

1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

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?

- A. SELECT shape,color,weight from bricks MINUS SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
- B. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks MINUS SELECT WEIGHT,color FROM bricks_stage;
- C. select * from bricks MINUS select * from bricks_stage;
- D. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks MINUS SELECT color,shape FROM bricks_stage;
- E. SELECT brick_id,shape FROM bricks MINUS SELECT WEIGHT,COLOR from bricks_stage;

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 2

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

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SLECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not available') from customers;

E. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit,TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15),\NOT Available\') FROM customers;

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 3

Which two queries only return CUBE?

BOX_SIZE	MIN_WEIGHT	MAX_WEIGHT
-----	-----	-----
SMALL		0

- A. SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight >= min_weight AND weight
- B. SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight > min_weight;
- C. SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight BETWEEN min_weight AND max_weight;
- D. SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight
- E. SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON NOT (weight > max_weight);

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

Examine the structure of the ORDERS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)
CUSTOMERS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8, 2)

You want to find the total value of all the orders for each year and issue this command:

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(order_date,\rr\'), SUM(order_total) FROM orders
```

```
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(order_date, \yyyy\');
```

Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- C. It returns an error because the TO_CHAR function is not valid.
- D. It return an error because the datatype conversion in the SELECT list does not match the data type conversion in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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 column in the last SELECT of the compound query
- B. The first NUMBER column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- C. The first VARCHAR2 column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- D. The first column in the first SELECT of the compound query
- E. The first NUMBER or VARCHAR2 column in the last SELECTof the compound query

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

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?

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(100)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)

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

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

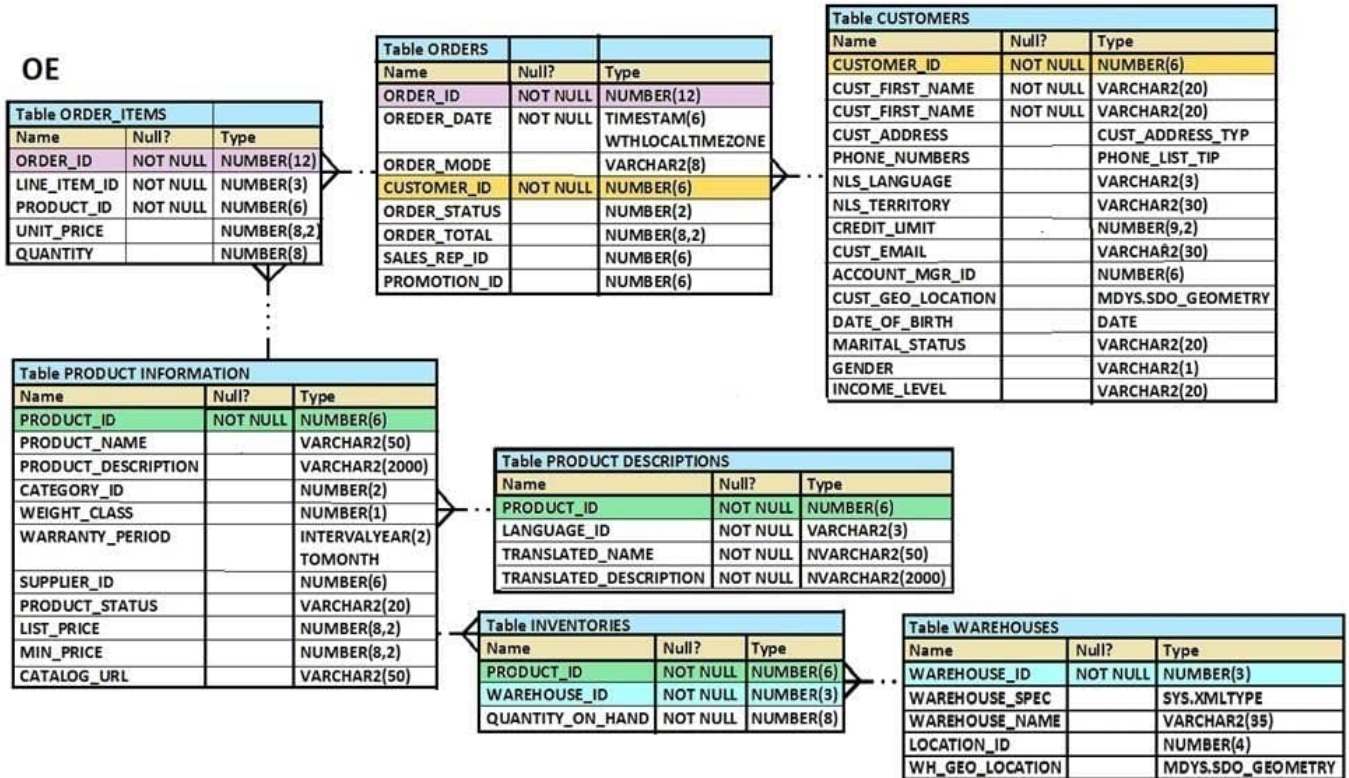
C. SELECT last_name, ROUND((SYSDATE - hire_date) / 7) AS tenure FROM employees WHERE department_id = 90 ORDER BY tenure DESC;

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.



Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id)
```

AS

```
SELECT order_id.order_date,customer_id
```

FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Which two are true about the data dictionary?

- A. Base tables in the data dictionary have the prefix DBA_.
- B. All user actions are recorded in the data dictionary.
- C. The data dictionary is constantly updated to reflect changes to database objects, permissions, and data.
- D. All users have permissions to access all information in the data dictionary by default
- E. The SYS user owns all base tables and user-accessible views in the data dictionary.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 9

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?

- 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 WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT NULL FROM employees mgr WHERE 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 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;`
- E. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp JOIN employees mgr ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id AND emp.department_id = mgr.department_id;`

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 10

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)`