



**Oracle**

## **Exam Questions 1Z0-071**

Oracle Database 12c SQL

#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. Removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined.
- B. Removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined.
- C. Adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table.
- D. Adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST\_HISTORY tables.

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.

The CUST\_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 4

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database.

You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance. SQL> SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3;  
What is the result?

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

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 5

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\_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount\_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount\_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount\_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_soldFROM salesORDER BY amount\_soldFETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 6

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,Slssdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION 7

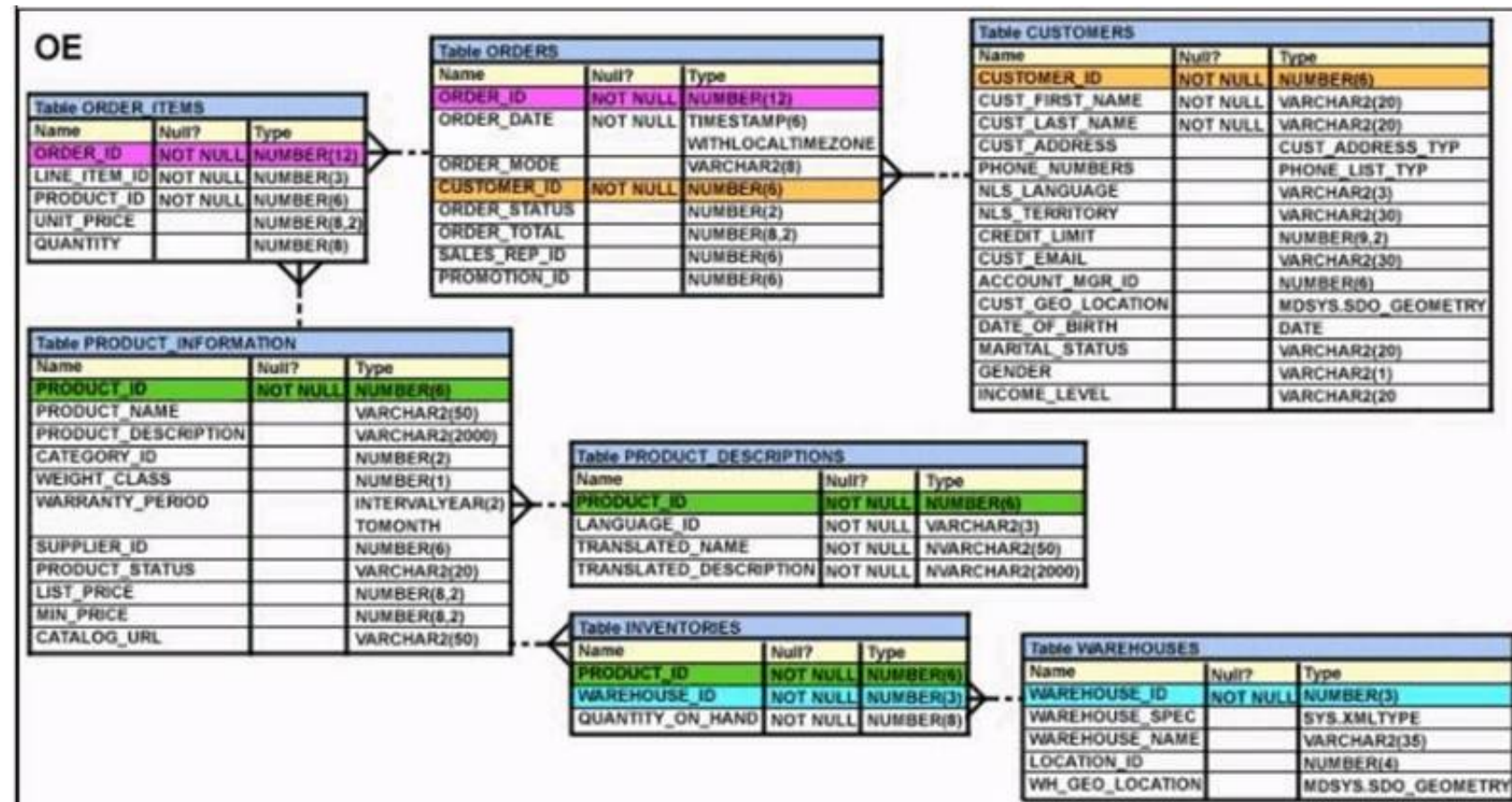
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 8

