

# Exam Questions 1Z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY, ename VARCHAR2(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 would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_PK?

- A. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and recreating it.
- B. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
- C. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
- D. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT\_ID – must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row

EXECUTION\_DATETIME – contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

- A. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- B. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
- C. The EXECUTION\_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- D. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of ROWID data type.
- E. The COMPONENT\_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. The COMPONENT\_ID column must be of CHAR data type.

**Answer:** CF

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

Evaluate this ALTER TABLE statement: (Choose the best answer.) ALTER TABLE orders

```
SET UNUSED (order_date); Which statement is true?
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 6

You must display details of all users whose username contains the string 'ch\_'. (Choose the best answer.) Which query generates the required output?

- A. SELECT \* FROM users Where user\_name LIKE '%ch\_';
- B. SELECT \* FROM usersWhere user\_name LIKE '%ch\_\'ESCAPE'%';
- C. SELECT \* FROM users Where user\_name LIKE 'ch\\_%' ESCAPE '\_';
- D. SELECT \* FROM users Where user\_name LIKE '%ch\\_%' ESCAPE '\\';

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 7

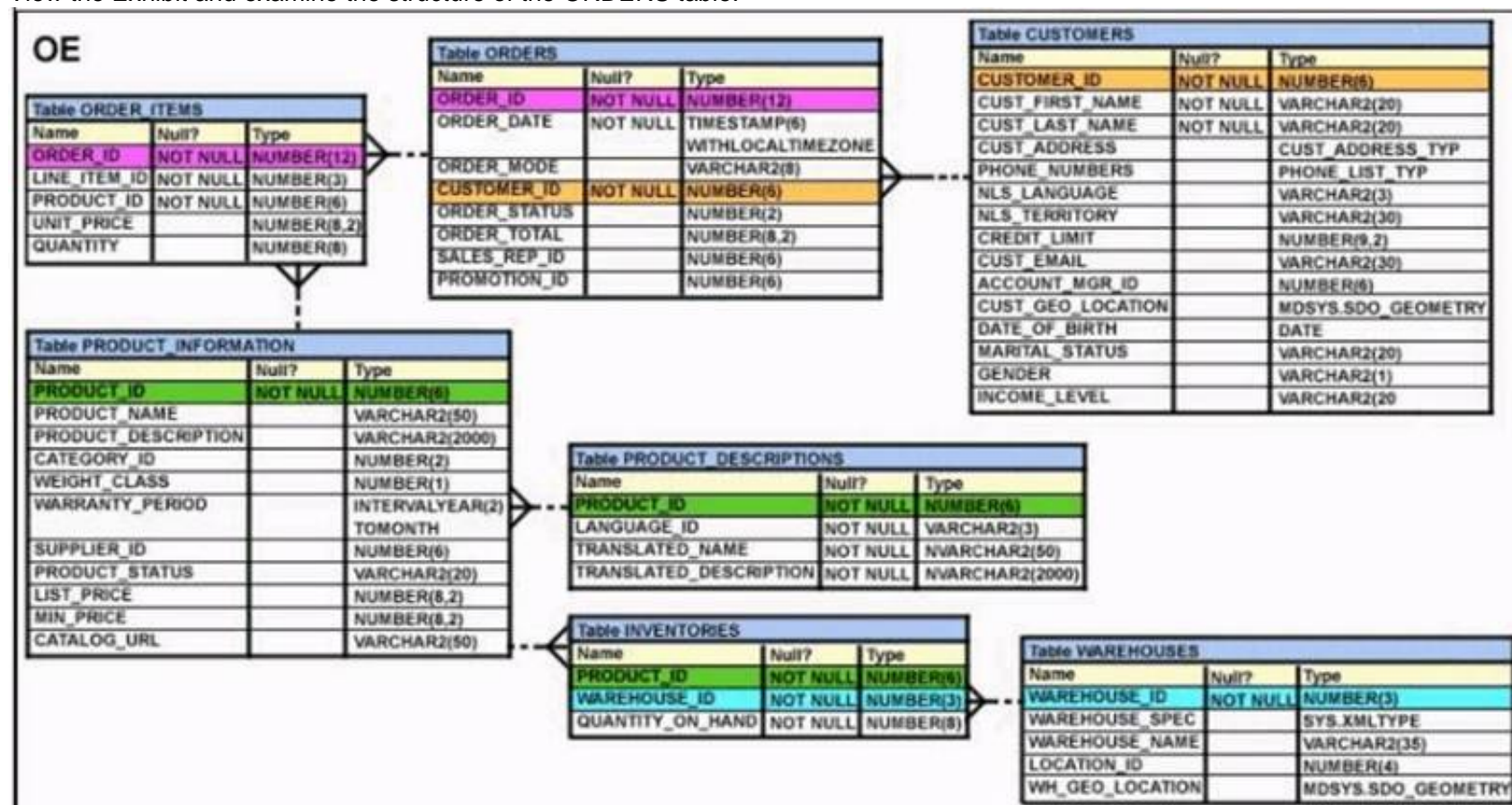
You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table for products with the lowest AMOUNT\_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT\_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.  
Which query will provide the required result?

- A. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount\_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total IS NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = '12-mar-2007', order\_total = NULL WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE orders SET order\_date = TO\_DATE('12-mar-2007', 'dd-mon-yyyy'), SET order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE order\_id = 2455;

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You issued the following command: SQL> DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.
- B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.
- D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.
- E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.
- F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin

Answer: ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name" FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10 UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

- A. ORDER BY "Last name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust\_id
- C. ORDER BY CUST\_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2, 1
- E. ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"

Answer: ABD

**Explanation:**

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. Finding the lowest value
- B. Finding the quotient
- C. Raising to a power
- D. Subtraction
- E. Addition

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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 15**

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL \*Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL \*Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL \*Loader control file location is specified.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 20**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?Type

