:

STUDENT\_ID FIRST\_NAME LAST\_NAME PROJECT\_ID PROJECT\_NAME PROJECT\_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- C. STUDENT\_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.
- D. PROJECT\_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT\_ID and PROJECT\_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/issue-archive/2011/11-nov/o61sql-512018.html>

### NEW QUESTION 18

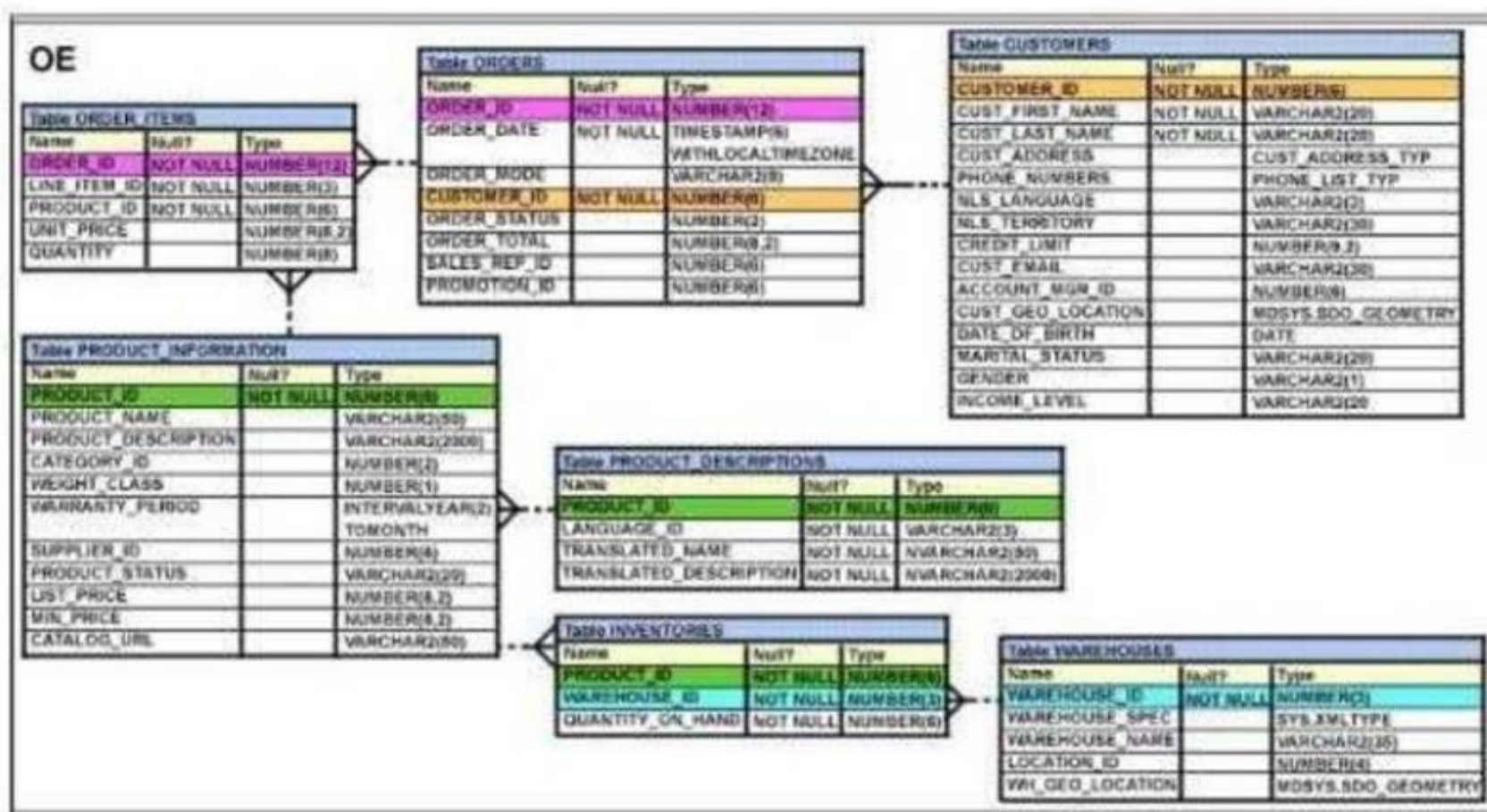
Which two statements are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.
- B. You can explicitly provide the join condition with a NATURAL JOIN.
- C. You can use the JOIN clause to join only two tables.
- D. You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

**Answer:** AD

### NEW QUESTION 23

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose the best answer.)