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

- A. UPDATE ordersSET order\_date = '12-mar-2007',order\_total IS NULLWHERE order\_id = 2455;
- B. UPDATE ordersSET order\_date = '12-mar-2007',AND order\_total = TO\_NUMBER(NULL)WHERE order\_id = 2455;
- C. UPDATE ordersSET order\_date = '12-mar-2007',order\_total = NULLWHERE order\_id = 2455;
- D. UPDATE ordersSET 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

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. NameNull?Type



----- EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6) FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25) EMAIL NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25) PHONE NUMBER VARCHAR2(20) HIRE\_DATE NOT NULL DATE JOB\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10) SALARY NUMBER(8,2) COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(2,2) MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(6) DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(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\_id FROM 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\_id FROM 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\_id FROM 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\_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager\_id = m.manager\_id) WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 10

Which statement is true about Enterprise Manager (EM) express in Oracle Database 12c?

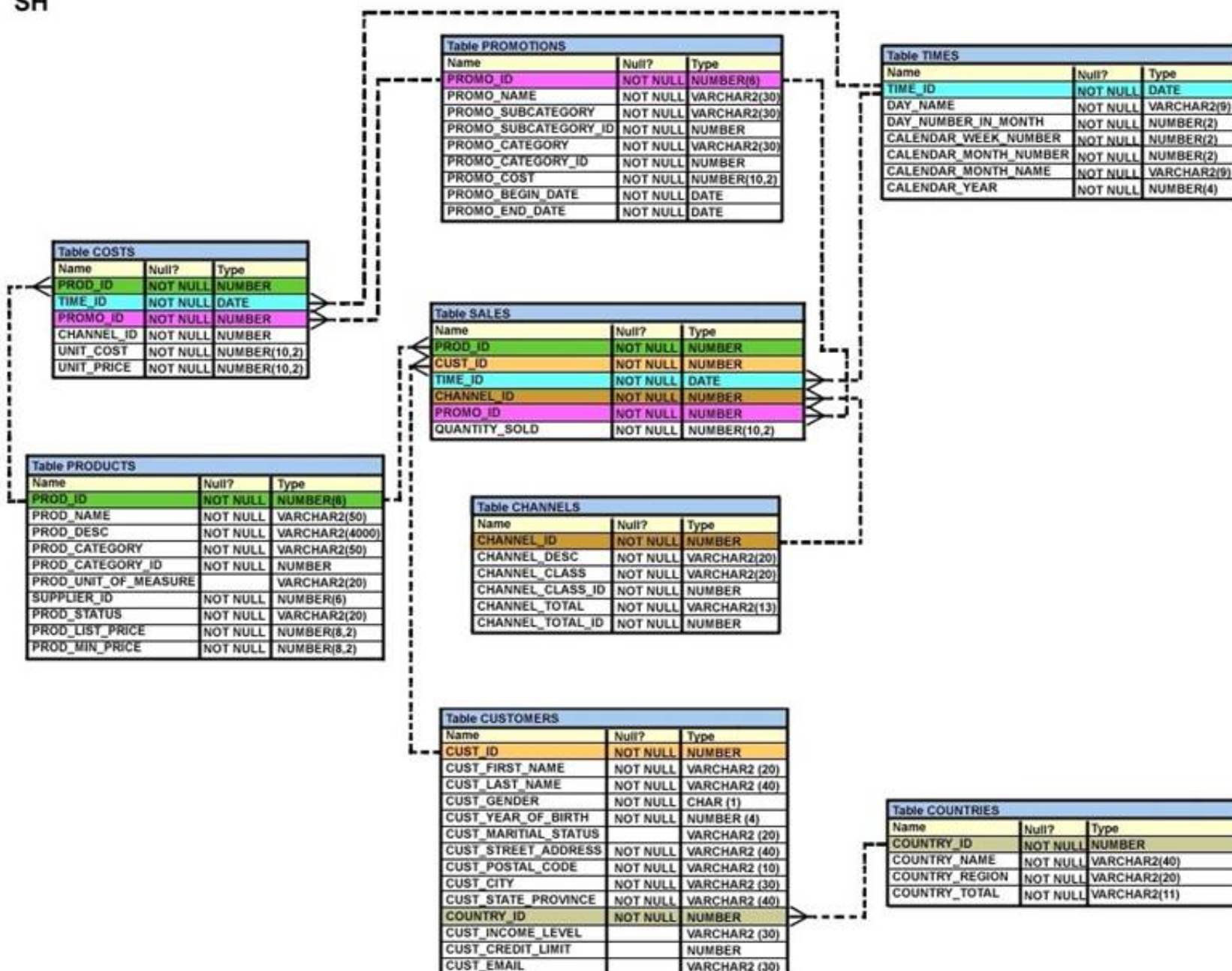
- A. By default, EM express is available for a database after database creation.
- B. You can use EM express to manage multiple databases running on the same server.
- C. You can perform basic administrative tasks for pluggable databases by using the EM express interface.
- D. You cannot start up or shut down a database Instance by using EM express.
- E. You can create and configure pluggable databases by using EM express.