```
----- EMPLOYEE_IDNOT NULLNUMBER(6) FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20) LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) EMAILNOT NULLVARCHAR2(25) PHONE NUMBERVARCHAR2(20) HIRE_DATENOT NULLDATE JOB_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2(10) SALARYNUMBER(8,2) COMMISSION_PCTNUMBER(2,2) MANAGER_IDNUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT_IDNUMBER(4)
```

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE\_ID and MANAGER\_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE\_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

- A. SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_idFROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id)AND e.employee\_id = 123;
- B. SELECT e.last\_name, m.manager\_idFROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id)WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;
- C. SELECT e.last\_name, e.manager\_idFROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee\_id = m.employee\_id)WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;
- D. SELECT m.last\_name, e.manager\_idFROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager\_id = m.manager\_id)WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table: NameNull?Type

```
----- MEMBER_IDNOT NULLVARCHAR2 (6)
```

```
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2 (50)
```

```
LAST_NAMENOT NULLVARCHAR2 (50)
```

```
ADDRESSVARCHAR2 (50)
```

```
CITYVARCHAR2 (25)
```

```
STATEVARCHAR2 (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 27**



Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.
- B. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- C. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- D. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: ABE

### NEW QUESTION 31

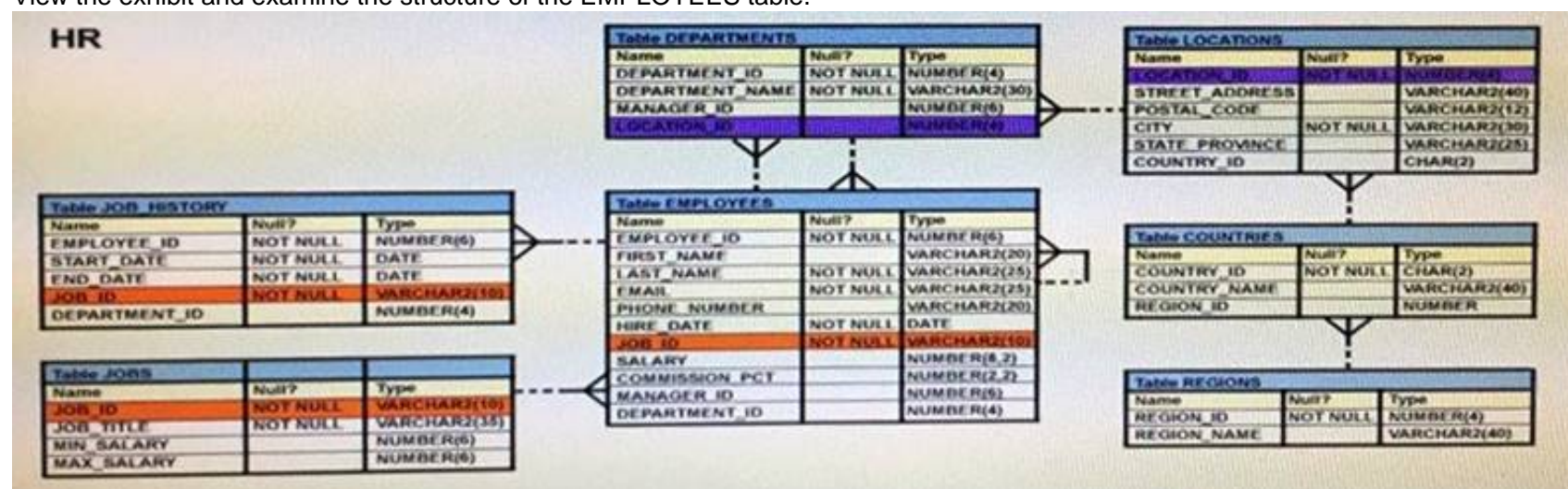
Which two statement are true regarding table joins available in the Oracle Database server? (Choose two.)

- 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 34

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 e ON 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.manager\_id = 100;
- C. SELECT m.last\_name "Manager", e.last\_name "Employee" FROM employees m JOIN employees e ON 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 e WHERE m.employee\_id = e.manager\_id and AND e.manager\_id = 100

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 35

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
- B. A subquery can have more than one main query.
- C. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- D. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: ADF

### NEW QUESTION 39

View the Exhibit and examine the structures of the employees and departments tables.

EMPLOYEES		
Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)
COMMISSION		NUMBER(6,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

DEPARTMENTS		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)

You must update the employees table according to these requirements::

- Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).
- Set department\_id for these employees to the department id corresponding to London (locationid 2100).
- Set the employees' salary in location\_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.
- Set the employees' commission in location\_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department. You issue this command:

