



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine these statements: Which two are true? (Choose two.)

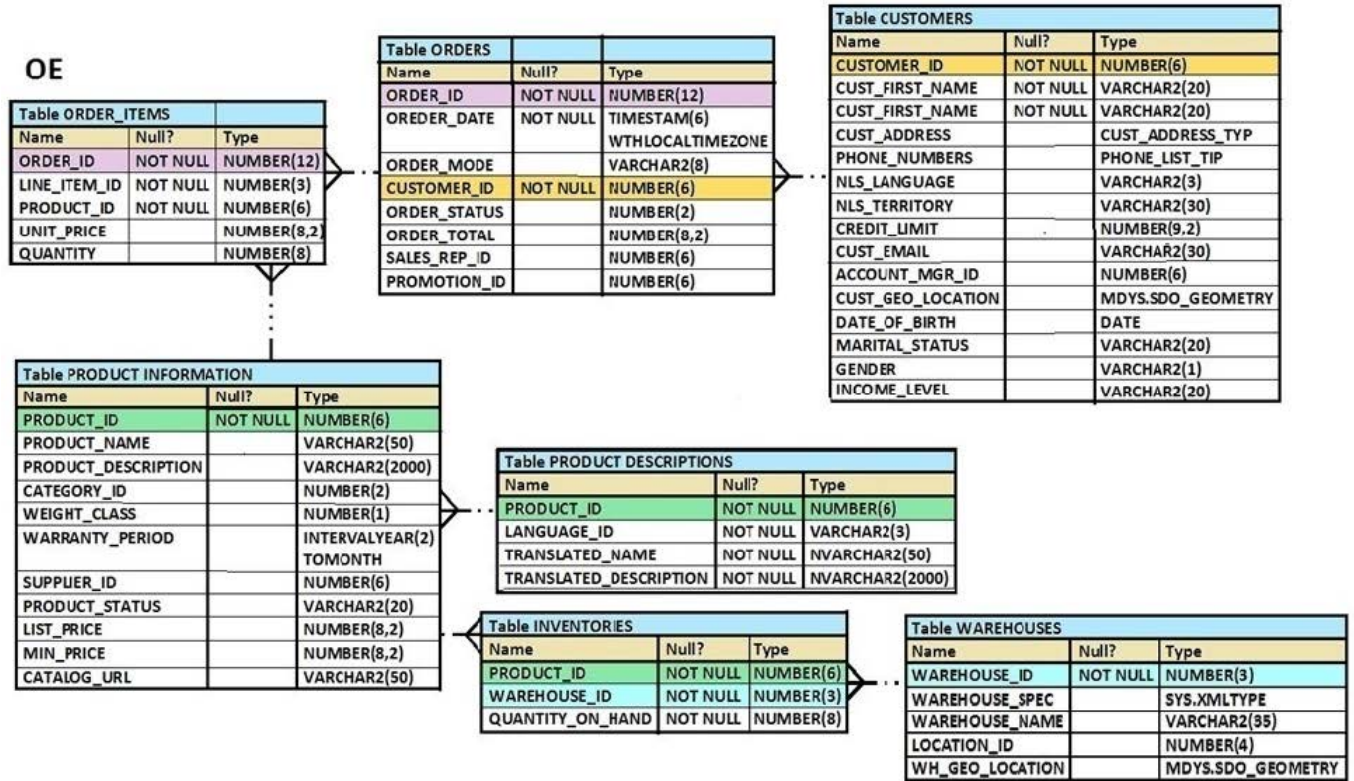
```
CREATE TABLE dept (  
  deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
  dname  VARCHAR2(10),  
  mgr    NUMBER,  
  CONSTRAINT dept_fkey FOREIGN KEY (mgr) REFERENCES emp(empno));  
  
CREATE TABLE emp (  
  empno  NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
  ename  VARCHAR2(10),  
  deptno NUMBER,  
  CONSTRAINT emp_fkey FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept(deptno) DISABLE);  
  
ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp_fkey ENABLE;
```

- A. The MGR column in the DEPT table will not be able to contain NULL values.
- B. The CREATE TABLE EMP statement must precede the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.
- C. Both foreign key constraint definitions must be removed from the CREATE TABLE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- D. The DEPT FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEF statement, and be added with an ALTER TABLE statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- E. The Deptno column in the emp table will be able to contain nulls values.
- F. All three statements execute successfully in the order shown

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 2

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list_price, 0)) FROM product_information WHERE list_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price is NULL

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

View the exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.

