Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS table:

```
Name                    Null?          Type
----------------------  -------------  -------------------
 PROMO_ID               NOT NULL       NUMBER(6)
 PROMO_NAME             NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(30)
 PROMO_CATEGORY         NOT NULL       VARCHAR2(30)
 PROMO_COST             NOT NULL       NUMBER(10,2)
```

You want to display the unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category || ' has ' || promo_cost AS COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

B. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || ' in ' || DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

D. SELECT promo_category DISTINCT promo_cost, FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;

E. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

```
Name                             Null?               Type
-------------------------------  ------------------  ------------------
 PRODUCT_ID                      NOT NULL            NUMBER(2)
 PRODUCT_NAME                                        VARCHAR2(10)
 UNIT_PRICE                                          NUMBER(3)
 SURCHARGE                                           VARCHAR2(2)
 EXPIRY_DATE                                         DATE
 DELIVERY_DATE                                       DATE
```

Which three queries use valid expressions? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT product_id, unit_price, S "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

B. SELECT product_id, (unit_price * 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;

C. SELECT product_id, (expiry_date - delivery_date) * 2 FROM products;

D. SELECT product_id, unit_price || 5 "Discount", unit_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

E. SELECT product_id, expiry_date * 2 FROM products;

F. SELECT product_id, unit_price, unit_price + surcharge FROM products;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

What is true about non-equijoin statement performance? (Choose two.)

A. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the >= and <= conditions.

B. The BETWEEN condition always performs better than using the >= and <= conditions.

C. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

D. Table aliases can improve performance.

E. The join syntax used makes no difference to performance.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 4

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. ADD_MONTHS adds a number of calendar months to a date.

B. CEIL requires an argument which is a numeric data type.

C. CEIL returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

D. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the current month only.

E. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the month for the date argument passed to the function.

F. LAST_DAY returns the date of the last day of the previous month only.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose three.)

A. A synonym cannot be created for a PL/SQL package.

B. A synonym can be available to all users.

C. A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.

D. Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.

E. A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. CONCAT joins two character strings together.

B. CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.

C. FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

D. INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.

E. INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.

F. FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

```
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));

ALTER TABLE emp ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk
   FOREIGN KEY (mgr_no)
   REFERENCES emp(emp_no)
   ON DELETE SET NULL;

ALTER TABLE emp
   DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk
   CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE emp
   ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

Which two statements are true after execution? (Choose two.)

A. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.

B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.

C. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.

D. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.

E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 8

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this SQL statement:

```
UPDATE orders o
   SET customer_name =
     (SELECT cust_last_name
        FROM customers
       WHERE customer_id = o.customer_id);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.

B. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.

C. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

D. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.

E. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about TRUNCATE and DELETE? (Choose two.)

A. DELETE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.

B. TRUNCATE can use a WHERE clause to determine which row(s) should be removed.

C. TRUNCATE leaves any indexes on the table in an UNUSABLE state.

D. The result of a TRUNCATE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

E. The result of a DELETE can be undone by issuing a ROLLBACK.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The STORES table has a column START_DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

A. WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date - SYSDATE) <= 25

B. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, SYSDATE) <= 25

C. WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, start_date) <= 25

D. WHERE ADD_MONTHS(start_date, 25) <= SYSDATE

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions? (Choose three.)

A. They can be nested.

B. They cannot be used in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement.

C. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero.

D. They can be used as default values for columns in a CREATE TABLE statement.

E. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to NULL.

F. They cannot be used in GROUP BY clauses.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query:

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

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

A. Use the DEFINE command before executing the query.

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

C. Use the UNDEFINE command before executing the query.

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

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

F. Store the query in a script and pass the substitution value to the script when executing it.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.

2. GRANT that permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

    A. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew;

    B. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;

    C. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

    D. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

    E. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

    F. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

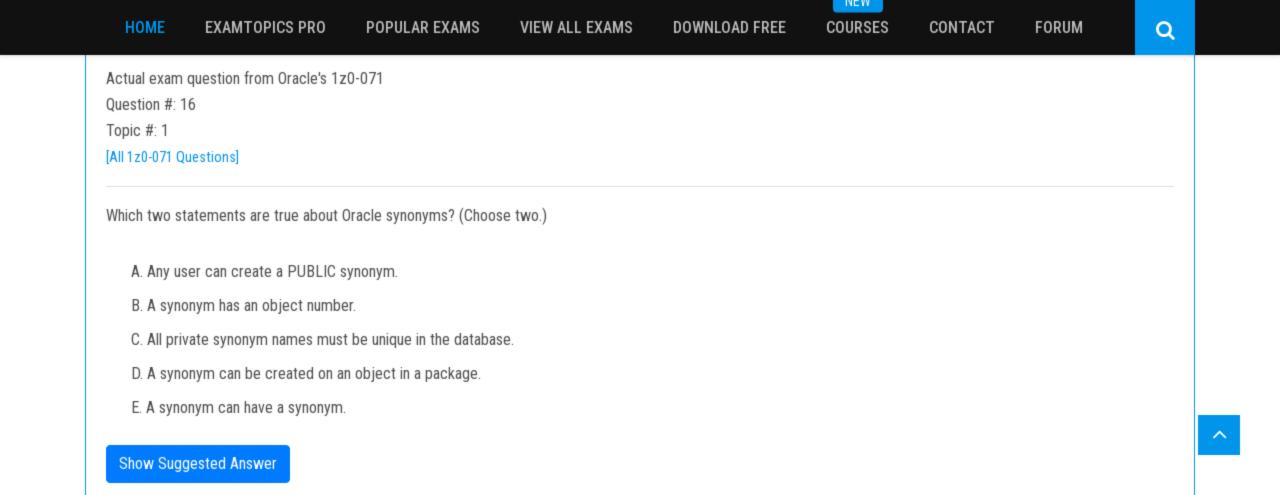You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms.

Examine this command which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. It will remove the DEPARTMENTS table from the database.

B. It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.

C. It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.

D. It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.

E. Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.

F. It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)? (Choose three.)

A. It requires that data be contained in hierarchical data storage.

B. It best supports relational databases.

C. It provides independence for logical data structures being manipulated from the underlying physical data storage.

D. It is the only language that can be used for both relational and object-oriented databases.

E. It guarantees atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) features.

F. It is used to define encapsulation and polymorphism for a relational table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about Oracle synonyms? (Choose two.)

A. Any user can create a PUBLIC synonym.

B. A synonym has an object number.

C. All private synonym names must be unique in the database.

D. A synonym can be created on an object in a package.

E. A synonym can have a synonym.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which is true about the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions?

A. TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.

B. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) is invalid.

C. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid and give the same result.

D. ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) and TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) are both valid but give different results.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 18

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database? (Choose two.)

A. DML statements always start new transactions.

B. DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.

C. A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.

D. A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.

E. An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL*Plus.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the MEMBERS table:

```
Name                    Null?               Type
----------------------  ------------------  -------------------------
 MEMBER_ID              NOT NULL            VARCRAR2(6)
 FIRST_NAME                                 VARCHAR2(50)
 LAST_NAME              NOT NULL            VARCHAR2(50)
 ADDRESS                                    VARCHAR2(50)
 CITY                                       VARCHAR2(25)
```

Examine the partial query:

SELECT city, last_name AS lname FROM members ...;

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.

Which two clauses must you add to the query? (Choose two.)

A. ORDER BY 1, 2

B. ORDER BY 1, lname DESC

C. WHERE city IN ('%AN%')

D. WHERE city = '%AN%'

E. WHERE city LIKE '%AN%'

F. ORDER BY last_name DESC, city ASC

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this partial command:

```
CREATE TABLE cust (
  cust_id NUMBER(2),
  credit_limit NUMBER(10)
)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
```

Which two clauses are required for this command to execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. the access driver TYPE clause

B. the DEFAULT DIRECTORY clause

C. the REJECT LIMIT clause

D. the LOCATION clause

E. the ACCESS PARAMETERS clause

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about unused columns? (Choose two.)

A. A query can return data from unused columns, but no DML is possible on those columns.

B. Unused columns retain their data until they are dropped.

C. Once a column has been set to unused, a new column with the same name can be added to the table.

D. The DESCRIBE command displays unused columns.

E. A primary key column cannot be set to unused.

F. A foreign key column cannot be set to unused.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about the precedence of operators and conditions? (Choose two.)

A. || has a higher order of precedence than + (addition).

B. + (addition) has a higher order of precedence than * (multiplication).

C. NOT has a higher order of precedence than AND and OR in a condition.

D. AND and OR have the same order of precedence in a condition.

E. Operators are evaluated before conditions.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 23

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

In your session, the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is DD-MM-YYYY.

There are 86400 seconds in a day.