Answer: A

### 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 16

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 19

You need to display the date 11-oct-2007 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')FROM DUAL
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR ('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year')FROM DUAL
- C. SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph of month, year')FROM DUAL
- D. SELECT TO\_DATE (TO\_CHAR ('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year'))FROM DUAL

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Which three statements are true regarding the SQL WHERE and HAVING clauses?

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

**Answer:** ADE

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 32

View the exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)



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

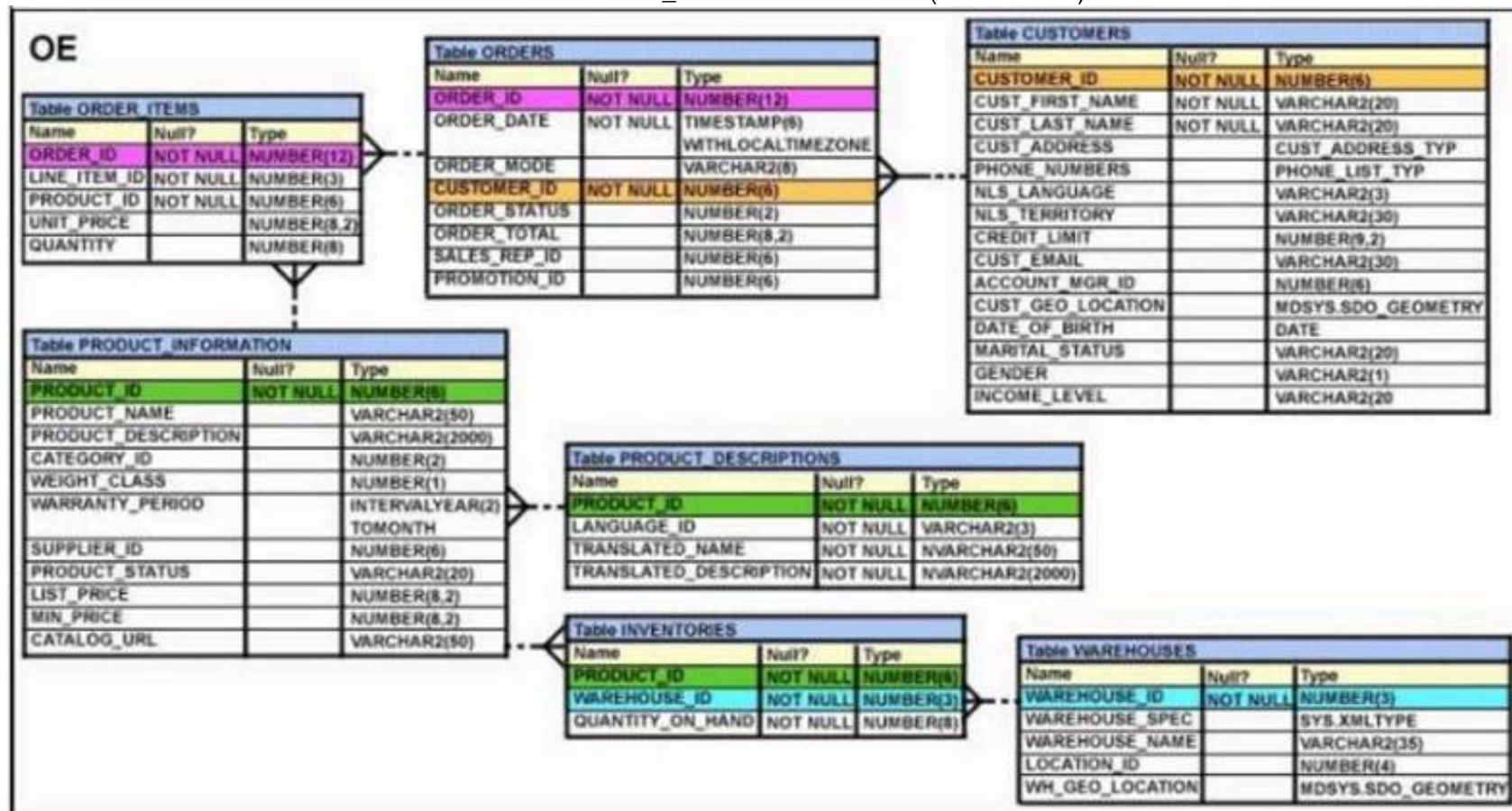
Evaluate the following SQL statement: SQL> SELECT prod\_id FROM costs  
WHERE promo\_id IN (SELECT promo\_id FROM promotions WHERE promo\_cost < ALL  
(SELECT MAX(promo\_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo\_end\_date- promo\_begin\_date)));  
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos which cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION 34

