



# 1Z0-071<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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### QUESTION 1

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables issues this GRANT command:

GRANT ALL

ON orders, order\_items

TO PUBLIC;

What must be done to fix the statement?

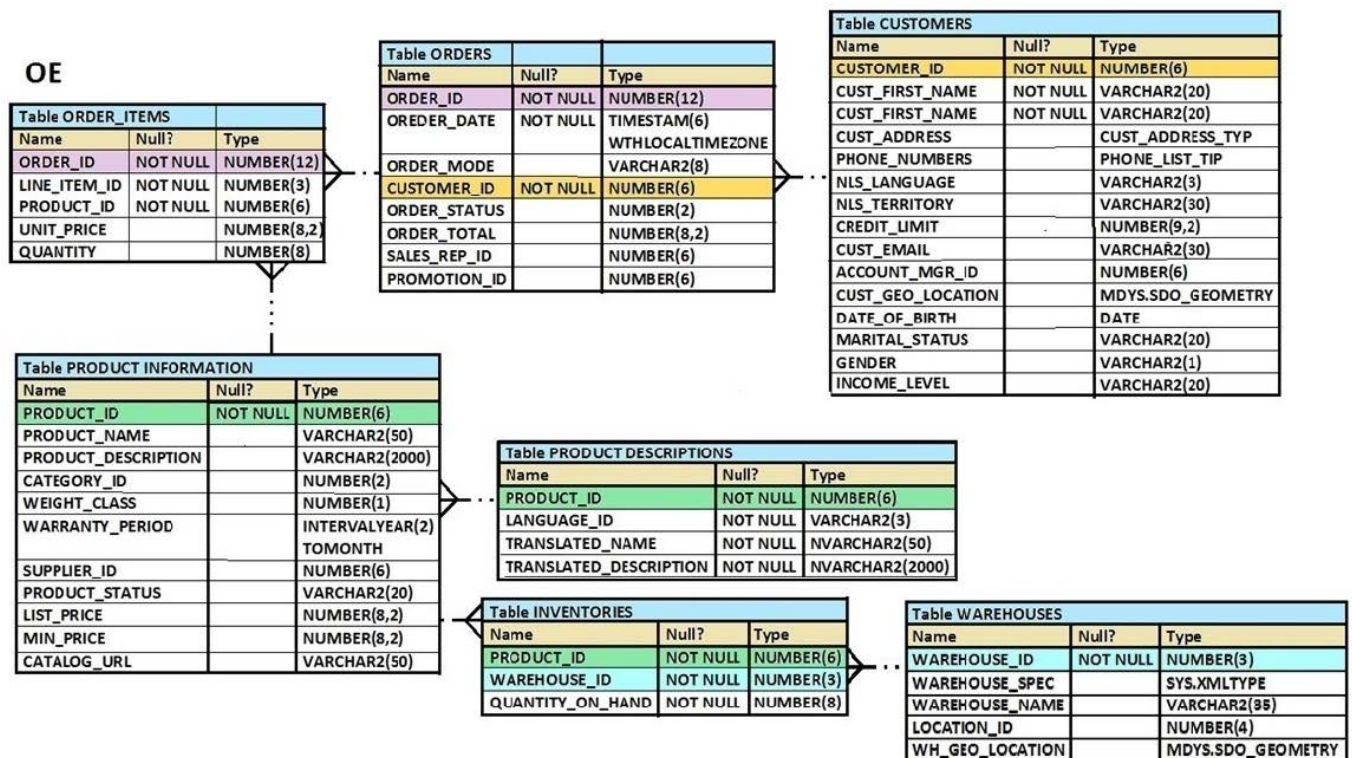
- A. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
- B. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
- C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
- D. Separate GRANT statements are required for the ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

Correct Answer: D

References: <http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.8.3.0/ref/rrefsqljgrant.html>

### QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER\_ITEMS table.





Examine the following SQL statement: `SELECT order_id, product_id, unit_price FROM order_items WHERE unit_price = (SELECT MAX(unit_price) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id);`

You want to display the `PRODUCT_ID` of the product that has the highest `UNIT_PRICE` per `ORDER_ID`. What correction should be made in the above SQL statement to achieve this?

- A. Remove the `GROUP BY` clause from the subquery and place it in the main query
- B. Replace `=` with the `>ANY` operator
- C. Replace `=` with the `>ALL` operator
- D. Replace `=` with the `IN` operator

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: BDE

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### QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: BE

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### QUESTION 5

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

A. The BETWEEN condition always performs less well than using the  $\geq$  and  $=$  and