



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

| RGB_HEX_VALUE | COLOR_NAME |
|---------------|------------|
| FF0000 | red |
| 00FF00 | green |
| 0000FF | blue |

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

| BRICK_ID | COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | FF0000 |
| 2 | 00FF00 |
| 3 | FFFFFF |

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?



- A.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 RIGHT JOIN colors c
   ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```
- B.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 FULL JOIN colors c
   ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```
- C.

```
SELECT *
  FROM colors c
 LEFT JOIN bricks b
   USING (rgb_hex_value);
```
- D.

```
SELECT *
  FROM colors c
 LEFT JOIN bricks b
   ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value
 WHERE b.brick_id > 0;
```
- E.

```
SELECT *
  FROM bricks b
 JOIN colors c
   ON b.color_rgb_hex_value = c.rgb_hex_value;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Examine this statement:



```
SELECT 1 AS id, 'John' AS first_name, NULL AS commission
FROM DUAL
INTERSECT
SELECT 1, 'John', NULL
FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3;
```

What is returned upon execution?

- A. 2 rows
- B. 0 rows
- C. An error
- D. 1 ROW

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

| Name | Null? | Type |
|---------------|----------|----------------|
| CUSTOMER_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER (38) |
| CUSTOMER_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (100) |
| INSERT_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- A. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date=DATE\2019-01-01\;`
- B. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id=\0001\;`
- C. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_DATE(insert_date)=DATE\2019-01-01\;`
- D. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date\01-JAN-19\;`
- E. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id=0001;`
- F. `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_CHAR(customer_id)=\0001\;`

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 4

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

- 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.

Correct Answer: BE

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

QUESTION 5

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?

- 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.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Which two actions can you perform with object privileges?

- A. Create roles.
- B. Delete rows from tables in any schema except sys.
- C. Set default and temporary tablespaces for a user.



- D. Create FOREIGN KEY constraints that reference tables in other schemas.
- E. Execute a procedure or function in another schema.

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: <http://www.cruzroja.es/help/wvtdbobp.htm>

QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose two.)

- A. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.
- B. DELETE would remove a sequence from the database.
- C. The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.
- D. CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

Correct Answer: AD

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e41084/statements_2012.htm#SQLRF00817
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/A84870_01/doc/server.816/a76989/ch26.htm

QUESTION 8

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database.

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
- C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
- D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

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 10

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`.

Which function will do this?

- A. `CURRENT DATE`
- B. `CURRENT_ TIMESTAMP`
- C. `SYSDATE`
- D. `LOCALTIMESTAMP`

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10729/ch4datetime.htm#NLSPG004



QUESTION 11

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

| Name | Null? | Type |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (2) |
| CUST_LAST_NAME | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CITY | | VARCHAR2 (10) |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | | NUMBER (6, 2) |

You need to display last names and credit limits of all customers whose last name starts with A or B In lower or upper case, and whose credit limit is below 1000.

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the required result?

- A. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) IN ('A%', 'B%') AND cust_credit_limit
- B. WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%') AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit)
- C. WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN UPPER('A%') AND 'B%') AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit)
- D. WHERE (INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR INITCAP(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%') AND cust_credit_limit
- E. WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('A') OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE INITCAP('B')) AND ROUND(cust_credit_limit)

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 12

Examine these statements Which execute successfully:

```
ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24 MI: SS'
```

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:00';
```

```
SELECT DBTIMEZONE, SYSDATE FROM DUAL
```

Examine the result:

```
DBTIMEZONE  SYSDATE
-----
+00.00      11-JUL-2019 11:00:00
```




If LOCALTIMESTAMP was selected at the same time what would it return?

- A. 11-JUL-2019 6,00,00,00000000 AM ?05:00
- B. 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,00000000 AM
- C. 11-JUL-2019 6.00.00.00000000 AM
- D. 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,000000AM -05:00

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

Which two will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT COALESCR(\\'DATE\\', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT NVL(\\'DATE\\',SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT COALESCE(O,SYSDATE) TRCH DUAL;
- D. SELECT NVL(\\'DATE\\', 200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);
- E. SELECT COALESCE(\\'DATE\\',SYSDATE) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL) ;

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 14

You execute the following commands:

```
SQL > DEFINE hiredate = \\01-APR-2011\\
```

```
SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE hire_date > \\andhiredate\\
```

```
AND manager_id > andmgr_id;
```

For Which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. none, because no input required
- B. both the substitution variables \\\'hiredate\\' and \\\'mgr_id\\'.
- C. only hiredate\\'
- D. only \\\'mgr_id\\'

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 15**

View the exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

| INVOICE Name | Null? | Type |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| INV_NO | NOT NULL | NUMBER (3) |
| INV_DATE | | DATE |
| CUST_ID | | VARCHAR2 (4) |
| INV_AMT | | NUMBER (8, 2) |

| INV_NO | INV_DATE | CUST_ID | INV_AMT |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1 | 01-APR-07 | A10 | 1000 |
| 2 | 01-OCT-07 | B1R | 2000 |
| 3 | 01-FEB-07 | | 3000 |

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date)) FROM invoice
- B. SELECT AVG(inv_date) FROM invoice
- C. SELECT MAX(inv_date), MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice
- D. SELECT AVG(inv_date -SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt) FROM invoice

Correct Answer: CD

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