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table. (Choose two.)



Evaluate this SQL statement:  
SELECT TO\_CHAR (list\_price, '\$9,999') From product\_information;  
Which two statements are true regarding the output?

- A. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as #####.
- B. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.
- C. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 1123.90 would be displayed as \$1,124.
- D. A row whose LIST\_PRICE column contains value 11235.90 would be displayed as \$1,123.

Answer: AC

### NEW QUESTION 35

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 lWHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations l)WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations l)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations lWHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 41

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

NameNull?Type

----- STORE\_IDNUMBER NAMEVARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESSVARCHAR2(200) CITYVARCHAR2(100) COUNTRYVARCHAR2(100) START\_DATE DATE END\_DATE DATE PROPERTY\_PRICE NUMBER

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START\_DATE, PROPERTY\_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START\_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- A. SELECT name, concat (address|| ','|| city|| ', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, '01-JAN-2000')<=36;
- B. SELECT name, concat (address|| ','|| city|| ', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE TO\_NUMBER(start\_date-TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
- C. SELECT name, address|| ','|| city|| ', '||country AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;
- D. SELECT name, concat (address|| ','|| city|| ', ', country) AS full\_address,start\_date,property\_price, property\_price\*115/100FROM storesWHERE MONTHS\_BETWEEN (start\_date, TO\_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <=36;

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.
- B. During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.
- C. During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.
- D. During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.