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
  SET department_id =
    (SELECT department_id
     FROM departments
     WHERE location_id = 2100),
    (salary, commission) =
    (SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission)
     FROM employees, departments
     WHERE departments.location_id IN(2900,2700,2100))
 WHERE department_id IN
    (SELECT department_id
     FROM departments
     WHERE location_id = 2900
     OR location_id = 2700);
```

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not produce the desired update.
- B. It executes successfully and produces the desired update.
- C. It generates an error because multiple columns cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- D. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in an update statement.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 41

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
- D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
- E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

Answer: BE

#### NEW QUESTION 46

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.



DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations I)WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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 54

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
```

```
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- B. Enclose the literal character string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- C. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
- D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/sql\\_elements003.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 59**

Examine the following query:

SQL> SELECT prod\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales

ORDER BY amount\_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://oracle-base.com/articles/12c/row-limiting-clause-for-top-n-queries-12cr1>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

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

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- C. The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: CD

**NEW QUESTION 68**

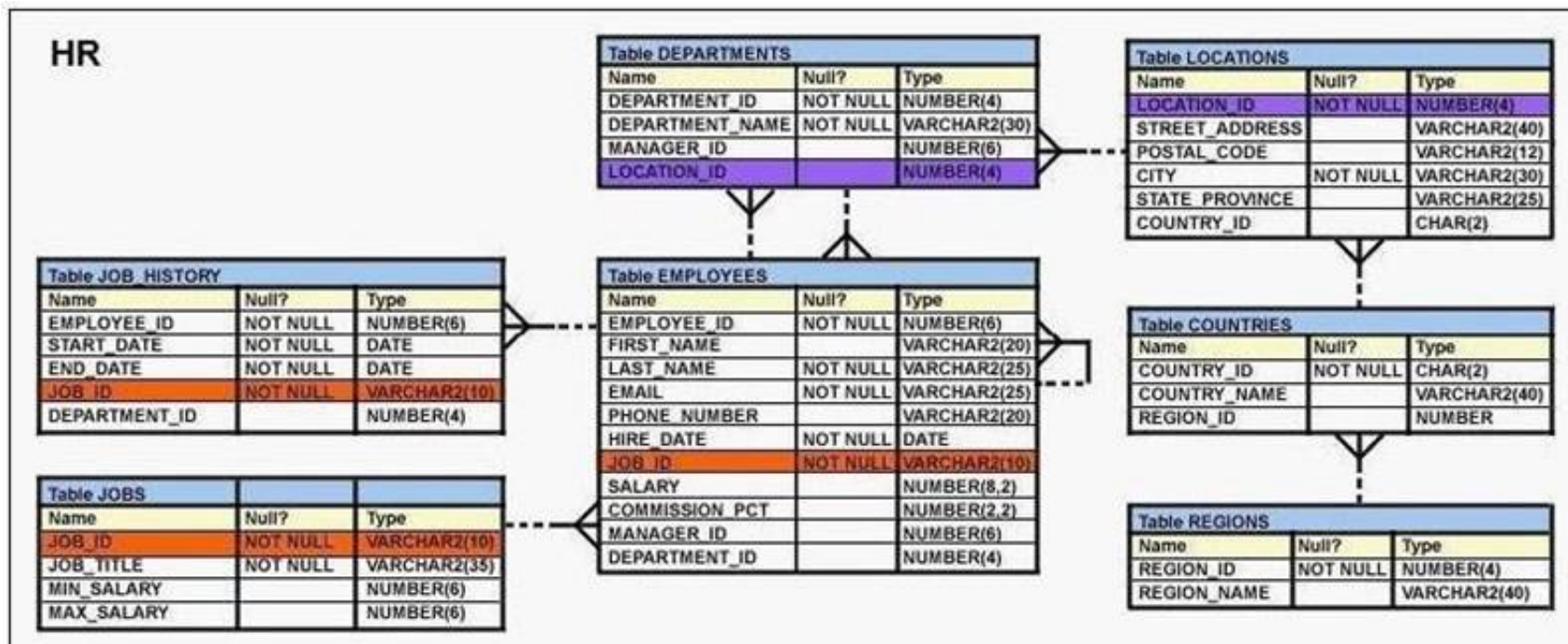
A non-correlated subquery can be defined as . (Choose the best answer.)

- A. A set of one or more sequential queries in which generally the result of the inner query is used as the search value in the outer query.
- B. A set of sequential queries, all of which must return values from the same table.
- C. A set of sequential queries, all of which must always return a single value.
- D. A SELECT statement that can be embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement only.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 69**

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



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+(salary\*NVL2 (commission\_pct, salary,salary+commission\_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+salary\*commission\_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT first\_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission\_pct, 0)\*salary)\*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT first\_name, salary\*12 + NVL(salary,0)\*commission\_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: A



#### NEW QUESTION 74

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

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Examine the command:

SQL> ALTER TABLE books\_transactions

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_book\_id FOREIGN KEY (book\_id) REFERENCES books (book\_id) ON DELETE CASCADE; What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK\_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK\_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK\_ID column.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

Evaluate the following query:

SQL> SELECT TRUNC (ROUND (156.00, -1),-1) FROM DUAL;

What would be the outcome?

- A. 150
- B. 200
- C. 160
- D. 16
- E. 100

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/functions135.htm) [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/olap.111/b28126/dml\\_functions\\_2127.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/olap.111/b28126/dml_functions_2127.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 80

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

- A. when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. when a DELETE statement is executed
- C. when a ROLLBACK command is executed
- D. when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- E. when a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/transact.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 84

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- B. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- D. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- E. displaying the minimum list price for each product status

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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

- A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.
- B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
- C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.
- D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.
- E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 87

Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table: (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2(35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(5)

CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

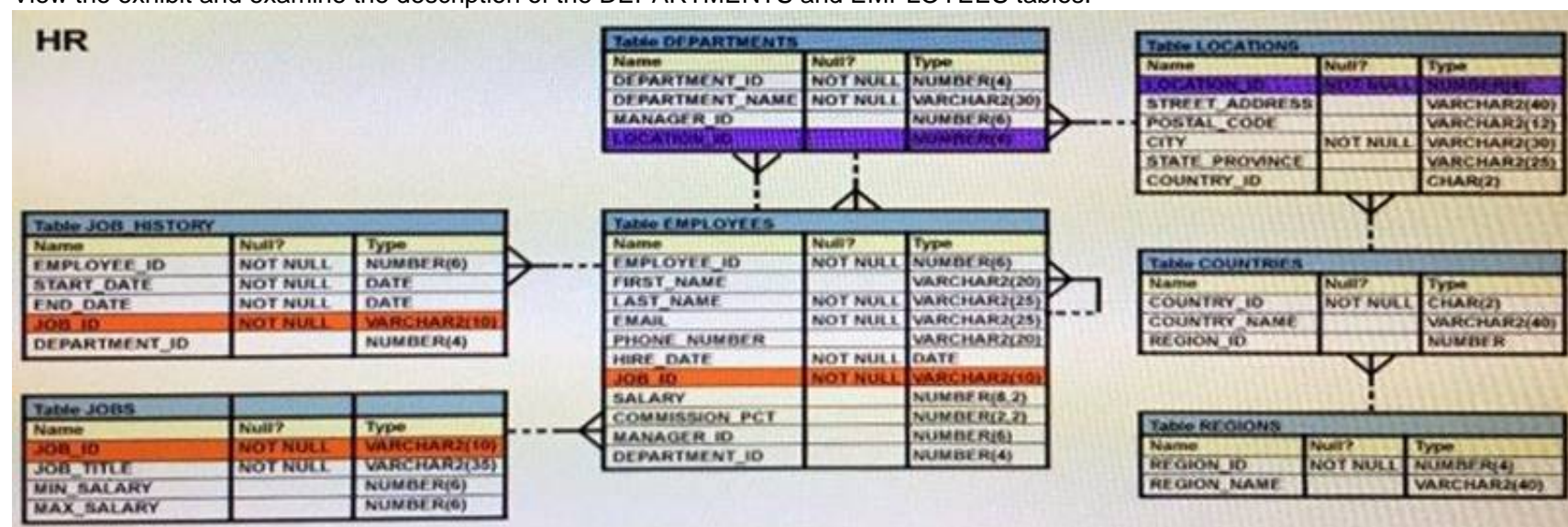
You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names. Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A. Subquery
- B. Self-join
- C. Full outer-join with self-join
- D. Left outer-join with self-join
- E. Right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB

#### NEW QUESTION 88

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



The retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:  
SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, department\_name FROM employees  
NATURAL JOIN departments;

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- B. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

#### Explanation:

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department\_ID and Manager\_ID)

#### NEW QUESTION 93

Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output: (Choose two.)



CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order_total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES_REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

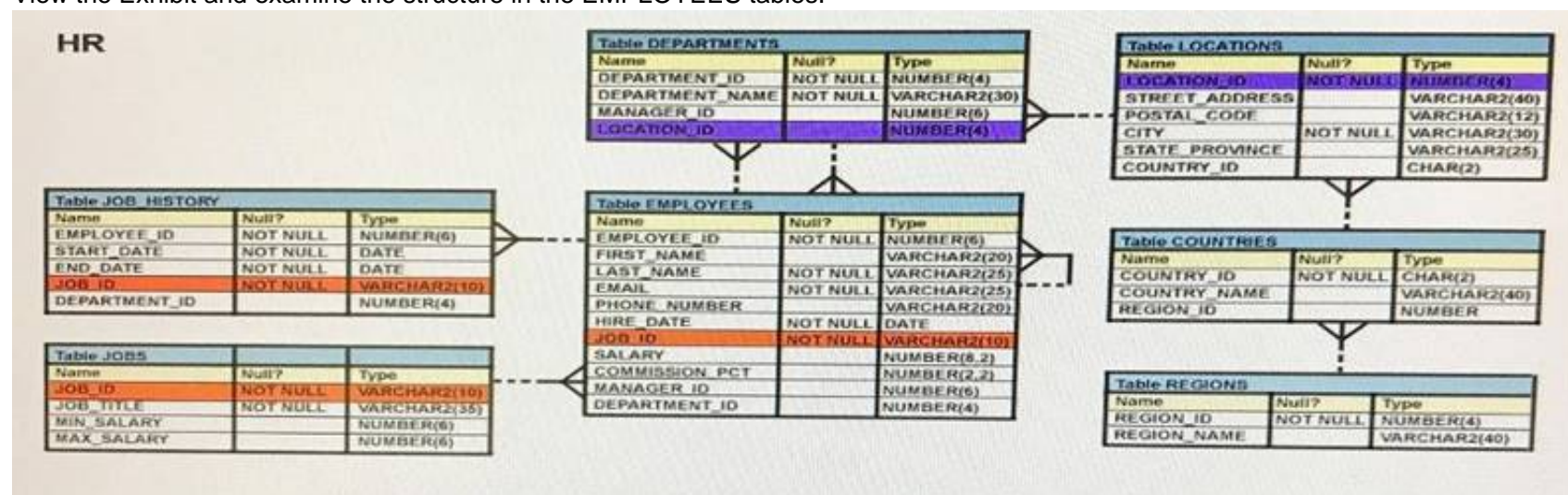
SELECT constraints\_name, constraints\_type, search\_condition, r\_constraints\_name, delete\_rule, status, FROM user\_constraints  
WHERE table\_name = 'ORDERS';  
Which two statements are true about the output?