PRODUCT\_ID column is the primary key. You create an index using this command: SQL > CREATE INDEX upper\_name\_idx ON product\_information(UPPER(product\_name));  
No other indexes exist on the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. Which query would use the UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?

- A. SELECT product\_id, UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information WHERE UPPER(product\_name) = 'LASERPRO' OR list\_price > 1000;
- B. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information;
- C. SELECT UPPER(product\_name) FROM product\_information WHERE product\_id = 2254;
- D. SELECT product\_id FROM product\_information WHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'CABLE');

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2
TRANS_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
TRANS_VALIDITY		INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
CUST_CREDIT_VALUE		NUMBER(10)

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The CUST\_CREDIT\_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
- B. The TRANS\_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- C. The CUST\_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.
- D. The TRANS\_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.

Answer: AB

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

- A. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: DE

#### NEW QUESTION 31

In the customers table, the CUST\_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME 'Abigail'.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||  
                UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))  
        FROM customers  
        WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. Abigail PA
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS
- D. An error message

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views consists of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.
- D. The USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.
- E. Both USER\_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.
- F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary.

**Answer:** CDF

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501\\_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B10501_01/server.920/a96524/c05dicti.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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

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

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 39

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.

Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 43

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follows: (Choose the best answer.)

1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student

2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager

3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN

4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

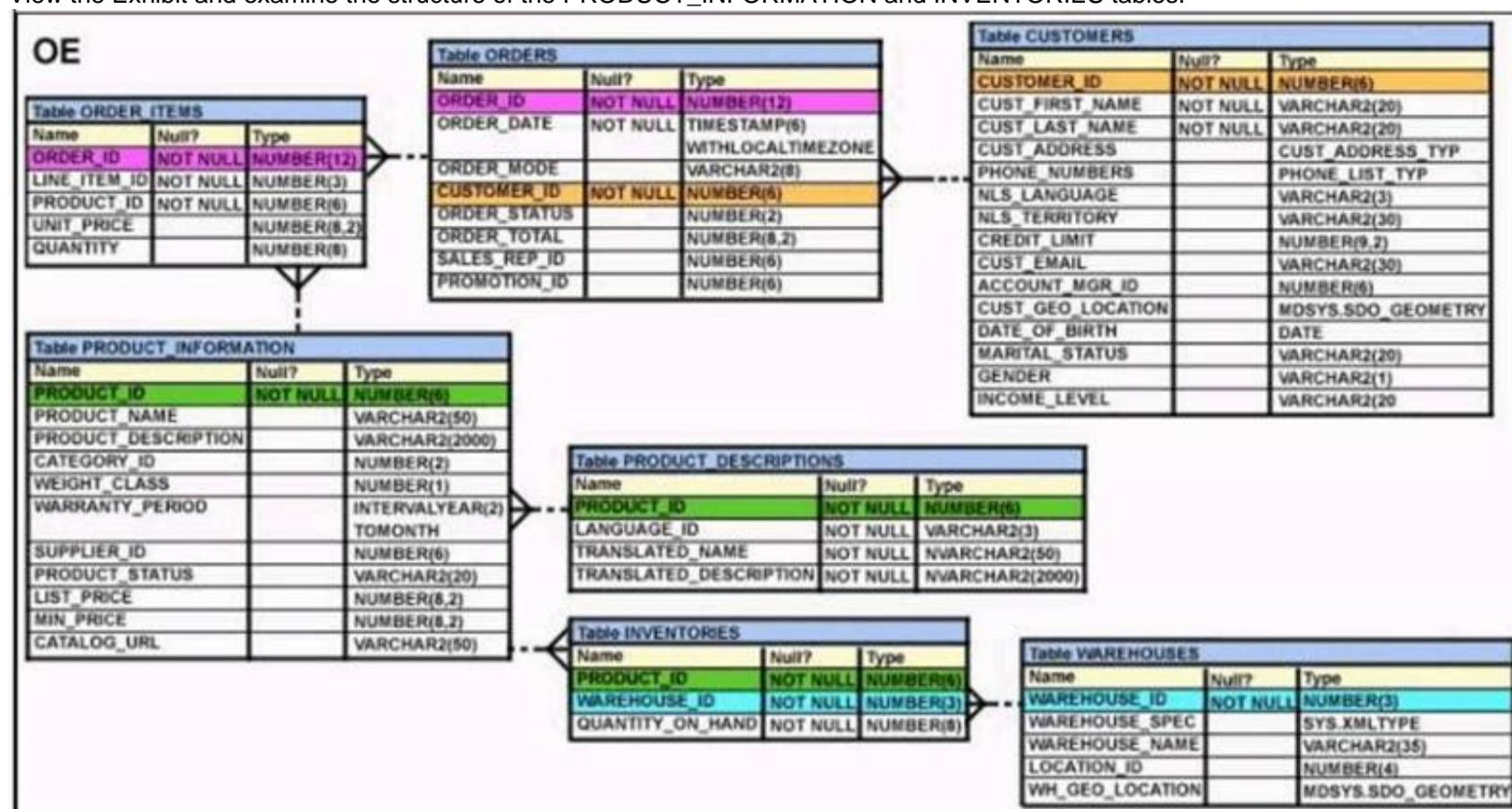
Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

