

# 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

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
- E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

**Answer:** AE

### 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

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 5

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 6

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 7

Evaluate the following statement. INSERT ALL

WHEN order\_total < 10000 THEN INTO small\_orders

WHEN order\_total > 10000 AND order\_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium\_orders

WHEN order\_total > 20000 AND order\_total < 20000 THEN INTO large\_orders

SELECT order\_id, order\_total, customer\_id FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause
- C. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause
- E. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- F. The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of WHEN clauses are true.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

References:

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10**

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>CUST_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
<b>COUNTRY_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers. Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL (TO\_CHAR(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(NVL(cust\_credit\_limit\*.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- C. SELECT NVL (cust\_credit\_limit\*.15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers
- D. SELECT NVL (cust\_credit\_limit, 'Not Available')\*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 11**

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

  

ORDER_ITEMS			
ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT\_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SQL>SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM\_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 12

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 13

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database?

- A. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- E. When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 14

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command: DROP TABLE products PURGE;  
Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command: FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;  
Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

- A. It recovers only the table structure.
- B. It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
- C. It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
- D. It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

References:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_9003.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Which statement is true regarding the default behaviour of the ORDER by clause?

- A. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.
- B. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER by clause.
- C. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- D. NULLs are not including in the sort operation

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 17**

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular table in the database from an external table.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- D. ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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 19**

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

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

References:  
[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28)

**NEW QUESTION 20**

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member\_id AS MEMBER\_ID, due\_date AS DUE\_DATE, \$2 AS LATE\_FEE FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- B. SELECT member\_id 'MEMBER ID', due\_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- C. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. SELECT member\_id AS "MEMBER ID", due\_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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