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Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

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. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.
- B. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.
- C. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.
- D. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- E. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEES_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?

- 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.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 3

Which two are true about multitable INSERT statements?

- A. The conditional INSERT FIRST statement always inserts a row into a single table.
- B. The unconditional INSERT ALL statement must have the same number of columns in both the source and target tables.
- C. They can transform a row from a source table into multiple rows in a target table.
- D. The conditional INSERT ALL statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows.
- E. They always use subqueries.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 4

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using this command:

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then a FLASHBACK operation is performed using this command:

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which is true about the result of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Correct Answer: D

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_9003.htm



QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about the Oracle join and ANSI Join syntax?

- A. The Oracle join syntax only supports right outer joins,
- B. The Oracle join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- C. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports natural joins.
- D. The Oracle join syntax supports natural joins.
- E. The Oracle join syntax performs better than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax.
- F. The SQL:1999 compliant ANSI join syntax supports creation of a Cartesian product of two tables.
- G. The Oracle join syntax performs less well than the SQL:1999 compliant ANSI Join Answer.

Correct Answer: BCF

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