- A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c
- B. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
- D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 44

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT\_ID, SUPPLIER\_ID, and QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY\_ON\_HAND is less than five.

Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) WHERE quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- B. SELECT product\_id, quantity\_on\_hand, supplier\_id FROM product\_information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- C. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;
- D. SELECT i.product\_id, i.quantity\_on\_hand, pi.supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product\_id=i.product\_id) USING (product\_id) AND quantity\_on\_hand < 5;

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: AB

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. They can contain group functions.
- B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
- C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
- D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
- E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: AE

#### NEW QUESTION 51

You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust\_last\_name AS "Name", cust\_credit\_limit + 1000 AS "New Credit Limit" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust\_last\_name AS Name, cust\_credit\_limit + 1000 AS New Credit Limit FROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust\_last\_name AS Name, cust\_credit\_limit + 1000 "New Credit Limit" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP (cust\_last\_name) "Name", cust\_credit\_limit + 1000 INITCAP ("NEW CREDIT LIMIT") FROM customers;

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 56

Which three statements are true regarding the usage of the WITH clause in complex correlated subqueries: (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used only with the SELECT clause.
- B. The WITH clause can hold more than one query.
- C. If the query block name and the table name are the same, then the table name takes precedence.
- D. The query name in the WITH clause is visible to other query blocks in the WITH clause as well as to the main query block

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table. NameNull?Type

----- MEMBER\_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)

FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)

LAST\_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)

CITYVARCHAR2 (25)

STATENOT NULL VARCHAR2 (3)

Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

- A. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' AND state ='MI';
- B. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';
- C. SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');
- D. SELECT DISTINCT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' OR state ='MI';

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 63

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT\_NAME CATEGORY\_ID SUPPLIER\_ID

Inkjet C/8/HQ 12

102094

Inkjet C/4 12

102090

LaserPro 600/6/BW 12

102087

LaserPro 1200/8/BW 12

102099

Inkjet B/6 12

102096

Industrial 700/ID 12

102086

Industrial 600/DQ 12

102088

Compact 400/LQ 12

102087

Compact 400/DQ 12

102088

HD 12GB /R 13

102090

HD 10GB /I 13

102071

HD 12GB @7200 /SE 13

102057

HD 18.2GB @10000 /E 13

102078

HD 18.2GB @10000 /I 13

102050

HD 18GB /SE 13

102083

HD 6GB /I 13

102072

HD 8.2GB@5400 13

102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

SELECT product\_name FROM product\_information

WHERE (category\_id = 12 AND category\_id = 13) AND supplier\_id = 102088; Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 68