Examine this result:

DATE -

02-JAN-2020

Which statement returns this?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY - INTERVAL '360' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '86410' SECOND, 'DD-MON- YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY - INTERVAL '120' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

```
INVOICE_ID    CURRENCY_CODE    RAISED_DATE
----------------  --------------------  -----------------
           1    EUR              01-JAN-2019
           2    USD              01-FEB-2019
           3    JPY              01-MAR-2019
```

Examine the data in the CURRENCIES table:

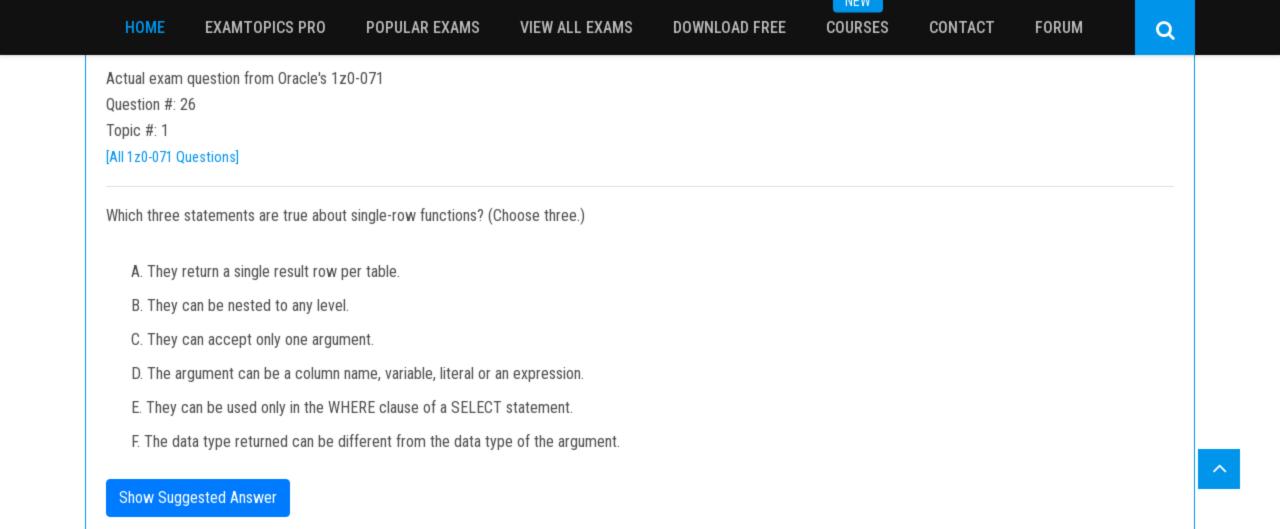```
CURRENCY_CODE

JPY
GPB
CAD
EUR
USD
```

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIES that are not present in INVOICES?

A.
```
SELECT * FROM currencies
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency_code = currency_code
 );
```

B.
```
SELECT * FROM currencies
 MINUS
SELECT * FROM invoices;
```

C.
```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
 MINUS
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```

D.
```
SELECT currency_code FROM currencies
 INTERSECT
SELECT currency_code FROM invoices;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The SALES table has columns PROD_ID and QUANTITY_SOLD of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY COUNT(*) > 10;

B. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;

C. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id WHERE quantity_sold > 55000;

D. SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*) > 10 GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;

E. SELECT COUNT(prod_id) FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 GROUP BY prod_id;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

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

A. They return a single result row per table.

B. They can be nested to any level.

C. They can accept only one argument.

D. The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression.

E. They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

F. The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about *_TABLES views? (Choose two.)

A. USER_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.

B. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in USER_TABLES.

C. All users can query DBA_TABLES successfully.

D. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in DBA_TABLES.

E. ALL_TABLES displays all tables owned by the current user.

F. You must have ANY TABLE system privileges, or be granted object privileges on the table, to view a table in ALL_TABLES.

**Show Suggested Answer**

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL? (Choose two.)

A. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.

B. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses.

C. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.

D. It cannot have an ELSE clause.

E. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

The EMPLOYEES table contains columns EMP_ID of data type NUMBER and HIRE_DATE of data type DATE.

You want to display the date of the first Monday after the completion of six months since hiring.

The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICA in the session and, therefore, Sunday is the first day of the week.

Which query can be used?

A. SELECT emp_id, ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), NEXT_DAY('MONDAY') FROM employees;

B. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) FROM employees;

C. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE), 6) FROM employees;

D. SELECT emp_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY') FROM employees;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES? (Choose three.)

A. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE space allocation occurs at session start.

B. GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows inserted by a session are available to any other session whose user has been granted select on the table.

C. A TRUNCATE command issued in a session causes all rows in a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE for the issuing session to be deleted.

D. Any GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE rows existing at session termination will be deleted.

E. A DELETE command on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot be rolled back.

F. A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE'S definition is available to multiple sessions.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

Which two statements are true about the SET VERIFY ON command? (Choose two.)

A. It displays values for variables used only in the WHERE clause of a query.

B. It displays values for variables created by the DEFINE command.

C. It can be used only in SQL*Plus.

D. It displays values for variables prefixed with &&.

E. It can be used in SQL Developer and SQL*Plus.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

Examine this list of requirements for a sequence:

1. Name: EMP_SEQ

2. First value returned: 1

3. Duplicates are never permitted.

4. Provide values to be inserted into the EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID column.

5. Reduce the chances of gaps in the values.

Which two statements will satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CYCLE;

B. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 CACHE;

C. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq;

D. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NOCACHE;

E. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq NOCACHE;

F. CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq START WITH 1 CACHE;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three queries execute successfully? (Choose three.)

    A. SELECT 1 - SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

    B. SELECT SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;

    C. SELECT SYSDATE / DATE '2019-01-01' - 1 FROM DUAL;

    D. SELECT SYSDATE - 1 - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

    E. SELECT (SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01') / 1 FROM DUAL;

    F. SELECT 1 / SYSDATE - DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.

B. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

C. SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

D. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

E. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 36

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

---

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

```
Name                        Null?               Type
--------------------------  ------------------  ---------------------
TRANSACTION_ID              NOT NULL            VARCHAR2(6)
TITLE                                           VARCHAR2(40)
AMOUNT                                          NUMBER(10,2)
CUSTOMER_ID                                     VARCHAR2(6)
```

The table has 100 rows.

Examine this sequence of statements issued in a new session:

INSERT INTO books VALUES ('ADV112', 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer', NULL, NULL);

SAVEPOINT a;

DELETE FROM books;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;

ROLLBACK;

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The second ROLLBACK command replays the delete.

B. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted and commits the inserted row.

C. The first ROLLBACK command restores the 101 rows that were deleted, leaving the inserted row still to be committed.

D. The second ROLLBACK command undoes the insert.

E. The second ROLLBACK command does nothing.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. A table can have multiple primary keys.

B. A column definition can specify multiple data types.

C. A table can have multiple foreign keys.

D. A VARCHAR2 column without data has a NULL value.

E. A NUMBER column without data has a zero value.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the data in the EMP table:

```
  ENO   ENAME       SAL  DEPTNO
-------  ----------  ----------  ----------
 1001   John       12000     10
 1002   Sam        40000     20
 1003   Daniel     12000     20
 1004   Andrea      5000     10
```

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "Department", AVG(sal) AS AverageSalary, MAX(sal) AS "Max Salary"
  FROM emp
 WHERE sal >= 12000
 GROUP BY "Department"
 ORDER BY AverageSalary;
```

Why does an error occur?

A. An alias name must not contain space characters.

B. An alias name must always be specified in quotes.

C. An alias name must not be used in an ORDER BY clause.

D. An alias name must not be used in a GROUP BY clause.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two actions can you perform with object privileges? (Choose two.)

A. Create roles.

B. Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.

C. Delete rows from tables in any schema except SYS.

D. Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.

E. Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

No user-defined locks are used in your database.

Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)? (Choose three.)

A. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints.

B. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.

C. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.

D. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.

E. COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.

F. COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
 Name                   Null?           Type
 ------------------     ------------    -------------------
 EMPLOYEE_ID            NOT NULL        NUMBER(38)
 DEPARTMENT_ID          NOT NULL        NUMBER(38)
 MANAGER_ID                             NUMBER(38)
```

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department? (Choose two.)

A.

```
 SELECT emp.*
   FROM employees emp
  WHERE manager_id NOT IN (
    SELECT mgr.employee_id
      FROM employees mgr
     WHERE emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
) ;
```

B.

```
 SELECT emp.*
   FROM employees emp
   JOIN employees mgr
     ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
    AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

C.

```
 SELECT emp.*
   FROM employees emp
   LEFT JOIN employees mgr
     ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
    AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

D.

```
 SELECT emp.*
   FROM employees emp
  WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT NULL
      FROM employees mgr
     WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
       AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

E.

```
 SELECT emp.*
   FROM employees emp
  RIGHT JOIN employees mgr
     ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
    AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
  WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three are true about dropping columns from a table? (Choose three.)

A. A column must be set as unused before it is dropped from a table.

B. A primary key column cannot be dropped.

C. Multiple columns can be dropped simultaneously using the ALTER TABLE command.

D. A column can be removed only if it contains no data.

E. A column that is referenced by another column in any other table cannot be dropped.

F. A column drop is implicitly committed.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

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

B. Views have no segment.

C. Views have no object number.

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

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You start a session and execute these commands successfully:

```
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE invoices_gtt (
  customer_id   INTEGER,
  invoice_total NUMBER(10,2)
) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS;

INSERT INTO invoices_gtt VALUES (1, 100);

COMMIT;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. To drop the table in this session, you must first truncate it.

B. Other sessions can view the committed row.

C. You can add a column to the table in this session.

D. You can add a foreign key to the table.

E. When you terminate your session, the row will be deleted.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last_name
  FROM employees
 ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)
              THEN 'A'
              ELSE last_name
          END, last_name DESC;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.

B. All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.

C. All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.

D. All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.

E. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in ascending order.

F. The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose two.)

A. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

B. Creating an external table creates a directory object.

C. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.

D. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.

E. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                     Null?           Type
----------------------   -----------     ----------------
EMPLOYEE_ID              NOT NULL        NUMBER(4)
EMPLOYEE_NAME            NOT NULL        VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY                   NOT NULL        NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID            NOT NULL        NUMBER(4)
```

Which statement will fail?

A.
```
 SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id <> 90
    AND COUNT(*) >= 3;
  GROUP BY department_id
```

B.
```
 SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
   FROM employees
 HAVING department_id <> 90
    AND COUNT(*) >= 3;
  GROUP BY department_id
```

C.
```
 SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id <> 90
 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
  GROUP BY department_id
```

D.
```
 SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id <> 90
  GROUP BY department_id
 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 48

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the data in the NEW_EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID   NAME      DEPARTMENT_ID   MANAGER_ID   JOB_ID      SALARY
-------------  ---------  --------------  -----------  ----------  --------
        101   David                  20         120   SA_REP       14000
        102   Sam                    10         105   CLERK        12500
        103   Andrew                 20         120   FIN_ADMIN    14200
        104   Adrian                 30         108   MAR_CLERK    12500
        105   Maria                  30         108   FIN_ADMIN    15000
        106   Tracy                  40         110   AD_ASST      13000
        108   Kate                   30         110   FIN_DIR      16500
        110   Anne                   40         120   EX_DIR       18000
        120   Fran                   20         110   SQ_DIR       16500
```

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID   NAME      JOB_ID       SALARY
-------------  ---------  ----------   --------
        101   David     CLERK         14000
        102   Sam       SA_REP        11500
        104   Adrian    MAR_CLERK     12500
        108   Kate      FIN_DIR       16500
        110   Annie     EX_DIR        18000
```

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table.