**STUDENT**

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2 (2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (2)

FACULTY

Name	Null?	Type
FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER (2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
```

```
FROM student JOIN faculty
```

```
USING (faculty_id, location_id)
```

```
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
```

```
FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
```

```
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

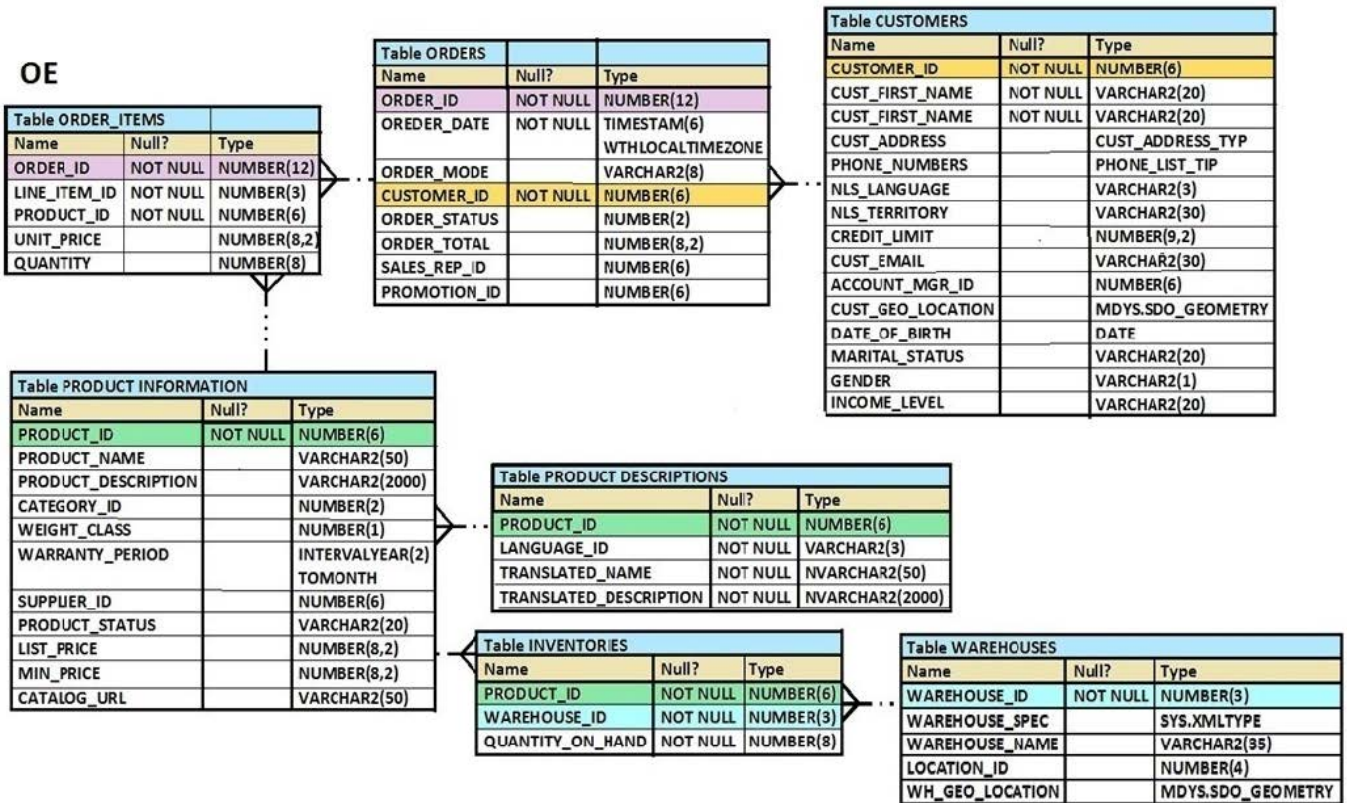
- A. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
- D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 4

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



You must select ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE for all orders that were placed after the last order placed by CUSTOMER_ID 101.

Which query would give you the desired result?

- A. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ANY (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- B. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders) AND customer_id = 101;
- C. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > ALL (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);
- D. SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders WHERE order_date > IN (SELECT order_date FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 101);

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Examine this query:

What is the result?



- A. an error
- B. no rows
- C. 1 row
- D. 3 rows
- E. 6 rows
- F. 8 rows

Correct Answer: B

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