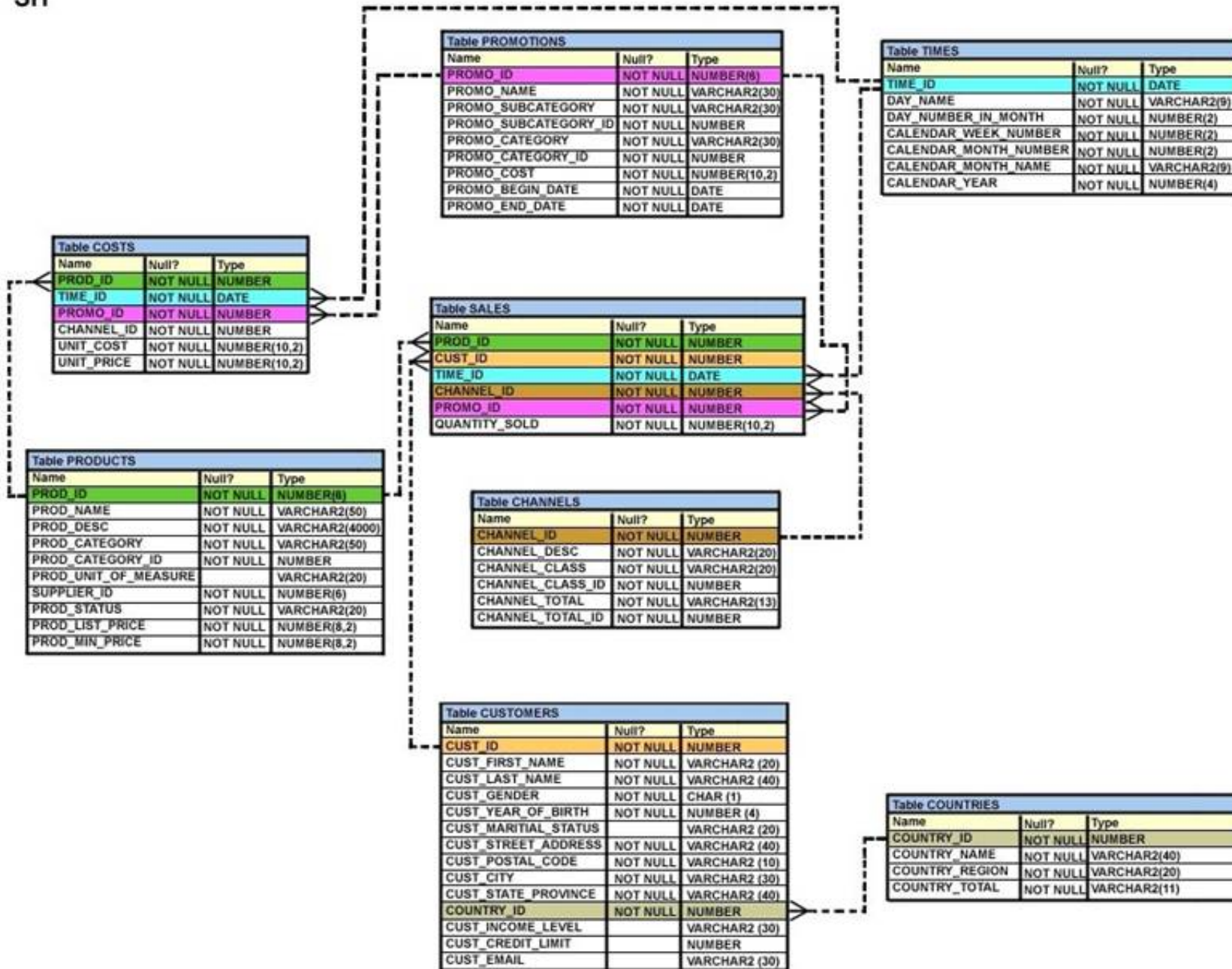
**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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 tables, which references the PRODUCTS table.

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

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE 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 regarding the above command?

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. (Choose the best answer.)

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2 (20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
SALARY		NUMBER (8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER (2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER (4)

You must display the details of employees who have manager with MANAGER\_ID 100, who were hired in the past 6 months and who have salaries greater than 10000.

- A. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALL SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100)INETRSECTSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employees WHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE- 180;
- B. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100)UNION ALL(SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM

employeesWHERE salary > 10000);  
C. SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = '100')UNIONSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE -180INTERSECTSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000;  
D. (SELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE salary > 10000UNION ALLSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE manager\_ID = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 100))UNIONSELECT last\_name, hire\_date, salaryFROM employeesWHERE hire\_date > SYSDATE -180;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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

- A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.
- B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.
- C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.
- D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.
- E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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. ADELETE 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. ADELETE 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 61

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 63

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Exhibit 1



Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER (6)</b>
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2 (20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)

Exhibit 2

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>PROD_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SOL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
      FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
            FROM sales
            GROUP BY prod_id) I RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
      ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM\_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 65

Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

- A. It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.
- B. It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.
- C. It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
- D. It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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 74

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 78

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

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
HOD VARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course\_id, department\_id, FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c USING (department\_id)
- B. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id)
- C. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=
- D. department\_id)
- E. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id<>
- F. department\_id)

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 79

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER\_ITEMS table. (Choose the best answer.)