2. Add new employee details from the NEW_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this?

A.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
   ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
 WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

B.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
   ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
 WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

C.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
 WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

D.
```
MERGE INTO employees e
USING new_employees ne
WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
 WHEN FOUND THEN UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary =
ne.salary
 WHEN NOT FOUND THEN INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id, ne.name, ne.job_id, ne.salary);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name              Null?          Type
-------------     --------------  -------------------
EMP_NO            NOT NULL       NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME                        VARCHAR2(10)
HIRE_DATE                        DATE
SALARY                          NUMBER(6,2)
```

For each employee in department 90 you want to display:

1. their last name

2. the number of complete weeks they have been employed

The output must be sorted by the number of weeks, starting with the longest serving employee first.

Which statement will accomplish this?

A.

```
 SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id = 90
  ORDER BY tenure DESC;
```

B.

```
 SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
   FROM employees
  WHERE delpartment_id = 90
  ORDER BY tenure DESC;
```

C.

```
 SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id = 90
  ORDER BY tenure;
```

D.

```
 SELECT last_name, TRUNC((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure
   FROM employees
  WHERE department_id = 90
  ORDER BY tenure;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_DETAILS table:

```
Name                    Null?              Type
--------------------    --------------     --------------
PRODUCT_ID              NOT NULL           NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME            NOT NULL           VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE                              NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE                                DATE
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. EXPIRY_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.

B. PRODUCT_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.

C. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

D. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.

E. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
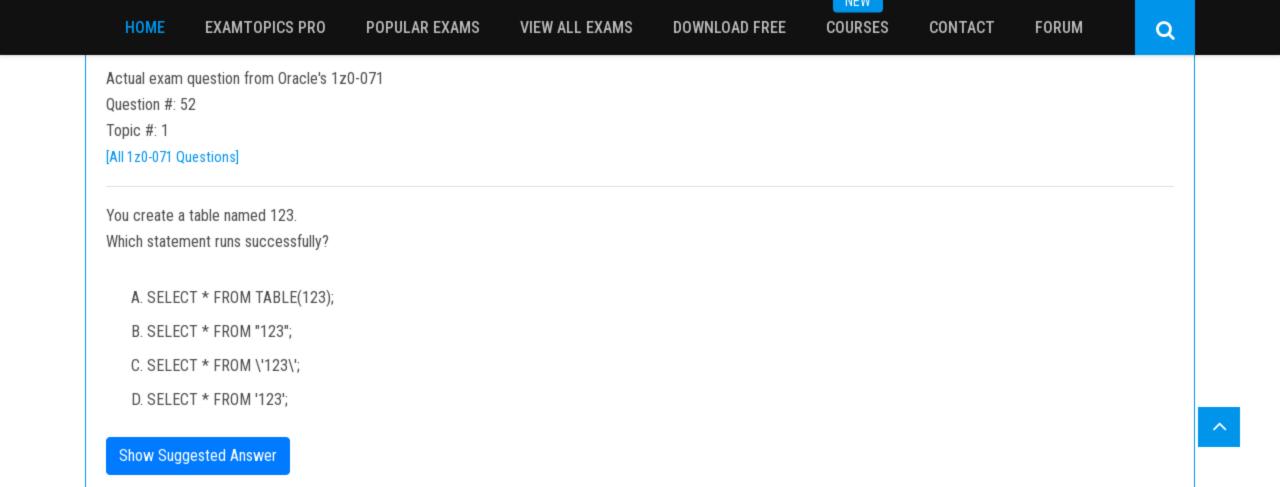
F. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.

Show Suggested Answer

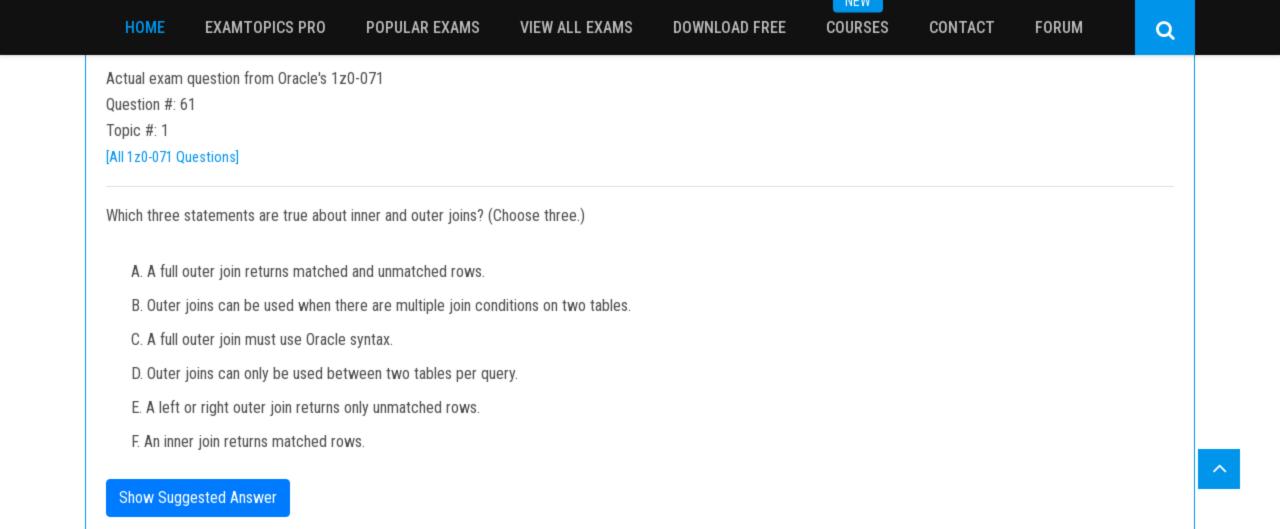Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                Null?           Type
------------------  --------------  ------------------
EMPLOYEE_ID         NOT NULL        NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME           NOT NULL        VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY                              NUMBER(6,2)
```

Which two queries will result in an error? (Choose two.)

A.

```
SELECT first_name last_name
   FROM employees;
```

B.

```
SELECT first_name, last name
   FROM employees;
```

C.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
   FROM employees
 WHERE annual_salary > 100000
 ORDER BY 12 * salary;
```

D.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
   FROM employees
 WHERE 12 * salary > 100000
 ORDER BY 12 * salary;
```

E.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
   FROM employees
 WHERE annual_salary > 100000
 ORDER BY annual_salary;
```

F.

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary AS annual_salary
   FROM employees
 WHERE 12 * salary > 100000
 ORDER BY annual_salary;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 52

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You create a table named 123.

Which statement runs successfully?

A. SELECT * FROM TABLE(123);

B. SELECT * FROM "123";

C. SELECT * FROM \'123\';

D. SELECT * FROM '123';

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table's indexes.

B. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table's indexes.

C. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.

D. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.

E. A table belonging to one user cannot have an index that belongs to a different user.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 54

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)? (Choose two.)

A. The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.

B. None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.

C. There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.

D. Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.

E. The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 55

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

BOOK_SEQ is an existing sequence in your schema.

Which two CREATE TABLE commands are valid? (Choose two.)

A.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
   bk_id      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.NEXTVAL PRIMARY KEY,
   start_date DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE,
   end_date   DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
```

B.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
   bk_id      NUMBER(4)
   start_date DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE,
   end_date   DATE      DEFAULT (end_date >= start_date);
```

C. C.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
   bk_id      NUMBER(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,
   start_date DATE      NOT NULL,
   end_date   DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

D.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
   bk_id      NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
   start_date DATE      NOT NULL,
   end_date   DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

E.

```
CREATE TABLE bookings (
   bk_id      NUMBER(4) DEFAULT book_seq.CURRVAL,
   start_date DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE,
   end_date   DATE      DEFAULT start_date);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about multiple row subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Two or more values are always returned from the subquery.

B. They can contain HAVING clauses.

C. They can contain GROUP BY clauses.

D. They can return multiple columns.

E. They cannot contain a subquery.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three actions can you perform on an existing table containing data? (Choose three.)

A. Increase the width of a numeric column.

B. Add a new column as the table's first column.

C. Define a default value that is automatically inserted into a column containing nulls.

D. Change a DATE column containing data to a NUMBER data type.

E. Change the default value of a column.

F. Add a new NOT NULL column with a DEFAULT value.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 58

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about selecting related rows from two tables based on an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)? (Choose two.)

A. Rows from unrelated tables cannot be joined.

B. Relating data from a table with data from the same table is implemented with a self join.

C. Implementing a relationship between two tables might require joining additional tables.

D. Every relationship between the two tables must be implemented in a join condition.

E. An inner join relates rows within the same table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. Roles are assigned to users using the ALTER USER statement.

B. Privileges are assigned to a role using the GRANT statement.

C. A role is a named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user.

D. A single user can be assigned multiple roles.

E. Privileges are assigned to a role using the ALTER ROLE statement.

F. Roles are assigned to roles using the ALTER ROLE statement.

G. A single role can be assigned to multiple users.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 60

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE.

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions? (Choose two.)

   A. invoice_date = '15-march-2019' : uses implicit conversion

   B. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110' : uses implicit conversion

   C. invoice_date > '01-02-2019' : uses implicit conversion

   D. qty_sold = '0554982' : requires explicit conversion

   E. CONCAT (qty_sold, invoice_date) : requires explicit conversion

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 61

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about inner and outer joins? (Choose three.)

A. A full outer join returns matched and unmatched rows.

B. Outer joins can be used when there are multiple join conditions on two tables.

C. A full outer join must use Oracle syntax.

D. Outer joins can only be used between two tables per query.

E. A left or right outer join returns only unmatched rows.

F. An inner join returns matched rows.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 62

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which statement will execute successfully?

A.