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3) ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER\_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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

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

**Answer:** AEF

#### NEW QUESTION 74

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

- A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
- B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and\\_or.php](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

#### NEW QUESTION 75

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

Name Null? Type

ORDER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDER\_DATE NOT NULL DATE ORDER\_MODE VARCHAR2(8) CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

ORDER\_TOTAL NUMBER(8, 2) CUSTOMERS

Name Null? Type

CUSTOMER\_ID NOT NULL

NUMBER(6) CUST\_FIRST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CUST\_LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20) CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(9,2)

CUST\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST\_LAST\_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST\_LAST\_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT\_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order\_id, o.order\_date, o.order\_mode, c.customer\_id, o.order\_total FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND c.credit\_limit=600) VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total); VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, order\_date, order\_mode, (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600), order\_total); VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer\_id, 1000);

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

- A. When the MAXVALUE limit for the sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
- D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882\\_01/server.112/e41084/statements\\_2012.htm#SQLRF00817](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817)

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870\\_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 80

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR 2 (15),
salary NUMBER (8, 2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp (emp_no)); ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE; ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
What will be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?
```

- A. It will be enabled and immediate.
- B. It will be enabled and deferred.
- C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.
- D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 84

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

### PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE	TASK_END_DATE
P01		KING	10-SEPT-07	12-SEPT-07
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEPT-07	14-SEPT-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEPT-07	18-SEPT-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEPT-07	20-SEPT-07

The PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED\_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

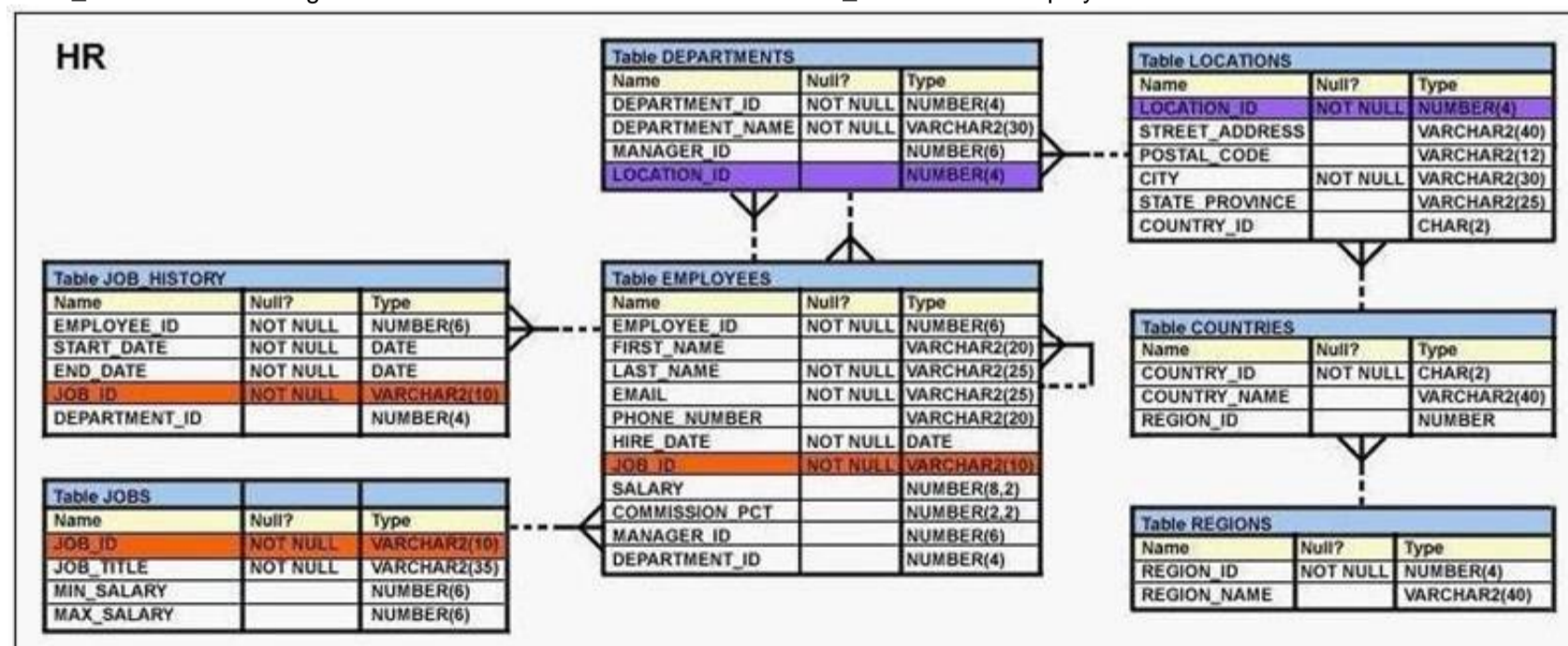
- A. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- C. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- D. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_chargeFROM proj\_task\_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details dON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 89

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

You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER\_ID. You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST\_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST\_NAME of the employees.



Which SQL statement would you execute?

- A. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id WHERE m.manager\_id=100;
- B. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee"FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id WHERE e.managerjd=100;
- C. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eON e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id WHERE m.manager\_id=100;
- D. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees eWHERE m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id AND e.managerjd=100;

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 93

Evaluate the following query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;
```