- A. The DELETE\_RULE column indicates the desired state of related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.
- B. The R\_CONSTRAINT\_NAME column contains an alternative name for the constraint.
- C. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.
- D. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.

Answer: AC

#### NEW QUESTION 96

View the Exhibit and examine the structure in the EMPLOYEES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id= 50 ORDER BY department\_id UNION  
SELECT employee\_id, department\_id FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id=90 UNION  
SELECT employee\_id, department\_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id=10;  
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
- B. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT\_ID.
- C. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
- D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 98

See 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

Using the PROMOTIONS table,  
you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range \$0-2000 and \$2000-5000 in category A.  
You issue the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                THEN promo_cost
                ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
AVG(CASE
    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
    THEN promo_cost
    ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause.
- B. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions.
- D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

CASE Expression

Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement:

```
CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1 [WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2
WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn ELSE else_expr]
END
```

#### NEW QUESTION 100

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLY\_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS\_MASTER ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

1

1000

2

2000

3

3000

4

MONTHLY\_ORDERS ORDER\_ID ORDER\_TOTAL

2

2500

3

Evaluate the following MERGE statement: MERGE INTO orders\_master o

USING monthly\_orders m ON (o.order\_id = m.order\_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET o.order\_total = m.order\_total DELETE WHERE (m.order\_total IS NULL) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (m.order\_id, m.order\_total)

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

- A. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- B. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
- C. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 3.
- D. The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1 and 2.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
- C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 104

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE

SQL > DROP TABLE employees; Which three statements are true?

- A. Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- B. If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.
- C. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- D. The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- E. The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- F. The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.

**Answer:** BCF

#### NEW QUESTION 107

Which two statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 108

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