```
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
  UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
  ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

B.

```
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
  UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL
  ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

C.

```
SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
  UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
  ORDER BY 3;
```

D.

```
SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
  UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
  ORDER BY 3, 4;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 63

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                   Null?            Type
------------------     ------------     -------------------
EMPLOYEE_ID            NOT NULL         NUMBER(6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME          NOT NULL         VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY                 NOT NULL         NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID          NOT NULL         NUMBER(4)
```

Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id);
```

B.
```
SELECT *
  FROM employees e1
 WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees e2
     WHERE e1.department_id = e2.department_id
  );
```

C.
```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees
     GROUP BY department_id
  );
```

D.
```
SELECT *
  FROM employees
 WHERE salary > ANY (
    SELECT AVG(salary)
      FROM employees
     GROUP BY department_id
  );
```

E.
```
SELECT *
  FROM (
    SELECT e.*, AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id) avg_sal
      FROM employees e
  )
 WHERE salary > avg_sal;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 64

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI join syntax? (Choose three.)

A. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

B. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins.

C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.

D. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

E. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.

F. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.

G. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 65

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions? (Choose two.)

- A. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.

- B. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

- C. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.

- D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.

- E. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.

- F. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 66

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name
  FROM DUAL
 UNION
SELECT 1, 'John' AS name
  FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 1;
```

What is returned upon execution?

A. an error

B. 2 rows

C. 0 rows

D. 1 row

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 67

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name, NULL AS commission
  FROM DUAL
 INTERSECT
SELECT 1, 'John', NULL
  FROM DUAL
 ORDER BY 3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

A. an error

B. 2 rows

C. 0 rows

D. 1 row

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 68

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
 SELECT TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
   FROM DUAL;
```

B.
```
 SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
 HH12:MI'))
   FROM DUAL;
```

C.
```
 SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 03:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD
 HH12:MI'))
   FROM DUAL;
```

D.
```
 SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI')
   FROM DUAL;
```

E.
```
 SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-DEC-25 15:30', 'YYYY-MON-DD HH24:MI',
 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE = AMERICAN')
   FROM DUAL;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 69

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

An Oracle Database session has an uncommitted transaction in progress which updated 5000 rows in a table.

In which three situations does the transaction complete thereby committing the updates? (Choose three.)

A. when a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement is issued in the same session but fails with a syntax error

B. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN TRANSACTIONAL statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

C. when the session logs out successfully

D. when a CREATE INDEX statement is executed successfully in the same session

E. when a DBA issues a successful SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE statement and the user then issues a COMMIT

F. when a COMMIT statement is issued by the same user from another session in the same database instance

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 70

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. NOT NULL can be specified at the column and at the table level.

B. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY and one FOREIGN KEY constraint.

C. A FOREIGN KEY column in a child table and the referenced PRIMARY KEY column in the parent table must have the same names.

D. PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints can be specified at the column and at the table level.

E. A table can have multiple PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

F. A table can have only one PRIMARY KEY but may have multiple FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 71

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(serial_no    NUMBER UNIQUE,
 order_id     NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
 order_date   DATE NOT NULL,
 status       VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),
 product_id   NUMBER REFERENCES products (product_id),
 order_total NUMBER);
```

On which two columns of the table will an index be created automatically? (Choose two.)

A. ORDER_ID

B. ORDER_TOTAL

C. ORDER_DATE

D. PRODUCT_ID

E. STATUS

F. SERIAL_NO

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 72

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES
  FROM sales s, times t, channels ch, countries co
 WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
   AND s.country_id = co.country_id
   AND s.channel_id = ch.channel_id
   AND ch.channel_type IN ('Direct Sales', 'Internet')
   AND t.month IN ('2000-09', '2000-10')
   AND co.country_code IN ('GB', 'US')
```

Examine this output:

```
CHANNEL_TYPE         MONTH          CO        SALES
-------------------  -------------  -----  ------------
Internet             2000-09        GB        16569
Internet             2000-09        US       124224
Internet             2000-09                 140793
Internet             2000-10        GB        14539
Internet             2000-10        US       137054
Internet             2000-10                 151593
Internet                                     292387
Direct Sales         2000-09        GB        85223
Direct Sales         2000-09        US       638201
Direct Sales         2000-09                 723424
Direct Sales         2000-10        GB        91925
Direct Sales         2000-10        US       682297
Direct Sales         2000-10                 774222
Direct Sales                                1497646
```

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?

A. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, ROLLUP(t.month, co.country_code);

B. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, ROLLUP(co.country_code);

C. GROUP BY CUBE(ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code);

D. GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 73

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                    Null?           Type
----------------------- --------------- -------------------
EMPLOYEE_ID             NOT NULL        NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME                              VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME               NOT NULL        VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY                                  NUMBER(6,2)
```

Which statement will execute successfully, returning distinct employees with non-null first names?

A. SELECT first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;

B. SELECT first_name, DISTINCT last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;

C. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL;

D. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_name <> NULL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 74

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the BRICKS table:

```
Name                 Null?        Type
-----------------    ----------   ---------------------
BRICK_ID                          NUMBER(38)
SHAPE                             VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR                             VARCHAR2(30)
WEIGHT                            NUMBER
```

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table:

```
Name                 Null?        Type
-----------------    ----------   ---------------------
WEIGHT                            NUMBER
SHAPE                             VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR                            VARCHAR2(30)
```

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A.
```
SELECT brick_id, shape FROM bricks
  MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

B.
```
SELECT * FROM bricks
  MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

C.
```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
  MINUS
SELECT weight, color FROM bricks_stage;
```

D.
```
SELECT shape, color FROM bricks
  MINUS
SELECT color, shape FROM bricks_stage;
```

E.
```
SELECT shape, color, weight FROM bricks
  MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 75

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEE_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
    SET (job_id, salary) =
      (SELECT job_id, salary
         FROM employees
        WHERE employee_id = 200)
  WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command.

B. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200.

C. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100.

D. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command.

E. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200.

F. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 76

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine these two queries and their output:

SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;

```
DEPTNO          DNAME
---------------  ----------------------
10              ACCOUNTING
20              RESEARCH
30              SALES
40              OPERATIONS
```

SELECT emame, job, deptno FROM emp ORDER BY deptno;

```
ENAME               JOB                    DEPTNO
------------------  --------------------   -----------
CLARK               MANAGER                10
KING                PRESIDENT              10
MILLER              CLERK                  10
JONES               MANAGER                20
FORD                ANALYST                20
ADAMS               CLERK                  20
SMITH               CLERK                  20
SCOTT               ANALYST                20
WARD                SALESMAN               30
TURNER              SALESMAN               30
ALLEN               SALESMAN               30
JAMES               CLERK                  30
BLAKE               MANAGER                30
MARTIN              SALESMAN               30
```

Now examine this query:

```
SELECT ename, dname
  FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept
 WHERE job = 'MANAGER'
   AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20);
```

How many rows will be displayed?

A. 64

B. 6

C. 3

D. 12

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 77

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.

Which function will do this?

A. SYSDATE

B. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

C. LOCALTIMESTAMP

D. CURRENT_DATE

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 78

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You have been tasked to create a table for a banking application.

One of the columns must meet three requirements:

1) Be stored in a format supporting date arithmetic without using conversion functions

2) Store a loan period of up to 10 years

3) Be used for calculating interest for the number of days the loan remains unpaid

Which data type should you use?

    A. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

    B. TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE

    C. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

    D. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE

    E. TIMESTAMP

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 79

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

B. The names and number of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.

C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

D. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.

E. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 80

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about queries using set operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

A. In a query containing multiple set operators, INTERSECT always takes precedence over UNION and UNION ALL.

B. An expression in the first SELECT list must have a column alias for the expression.

C. All set operators are valid on columns of all data types.

D. CHAR columns of different lengths used with a set operator return a VARCHAR2 whose length equals the longest char value.

E. Queries using set operators do not perform implicit conversion across data type groups (e.g. character, numeric).

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 81

Topic #: 1

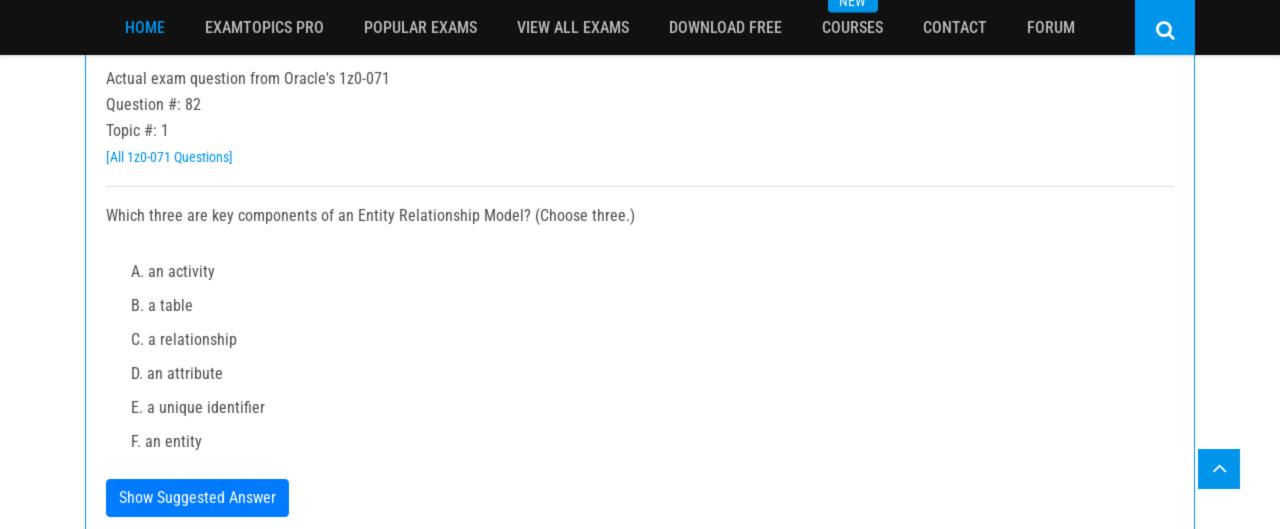[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this business rule:

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

You must design an Entity Relationship (ER) model 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? (Choose two.)

A. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.

B. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.

C. 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.

D. The ER must have a many-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into one-to-many relationships.

E. The ER must have a one-to-many relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 82

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three are key components of an Entity Relationship Model? (Choose three.)

A. an activity

B. a table

C. a relationship

D. an attribute

E. a unique identifier

F. an entity

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 83

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the data in the ORDERS table:

```
ORDER_ID  ORDER_DATE
--------  -----------
      1   <null>
      2   <null>
      3   01-JAN-2019
      4   01-FEB-2019
      5   01-MAR-2019
```

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

```
INVOICE_ID  ORDER_ID  ORDER_DATE
----------  --------  -----------
        1         1   <null>
        2         2   01-JAN-2019
        3         3   <null>
        4         4   01-FEB-2019
        5         5   01-APR-2019
```

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
  INTERSECT
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices;
```

A. 2

B. 1

C. 3

D. 5 01-MAR-2019

E. 3 01-JAN-2015

F. 4 01-FEB-2015

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 84

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT COALESCE(0, SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT NVL('DATE', SYSDATZ) FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT NVL('DATE', 200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);

E. SELECT COALESCE('DATE', SYSDATE) FRCM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 85

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about a self join? (Choose three.)

A. It must be an equijoin.

B. The ON clause must be used.

C. It must be an inner join.

D. It can be an outer join.

E. The ON clause can be used.

F. The query must use two different aliases for the table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 86

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You execute this query:

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

What is the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not return any result.

- B. It returns the date for the first Monday of the next month.

- C. It returns the date for the last Monday of the current month.

- D. It generates an error.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 87

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns.

B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.

C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries.

D. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

E. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in the SELECT list of a query.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 88

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about global temporary tables? (Choose two.)

A. Indexes can be created on them.

B. Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.

C. Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.

D. If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT OR ROLLBACK.

E. They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.

F. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 89

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three are true about privileges? (Choose three.)

A. A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.

B. All types of schema objects have associated object privileges.

C. Schema owners can grant object privileges on objects in their schema to any other user or role.

D. Only users with the DBA role can create roles.

E. Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.

F. Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 90

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                    Null?       Type
--------------------    --------    ---------------
EMPLOYEE_ID             NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME               NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY                              NUMBER(8,2)
HIREDATE                            DATE
DEPARTMENT_ID                       NUMBER(4)
```

Which two statements will insert a row into the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', 'Smith', 12000, SYSDATE);

B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', 'Smith', 10, 12000, SYSDATE);

C. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, salary, first_name, hiredate, last_name) VALUES (101, 12100, 'John', SYSDATE, 'Smith');

D. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, hiresate)
VALUES ((SELECT 101, 'John', 'Smith'. 12000, SYSDATE FROM dual));

E. INSERT INTO employees SELECT 101, 'John', 'Smith', 12000, (SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual), 10 FROM dual;

F. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, 'John', ' ', 12000, SYSDATE, 10);

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 91

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this command:

TRUNCATE TABLE test;

Table truncated.

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The structure of the TEST table is removed.

- B. All the indexes on the TEST table are dropped.

- C. All the constraints on the TEST table are dropped.

- D. Removed rows can not be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.

- E. All the rows in the TEST table are removed.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 92

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You issued this command:

DROP TABLE hr.employees;

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.

B. Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

C. Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

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

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

F. All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 93

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement:

```
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, any one of which will complete the query successfully. (Choose three.)

    A. ORDER BY CUST_NO

    B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id

    C. ORDER BY 2, 1

    D. ORDER BY "Last Name"

    E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 94

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

    A. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.

    B. The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

    C. Views can be indexed.

    D. Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.

    E. Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 95

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                 Null?              Type
-------------------- ------------------ --------------------
EMPLOYEE_ID          NOT NULL           NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME                              VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME            NOT NULL           VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY                                  NUMBER(6,2)
```

Which two statements will run successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT 'The first_name is '' || first_name || '' FROM employees;

B. SELECT 'The first_name is ''' || first_name || ''''' FROM employees;

C. SELECT 'The first_name is ''' || first_name || ''' FROM employees;

D. SELECT 'The first_name is ' || first_name || '' FROM employees;

E. SELECT 'The first_name is \' || first_name || '\' FROM employees;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 96

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about unused columns? (Choose two.)

A. Setting an indexed column to unused results in an error.

B. You can query the data dictionary to see the names of unused columns.

C. You can specify multiple column names in an ALTER TABLE...SET UNUSED statement.

D. If you set all the columns of a table to unused, the table is automatically dropped.

E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when setting a column to unused if that column is referenced in a constraint on another column.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 97

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 98

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which is the default column or columns for sorting output from compound queries using SET operators such as INTERSECT in a SQL statement?

    A. the first VARCHAR2 column in the first SELECT of the compound query

    B. the first column in the first SELECT of the compound query

    C. the first NUMBER column in the first SELECT of the compound query

    D. the first NUMBER or VARCHAR2 column in the last SELECT of the compound query

    E. the first column in the last SELECT of the compound query

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 99

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.

B. NULLS are not included in the sort operation.

C. Numeric values are displayed in descending order if they have decimal positions.

D. Column aliases can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

E. Only columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 100

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the BRICKS table:

```
COLOUR   SHAPE      WEIGHT
------   --------   ------
red      cube            5
red      cylinder       10
blue     cube           15
blue     cylinder       20
```

You write this query:

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b1 CROSS JOIN bricks b2
 WHERE b1.weight < b2.weight;
```

How many rows will the query return?

A. 4

B. 6

C. 16

D. 0

E. 1

F. 10

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 101

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query:

SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;

What will be the output?

A. an error

B. DURATION -

+100

C. DURATION -

+08

D. DURATION -

+08-04

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 102

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query:

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

What is the result?

    A. 150

    B. 200

    C. 160

    D. 100

    E. 16

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 103

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You want to write a query that prompts for two column names and the where condition each time it is executed in a session but only prompts for the table name the first time it is executed.

The variables used in your query are never undefined in your session.

Which query can be used?

```
A.   SELECT &&col1, &&col2
       FROM &table
      WHERE &&condition = &&cond;
```

```
B.   SELECT '&&col1', '&&col2'
       FROM &table
      WHERE '&&condition' = '&cond';
```

```
C.   SELECT &&col1, &&col2
       FROM &table
      WHERE &&condition;
```

```
D.   SELECT &col1, &col2
       FROM &&table
      WHERE &condition;
```

```
E.   SELECT &col1, &col2
       FROM "&table"
      WHERE &condition;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 104

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index.

B. A descending index is a type of function-based index.

C. An INVINSIBLE index is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

D. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query.

E. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.

F. An UNUSABLE index is maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 105

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this description of the EMP table:

```
Name                    Null?      Type
----------------------  ---------  ----------------
EMPNO                   NOT NULL   NUMBER(4)
ENAME                              VARCHAR2(10)
SAL                                NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO                             NUMBER(2)
```

You execute this query:

```
SELECT deptno AS "departments", SUM(sal) AS "salary"
  FROM emp
 GROUP BY 1
HAVING SUM(sal) > 3000;
```

What is the result?

A. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, returned in no particular order

B. only departments where the total salary is greater than 3000, ordered by department

C. all departments and a sum of the salaries of employees with a salary greater than 3000

D. an error

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 106

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about virtual columns? (Choose two.)

A. They can be indexed.

B. They can be referenced in the column expression of another virtual column.

C. They cannot have a data type explicitly specified.

D. They can be referenced in the set clause of an update statement as the name of the column to be updated.

E. They can be referenced in the where clause of an update or delete statement.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 107

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

A session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY.

Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019? (Choose two.)

    A. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

    B. SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

    C. SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;

    D. SELECT TO_DATE('2019-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;

    E. SELECT TO_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 108

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM employees e
 WHERE EXISTS
    (SELECT 'dummy'
       FROM emp_history
      WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id);
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.

B. The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.

C. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

D. All existing rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.

E. The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 109

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this constraint information:

```
              REFERENCE
TABLE         CONSTRAINT       COLUMN          CONSTRAINT   CONSTRAINT     SEARCH
NAME          NAME             NAME            TYPE         NAME           CONDITION
------        -------------    -------------   ----------   ------------   ------------------
DEPT          CC_DEPT          DEPTNO          C                           deptno > 9
DEPT          SYS_C0012476     DNAME           C                           "DNAME" IS NOT NULL
DEPT          SYS_C0012478     DEPTNO          P
EMP           CC_COMM          COMMISSION      C                           commission < salary
EMP           CC_COMM          SALARY          C                           commission < salary
EMP           CC_EMPNO         EMPNO           C                           empno > 10
EMP           CC_SAL           SALARY          C                           salary > 1000
EMP           CR_DEPT          DEPTNO          R            SYS_C0012478
EMP           CR_MGR           MANAGER         R            SYS_C0012484
EMP           SYS_C0012479     ENAME           C                           "ENAME" IS NOT NULL
EMP           SYS_C0012480     JOB             C                           "JOB" IS NOT NULL
EMP           SYS_C0012484     EMPNO           P
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The SALARY column must have a value.

B. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS.

C. The COMMISION column can contain negative values.

D. The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.

E. The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.

F. The DNAME column has a unique constraint.

G. An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 110

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about creating tables in an Oracle database? (Choose two.)

A. Creating an external table will automatically create a file using the specified directory and file name.

B. A system privilege is required.

C. The same table name can be used for tables in different schemas.

D. A primary key constraint is mandatory.

E. A CREATE TABLE statement can specify the maximum number of rows the table will contain.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 111

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this partial statement:

SELECT ename, sal, comm FROM emp

Now examine this output:

```
ENAME               SAL          COMM
----------   ----------   ----------
MARTIN             1250          1400
WARD               1250           500
ALLEN              1600           300
TURNER             1500             0
ADAMS              1100
BLAKE              2850
CLARK              2450
FORD               3000
JAMES               950
JONES              2975
KING               5000
MILLER             1300
SCOTT              3000
SMITH               800
```

Which ORDER BY clause will generate the displayed output?

A. ORDER BY comm DESC NULLS LAST, ename

B. ORDER BY NVL(coram, 0) ASC NULLS FIRST, ename

C. ORDER BY NVL(coram, 0) ASC NULLS LAST, ename

D. ORDER BY NVL(ccmm, 0) DESC, ename

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 112

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
CUSTOMER_ID    CUSTOMER_NAME
-----------    --------------
10             MARK
20             Mandy
30             Mary
40             MARVIN
50             MARTIN
```

Which two SELECT statements will return these results: (Choose two.)

```
CUSTOMER_NAME
--------------
Mandy
Mary
```

A. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer_name) LIKE 'MA*';

B. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name = '*Ma*';

C. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE 'Ma*';

D. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE UPPER(customer_name) LIKE 'MA%';

E. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE '%a%';

F. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE 'Ma%';

G. SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_name LIKE '*Ma*';

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

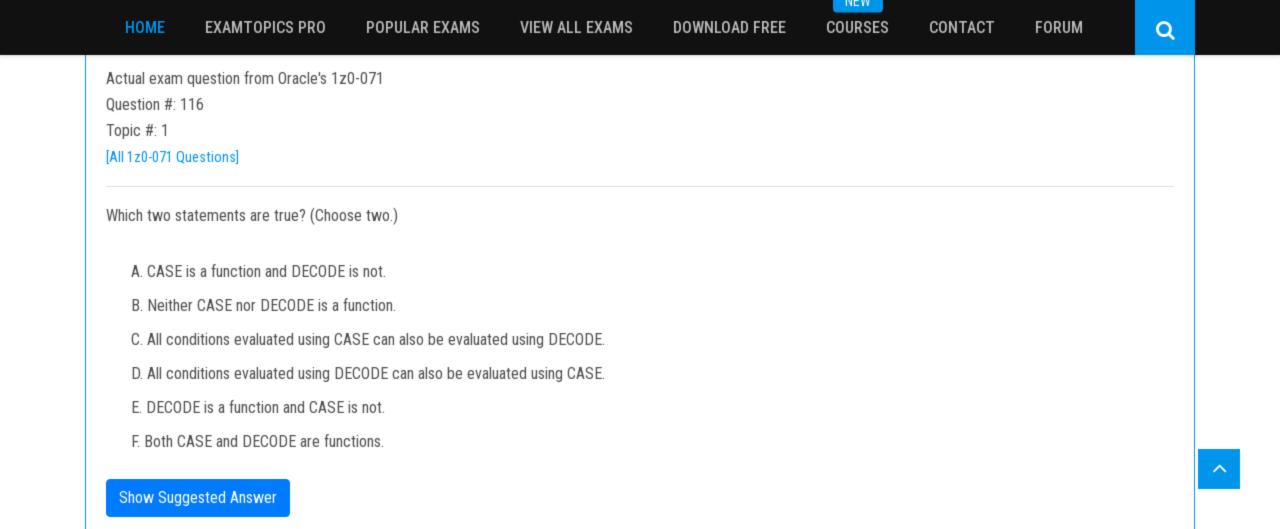Question #: 113

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The PRODUCT_INFORMATION table has a UNIT_PRICE column of data type NUMBER(8,2).

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT TO_CHAR(unit_price, '$9,999') FROM product_information;

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

A. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as $1,0236.

B. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.95 will be displayed as $1,024.

C. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as $1,023.

D. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.95 will be displayed as #######.

E. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as $1,023.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 114

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about Oracle databases and SQL? (Choose two.)

A. Updates performed by a database user can be rolled back by another user by using the ROLLBACK command.

B. A query can access only tables within the same schema.

C. The database guarantees read consistency at select level on user-created tables.

D. A user can be the owner of multiple schemas in the same database.

E. When you execute an update statement, the database instance locks each updated row.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 115

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

A. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

B. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints would be violated.

C. You can DELETE rows from a table with referential integrity constraints.

D. For large tables, DELETE is faster than TRUNCATE.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 116

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. CASE is a function and DECODE is not.

B. Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.

C. All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.

D. All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.

E. DECODE is a function and CASE is not.

F. Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 117

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));

INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');

SAVEPOINT a;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;

SAVEPOINT c;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;

COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The code for pen is 10.

B. There is no row containing fountain pen.

C. There is no row containing pen.

D. There is no row containing pencil.

E. The code for fountain pen is 3.

F. The code for pen is 1.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 118

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which is true about the & and && prefixes with substitution variables? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Both & and && can prefix a substitution variable name in queries and DML statements.

B. An & prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced twice in the same query, will prompt for a value twice.

C. & can prefix a substitution variable name only in queries.

D. An && prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced multiple times in multiple queries, will prompt for a value once per query.

E. The && prefix will not prompt for a value even if the substitution variable is not previously defined in the session.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 119

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which statement will return a comma-separated list of employee names in alphabetical order for each department in the EMP table?

```
     SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY ename) AS employee_list
A.    FROM emp
     GROUP BY deptno;


     SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP (GROUP BY deptno) AS employee_list
B.    FROM emp
     ORDER BY ename;

     SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP AS employee_list
C.    FROM emp
     GROUP BY deptno;

     SELECT deptno, LISTAGG(ename, ',') WITHIN GROUP AS employee_list
D.    FROM emp
     GROUP BY deptno
     ORDER BY ename;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 120

Topic #: 1

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

```
RGB_HEX_VALUE   COLOR_NAME
--------------- ----------
FF0000          red
00FF00          green
0000FF          blue
```

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

```
BRICK_ID   COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
--------   -------------------
       1   FF0000
       2   00FF00
       3   FFFFFF
```

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS? (Choose two.)

```
A.  SELECT *
      FROM bricks b
    RIGHT JOIN colors c
        ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

```
B.  SELECT *
      FROM bricks b
    FULL JOIN colors c
        ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

```
C.  SELECT *
      FROM colors c
    LEFT JOIN bricks b
    USING (rgb_hex_value);
```

```
D.  SELECT *
      FROM colors c
    LEFT JOIN bricks b
        ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value
    WHERE b.brick_id > 0;
```

```
E.  SELECT *
      FROM bricks b
    JOIN colors c
        ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 121

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - INTERVAL '1' MINUTE FROM DUAL

B. SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY - SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT INTERVAL '1' DAY + INTERVAL '1' MONTH FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT SYSDATE * INTERVAL '1' DAY FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 123

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE USER finance IDENTIFIED BY pwfin;

CREATE USER fin_manager IDENTIFIED BY pwmgr;

CREATE USER fin_clerk IDENTIFIED BY pwclerk;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO finance, fin_clerk;

GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO finance WITH GRANT OPTION;

CONNECT finance/pwfin

GRANT SELECT ON scott.emp TO fin_clerk;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. User FIN_CLERK can grant SELECT on SCOTT.EMP to user FIN_MANAGER.

B. Dropping user FINANCE will automatically revoke SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FIN_CLERK.

C. User FINANCE can grant CREATE SESSION to user FIN_MANAGER.

D. Revoking SELECT on SCOTT.EMP from user FINANCE will also revoke the privilege from user FIN_CLERK.

E. User FINANCE is unable to grant all on SCOTT.EMP to FIN_MANAGER.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 124

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about granting privileges on objects? (Choose two.)

A. An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of that object.

B. The owner of an object acquires all object privileges on that object by default.

C. The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.

D. An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.

E. A table owner must grant the REFERENCES privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 125

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                   Null?       Type
----------------       --------    ----------------
EMP_ID                 NOT NULL    NUMBER
EMP_NAME                           VARCHAR2(40)
DEPT_ID                            NUMBER(2)
SALARY                             NUMBER(8,2)
HIRE_DATE                          DATE

NLS_DATE_FORMAT is DD-MON-RR.
```

Which two queries will execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING hire_date > '01-JAN-19';

B. SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '01-JAN-19' GROUP BY dept_id;

C. SELECT dept_id, MAX(SUM(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, salary;

E. SELECT AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 127

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine data in the BRICKS table:

```
SHAPE       WEIGHT
---------   ------
cube             5
cuboid          10
cylinder        15
```

Examine the BOXES table:

```
BOX_SIZE  MIN_WEIGHT  MAX_WEIGHT
--------  ----------  ----------
SMALL              0          10
```

Which two queries only return CUBE? (Choose two.)

```
A.   SELECT shape
       FROM bricks
       JOIN boxes
         ON weight BETWEEN min_weight AND max_weight;
```

```
B.   SELECT shape
       FROM bricks
       JOIN boxes
         ON weight > min_weight;
```

```
C.   SELECT shape
       FROM bricks
       JOIN boxes
         ON weight >= min_weight
        AND weight < max_weight;
```

```
D.   SELECT shape
       FROM bricks
       JOIN boxes
         ON weight < max_weight;
```

```
E.   SELECT shape
       FROM bricks
       JOIN boxes
         ON NOT (weight > max_weight);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 128

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements will return the names of the three employees with the lowest salaries? (Choose two.)

```
    SELECT last_name, salary
      FROM employees
A.
    FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY
    ORDER BY salary;


    SELECT last_name, salary
B.    FROM (SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary)
    WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;


    SELECT last_name, salary
      FROM employees
C.
    ORDER BY salary
    FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY;


    SELECT last_name, salary
      FROM employees
D.
    WHERE ROWNUM <= 3
    ORDER BY salary;


    SELECT last_name, salary
      FROM employees
E.
    WHERE ROWNUM <= 3
    ORDER BY (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 129

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query which executes successfully:

```
SELECT job, deptno FROM emp
 UNION ALL
SELECT job, deptno FROM jobs_history;
```

What will be the result?

    A. It will return rows from both SELECT statements including duplicate rows.

    B. It will return rows from both SELECT statements after eliminating duplicate rows.

    C. It will return rows that are not common to both SELECT statements.

    D. It will return rows common to both SELECT statements.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 130

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. A sequence's unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

B. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

C. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

D. A sequence can issue duplicate values.

E. Sequences can always have gaps.

F. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 131

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

```
Name                    Null?      Type
--------------------    --------   ----------------
PROD_ID                 NOT NULL   NUMBER(2)
QTY                                NUMBER(5,2)
COST                               NUMBER(8,2)
```

You successfully execute this command:

CREATE TABLE new_prices (prod_id NUMBER(2), price NUMBER(8,2))

Which two statements execute without errors? (Choose two.)