Which is the correct output of the above query?

- A. +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- B. +00-300, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457
- C. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- D. +25-00, +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 94

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

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

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 95

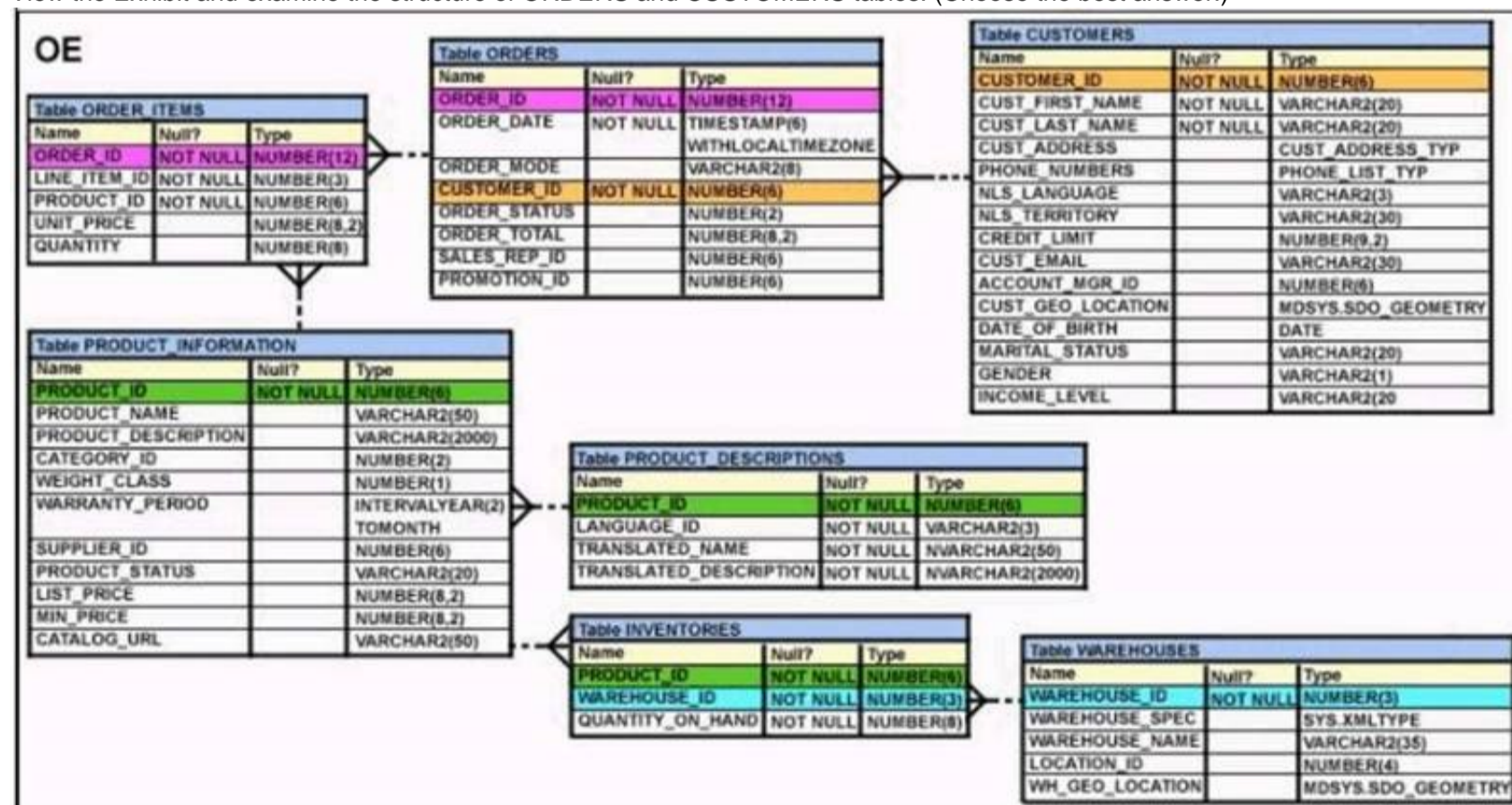
The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. SQL>SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
- C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
- D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION 100

