

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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Question 1

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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

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

Options:

- A. ORDER BY "Last name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2, 1
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Answer: A, B, D

Question 2

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

Options:

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.

- C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Answer: A, B, D

Question 3

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

Options:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

Question 4

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

Options:

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

E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

References:

http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

Question 5

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

Options:

A. A role can be granted to itself.

B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.

C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.

D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.

E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:

References:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28

Question 6

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

Options:

A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.

B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

C. The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.

D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: C, D

Question 7

Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL  
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN  
INTO small_orders  
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN  
INTO medium_orders  
WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN  
INTO large_orders  
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id  
FROM orders;
```

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

Options:

A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any

other WHEN clause.

B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by

the subsequent WHEN clauses.

C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated

by the subsequent WHEN clauses.

D. The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case

none of WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

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

Question 8

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE		VARCHAR2 (3)

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

Which SQL statement must you execute?

Options:

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

Answer: B

Question 9

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD

and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

Options:

A. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;

B. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales

ORDER BY amount_sold

FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;

C. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;

D. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold

FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answer: A

Question 10

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME  
LASTNAME " FROM members;
```

What is the outcome?

Options:

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

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