```
     MERGE INTO new_prices n
      USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
      ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
  A. WHEN MATCHED THEN
       DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200)
     WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
       INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, p.cost*.01);


     MERGE INTO new_prices n
      USING (SELECT * FROM products) p
      WHEN MATCHED THEN
  B.   UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
     WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
       INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
     WHERE (p.cost < 200);


     MERGE INTO new_prices n
      USING (SELECT * FROM products WHERE cost > 150) p
      ON (n.prod_id = p.prod_id)
  C. WHEN MATCHED THEN
       UPDATE SET n.price = p.cost*.01
       DELETE WHERE (p.cost < 200);


     MERGE INTO new_prices n
      USING products p
      ON (p.prod_id = n.prod_id)
  D. WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
       INSERT (n.prod_id, n.price) VALUES (p.prod_id, cost*.01)
     WHERE (p.cost < 200);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 132

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type number.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers

C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;

D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_iimit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 133

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE VIEW emp80 AS
  SELECT *
    FROM employees
   WHERE department_id = 80
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?
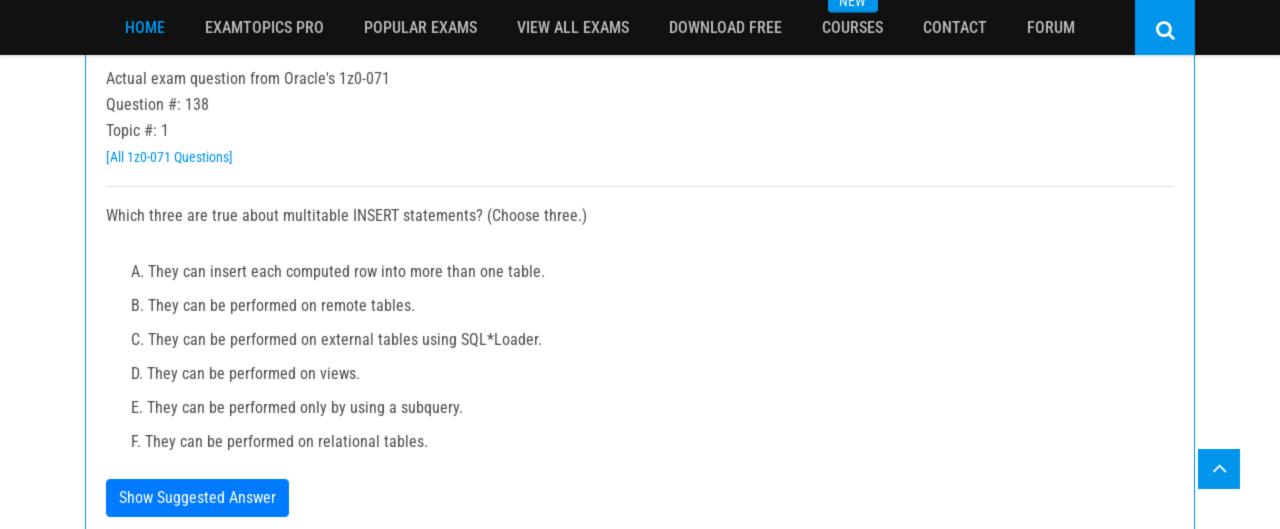
A.
```
  SELECT *
    FROM emp80
   WHERE department_id = 90;
```

B.
```
DELETE FROM emp80
   WHERE department_id = 90;
```

C.
```
  SELECT *
    FROM emp80
   WHERE department_id = 80;
```

D.
```
UPDATE emp80
    SET department_id = 90
  WHERE department_id = 80;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 135

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.

B. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table.

C. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back.

D. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.

E. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.

F. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 136

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three actions can you perform by using the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver? (Choose three.)

A. Create a directory object for a flat file.

B. Create a directory object for an external table.

C. Read data from an external table and load it into a table in the database.

D. Execute DML statements on an external table.

E. Read data from a table in the database and insert it into an external table.

F. Query data from an external table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 137

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which statement is true about aggregate functions?

A. Aggregate functions can be nested to any number of levels.

B. The AVG function implicitly converts NULLS to zero.

C. The MAX and MIN functions can be used on columns with character data types.

D. Aggregate functions can be used in any clause of a SELECT statement.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 138

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three are true about multitable INSERT statements? (Choose three.)

A. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.

B. They can be performed on remote tables.

C. They can be performed on external tables using SQL*Loader.

D. They can be performed on views.

E. They can be performed only by using a subquery.

F. They can be performed on relational tables.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 139

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. They must be placed on the left side of the comparison operator or condition.

B. They must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator or condition.

C. They must return a row to prevent errors in the SQL statement.

D. A SQL statement may have multiple single row subquery blocks.

E. They can be used in the HAVING clause.

F. They can be used in the WHERE clause.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 140

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

In your session NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, MM/DD/YYYY) FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_DATE(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-non-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6)) FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

F. SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 141

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about savepoints? (Choose two.)

A. After issuing a savepoint, you can roll back to the savepoint name within the current transaction.

B. They make uncommitted updates visible to sessions owned by other users.

C. You can commit updates done between two savepoints without committing other updates in the current transaction.

D. A ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT command issued before the start of a transaction results in an error.

E. They make uncommitted updates visible to other sessions owned by the same user.

F. After issuing a savepoint, you cannot roll back the complete transaction.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 142

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2), pname VARCHAR2(20));

INSERT INTO product VALUES (1, 'pen');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (2, 'pencil');

INSERT INTO product VALUES (3, 'fountain pen');

SAVEPOINT a;

 UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;

COMMIT;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 2;

SAVEPOINT b;

UPDATE product SET pcode = 30 WHERE pcode = 3;

SAVEPOINT c;

DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode = 10;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;

 COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. There is no row containing pencil.

B. The code for pen is 10.

C. There is no row containing fountain pen.

D. The code for pen is 1.

E. There is no row containing pen.

F. The code for fountain pen is 3.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 143

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

The ORDERS table has a column ORDER_DATE of data type DATE.

The default display format for a date is DD-MON-RR.

Which two WHERE conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

    A. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2018', ' MON DD YYYY')

    B. WHERE order_date > TO_DATE(ADD_MONTH(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')

    C. WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('Oct 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('Nov 21 2018', 'Mon DD YYYY'))

    D. WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), 'MON DD YYYY')

    E. WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date. 'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2019'

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 144

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query:

```
SELECT 2
  FROM DUAL d1
 CROSS JOIN DUAL d2
 CROSS JOIN DUAL d3
 WHERE 2 = 3;
```

What is the result?

    A. an error

    B. no rows

    C. 1 row

    D. 3 rows

    E. 6 rows

    F. 8 rows

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 145

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two object privileges can be restricted to a subset of columns in a table? (Choose two.)

A. INDEX

B. ALTER

C. UPDATE

D. INSERT

E. DELETE

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 146

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the BOOKS table:

```
Name                          Null?       Type
----------------------        --------    ----------------
BOOK_ID                       NOT NULL    NUMBER(4)
BOOK_TITLE                                VARCHAR2(250)
PRICE                                     NUMBER(5,2)
PURCHASE_DATE                             DATE
AUTHOR_NAME                               VARCHAR2(30)
```

Examine these requirements:

1. Display book titles for books purchased before January 17, 2007 costing less than 500 or more than 1000.
2. Sort the titles by date of purchase, starting with the most recently purchased book.

Which two queries can be used? (Choose two.)

```
       SELECT book_title
         FROM books
  A.   WHERE (price < 500 OR > 1000)
         AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
       ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;


       SELECT book_title
         FROM books
  B.   WHERE (price BETWEEN 500 AND 1000)
         AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
       ORDER BY purchase_date;


       SELECT book_title
         FROM books
  C.   WHERE (price NOT BETWEEN 500 AND 1000)
         AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
       ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;


       SELECT book_title
         FROM books
  D.   WHERE (price IN (500, 1000))
         AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
       ORDER BY purchase_date ASC;


       SELECT book_title
         FROM books
  E.   WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 1000)
         AND (purchase_date < '17-JAN-2007')
       ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 147

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the tables.

You execute this SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (
 23, 2300, SYSDATE,
   (SELECT channel_id
     FROM channels
    WHERE channel_desc = 'Direct Sales'),
  12, 1, 500);
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. The statement will execute successfully and a new row will be inserted into the SALES table.

B. A product can have a different unit price at different times.

C. The statement will fail if a row already exists in the SALES table for product 23.

D. The statement will fail because a subquery may not be contained in a VALUES clause.

E. A customer can exist in many countries.

F. The SALES table has five foreign keys.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 148

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause? (Choose three.)

A. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in descending order

B. An ORDER BY clause will always precede a HAVING clause if both are used in the same top-level query.

C. An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.

D. By default an ORDER BY clause sorts rows in ascending order.

E. An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort.

F. An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 149

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                    Null?      Type
--------------------    --------   ----------------
EMPLOYEE_ID             NOT NULL   NUMBER(6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME           NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY                  NOT NULL   NUMBER
COMMISSION                         NUMBER
```

Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY + COMMISSION is greater than 20000? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary + commission, salary + commission, salary) >= 20000;

B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL2(commission, commission, 0) >= 20000

C. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary + commission, 0) >= 20000;

D. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NULLIF(commission, 0) >= 20000;

E. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COALESCE(salary, commission) >= 20000;

F. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL(commission, 0) >= 20000;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 150

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                          Null?        Type
----------------------        --------     ----------------
EMPLOYEE_NAME                 NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_DATE                                  DATE
SALARY                                     NUMBER(7,2)
```
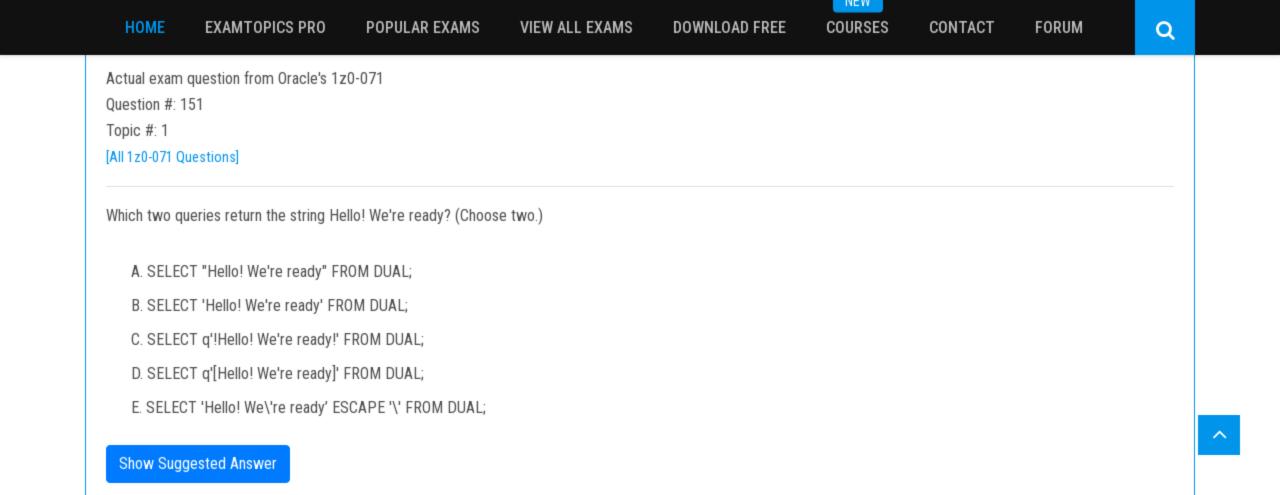
The session time zone is the same as the database server.

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 12 > 5;

B. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMSSTAMF - hire_date) / 12 > INTERVAL '5' YEAR;

C. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - hire_date) / 12 > 5

D. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - hire_date) / 365 >

E. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_date) / 365 > 5;

F. SELECT employee_name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_date) / 365 > INTERVAL '1825' DAY;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 151

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two queries return the string Hello! We're ready? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT "Hello! We're ready" FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT 'Hello! We're ready' FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT q'!Hello! We're ready!' FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT q'[Hello! We're ready]' FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT 'Hello! We\'re ready' ESCAPE '\' FROM DUAL;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 152

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used from SQL Developer.

B. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint.

C. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column.

D. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint.

E. It can be used only from SQL* Plus.

F. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 153

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two statements are true about dropping views? (Choose two.)

A. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.

B. Data selected by a view's defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.

C. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.

D. Read only views cannot be dropped.

E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 154

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about the MERGE statement? (Choose two.)

A. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the deletions to be performed.

B. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

C. The WHEN NOT MATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.

D. The WHEN WATCHED clause can be used to specify the inserts to be performed.

E. The WHEN WATCHED clause can be used to specify the updates to be performed.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 156

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table which contains data:

```
Name                        Null?      Type
--------------------        --------   ----------------
PROD_ID                     NOT NULL   NUMBER(2)
PROD_NAME                              VARCHAR2(20)
EXPIRY_DATE                  NOT NULL   DATE
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The PROD_NAME column cannot have a DEFAULT clause added to it.

B. The EXPIRY_DATE column cannot be dropped.

C. The EXPIRY_DATE column data type can be changed to TIMESTAMP.

D. The PROD_ID column can be renamed.

E. The PROD_ID column data type can be changed to VARCHAR2(2).

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 157

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine this query:

SELECT SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 1, 5) "Result" FROM DUAL;

Which statement is true?

A. It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE), 1, 5).

B. It fails unless the expression is modified to SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(TRUNC(SYSDATE), 1, 5).

C. It fails unless the expression is modified to TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE), 1, 5)).

D. It executes successfully with an implicit data type conversion.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 158

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which statement is true about the INTERSECT operator used in compound queries?

A. It processes NULLs in the selected columns.

B. It ignores NULLs.

C. INTERSECT is of lower precedence than UNION or UNION ALL.

D. Multiple INTERSECT operators are not possible in the same SQL statement.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 159

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You currently have an active transaction in your session and have been granted SELECT access to V$TRANSACTION.

Executing:

SELECT xid, status FROM v$transaction;

in your session returns:

```
XID                  STATUS
----------------     ----------------
0A0007000A070000     ACTIVE
```

In which three situations will re-executing this query still return a row but with a different XID, indicating a new transaction has started? (Choose three.)

    A. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE statement followed by a CREATE INDEX statement

    B. after successfully executing a TRUNCATE statement followed by a DML statement

    C. after successfully executing a DML statement following a failed DML statement

    D. after successfully executing a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement followed by a SELECT FOR UPDATE statement

    E. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a DML statement

    F. after successfully executing a COMMIT or ROLLBACK followed by a SELECT statement

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071
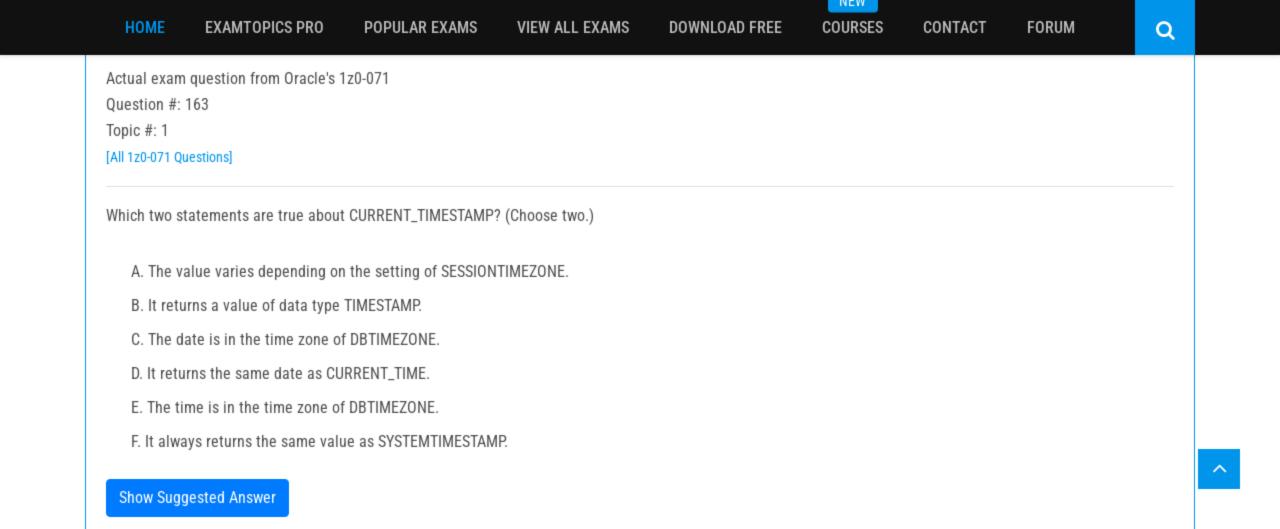
Question #: 162

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
Name                    Null?       Type
--------------------    --------    ---------------
CUSTOMER_ID             NOT NULL    NUMBER(38)
CUSTOMER_NAME           NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(100)
INSERT_DATE             NOT NULL    DATE
```

Which two statements will do an implicit conversion? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id - '0001';

B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id - 0001;

C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date - DATE '2019-01-01';

D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date - '01-JAN-19';

E. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_CHAR(customer_id) - '0001';

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 163

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.

B. It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP.

C. The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

D. It returns the same date as CURRENT_TIME.

E. The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

F. It always returns the same value as SYSTEMTIMESTAMP.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 164

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
Name                        Null?      Type
----------------------      --------   ----------------
CUST_ID                     NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME                             VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME                   NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS                               VARCHAR2(50)
CITY                                  VARCHAR2(25)
```

You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters.

Which query can be used?

A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_%';

B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = '%D_';

C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'D_%';

D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D_';

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 165

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

Which two are true about using the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used with SET operators (UNION, INTERSECT etc.).

B. It cannot be used with the DISTINCT keyword.

C. If the NOWAIT clause is added, the statement will automatically acquire locks from their owning transactions and not wait.

D. The statement skips rows locked by other transactions.

E. It can be used with joins.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 166

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

You must find the number of employees whose salary is lower than employee 110.

Which statement fails to do this?

```
   SELECT COUNT(*)
A.   FROM employees e
   WHERE e.salary < (SELECT a.salary FROM employees a WHERE e.employee_id = 110);

   SELECT COUNT(*)

   FROM employees e
B.
   JOIN (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 110) a
     ON e.salary < a.salary;

   SELECT COUNT(*)

   FROM employees e
C.   JOIN employees a
     ON e.salary < a.salary
   WHERE a.employee_id = 110;

   SELECT COUNT(*)

D.   FROM employees
   WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 110);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-071

Question #: 168

Topic #: 1

[All 1z0-071 Questions]

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

A. A column with a FOREIGN KEY constraint can never contain a NULL value.

B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constrained column contains data.

C. Constraints are enforced only during INSERT operations.

D. All constraints can be defined at the table or column level.

E. A column with a UNIQUE constraint can contain a NULL value.

Show Suggested Answer