ORDER_ITEMS				
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY
2355	4	2322	19	188
2355	5	2323	17	190
2355	9	2359	226.6	204
2355	1	2289	46	200
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	3	2293	98	40
2356	4	2299	72	44
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	5	2262	95	29

You must select the ORDER\_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER\_ITEMS table. Which query would produce the desired result?

- A. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id HAVING SUM(unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id);
- B. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX (SUM(unit\_price\*quantity)) FROM order\_items) GROUP BY order\_id;
- C. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) GROUP BY order\_id;
- D. SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items WHERE (unit\_price\*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit\_price\*quantity) FROM order\_items GROUP BY order\_id)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE order_item
(order_id NUMBER (3),
item-id NUMBER (2),
qty NUMBER (4),
CONSTRAINT ord_itm_id_pk
PRIMARY KEY (order_id, item_id)
USING INDEX
(CREATE INDEX ord_itm_idx
ON order_item (order_id, item_id)));
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. It would execute successfully and only ORD\_ITM\_IDX index would be created.
- B. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
- C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD\_ITM\_IDX and ORD\_ITM\_ID PK would be created.
- D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 88

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

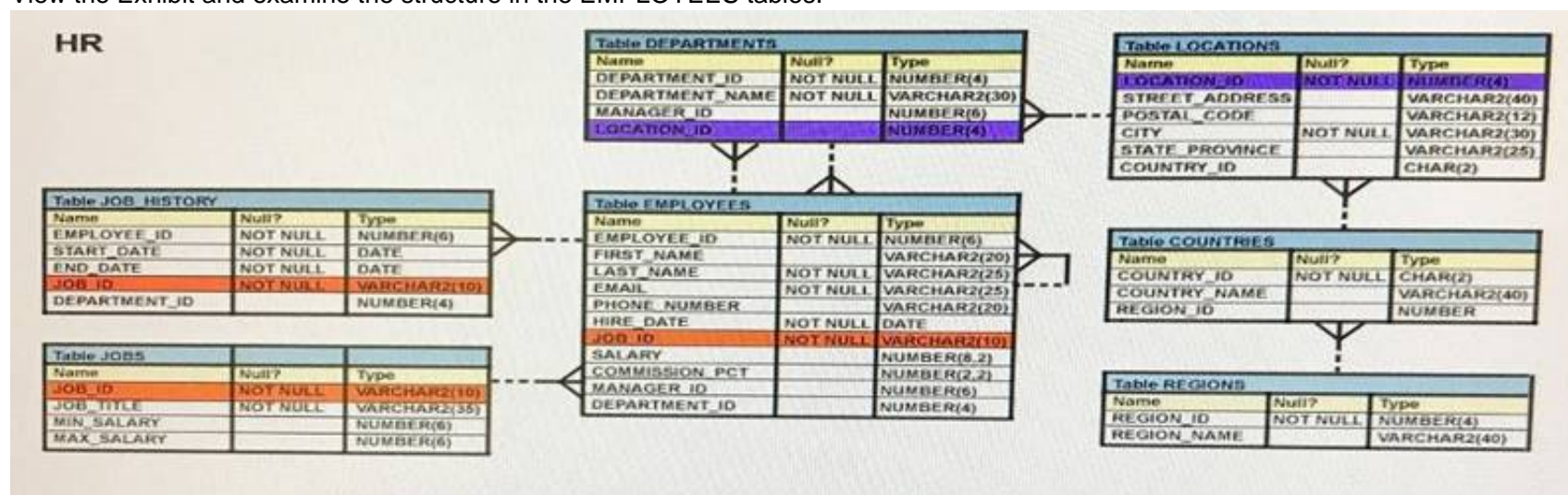
SELECT constraints\_name, constraints\_type, search\_condition, r\_constraints\_name, delete\_rule, status, FROM user\_constraints  
WHERE table\_name = 'ORDERS';  
Which two statements are true about the output?

- 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 89

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 91

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 96

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table. NameNull?Type

----- INV\_NONOT NULLNUMBER(3) INV\_DATEDATE INV\_AMTNUMBER(10,2)

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?



- A. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_date, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, sysdate-inv\_date, sysdate)FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_amt\*.25, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;

**Answer:** AC

#### **NEW QUESTION 97**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### 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 First Try
- \* 1Z0-071 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The 1Z0-071 Practice Test Here](#)**