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



You executed this UPDATE statement: UPDATE

(SELECT order\_date, order\_total, customer\_id FROM orders) Set order\_date = '22-mar-2007'

WHERE customer\_id IN

(SELECT customer\_id FROM customers

WHERE cust\_last\_name = 'Roberts' AND credit\_limit = 600); Which statement is true regarding the execution?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 105

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:

SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS (DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, DEPARTMENT\_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), HODVARCHAR2(50));

SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE\_DETAILS (COURSE\_IDNUMBER PRIMARY KEY, COURSE\_NAMEVARCHAR2(50), DEPARTMENT\_IDVARCHAR2(50));

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id=
- B. department\_id);
- C. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (d.department\_id=
- D. department\_id);
- E. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM course\_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=
- F. department\_id);
- G. SELECT d.department\_id, c.course\_id FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c ON (c.department\_id=
- H. department\_id);

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 110

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.
- B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.
- C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.
- D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

Answer: AD

#### NEW QUESTION 114

You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.

Which method or feature should you use?

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

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 119

Examine the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER (8, 2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT NVL (ADD\_MONTHS (END\_DATE,1) SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO\_DATE (NVL (SYSDATE-END\_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL (MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, end\_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL (TO\_CHAR (MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start-date, end\_date)), 'Ongoing') FROMprograms

Answer: AD

#### NEW QUESTION 122

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

- A. MOD : returns the quotient of a division.
- B. TRUNC : can be used with NUMBER and DATE values.
- C. CONCAT : can be used to combine any number of values.
- D. SYSDATE : returns the database server current date and time.
- E. INSTR : can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string.
- F. TRIM : can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string.

Answer: BD

#### NEW QUESTION 127

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit = 1000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 2000 or cust\_credit\_limit = 3000 Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

References:  
<http://oraclexpert.com/restricting-and-sorting-data/>

#### NEW QUESTION 130

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level. Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- D. SELECT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 134

.....

## THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual 1Z0-071 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the 1Z0-071 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-071/>

## Money Back Guarantee

### 1Z0-071 Practice Exam Features:

- \* 1Z0-071 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* 1Z0-071 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* 1Z0-071 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* 1Z0-071 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year