



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

Which three are true about system and object privileges

- A. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles
- B. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC
- C. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with the WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect.
- D. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect
- E. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege
- F. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege

Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 2

You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms.

Examine this command Which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true?

- A. Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.
- B. It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- C. It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.
- D. It will remove the DE PARTMENTS table from the database.
- E. It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.
- F. It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.

Correct Answer: ADF

Reference:https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables010.htm#ADMIN01505

QUESTION 3

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 4

Examine the description of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
TRANSACTION_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (3)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

Examine this partial SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM books_transactions
```

Which two WHERE conditions give the same result?

- A. WHERE (borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM') OR member_id IN ('A101','A102');
- B. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN('A101','A102');
- C. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' OR member_id IN('A101','A102');
- D. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' AND (member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102');
- E. WHERE borrowed_date = SYSDATE AND transaction_type = 'RM' AND member_id = 'A101' OR member_id = 'A102';



Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

You must find the number of employees whose salary is lower than employee 110.

Which statement fails to do this?

- A. SELECT COUNT (*) FROM employees JOIN employees a ON e. salary
- B. SELECT COUNT (*) FROM employees WHERE salary
- C. SELECT COUNT (*) FROM employees e JOIN (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id= 110) a ON e. salary
- D. SELECT COUNT (*) FROM employees e WHERE e. salary

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Which two statements are true about the DUAL table?

- A. It can display multiple rows and columns.
- B. It can be accessed only by the SYS user.
- C. It can be accessed by any user who has the SELECT privilege in any schema
- D. It can display multiple rows but only a single column.
- E. It consists of a single row and single column of VARCHAR2 data type.
- F. It can be used to display only constants or pseudo columns.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 7

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER (7,2)



The session time zone is the same as the database server

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years?

- A. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_ data) / 36>;5
- B. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_ data) / 365>
- C. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (CUARENT_ DATE - hire_ data / 365>5
- D. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_ data / 1>; 3
- E. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_ data / 1>; 3
- F. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (CUNACV_ DATE - hire_ data / 12> 3

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

Which three statements are true about defining relations between tables in a relational database?

- A. Foreign key columns allow null values.
- B. Unique key columns allow null values
- C. Primary key columns allow null values.
- D. Every primary or unique key value must refer to a matching foreign key value.
- E. Every foreign key value must refer to a matching primary or unique key value.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 9

Which three statements are true about Structured Query Language (SQL)?

- A. It guarantees atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) features
- B. It best supports relational databases
- C. It is used to define encapsulation and polymorphism for a relational table
- D. It requires that data be contained in hierarchical data storage
- E. It is the only language that can be used for both relational and object-oriented databases
- F. It provides independence for logical data structures being manipulated from the underlying physical data storage

Correct Answer: ABF

**QUESTION 10**

Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form
- D. fourth normal form

Correct Answer: A

References: <https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

QUESTION 11

The INVOICE table has a QTY_SOLD column of data type NUMBER and an INVOICE_DATE column of data type DATE NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two are true about data type conversions involving these columns in query expressions?

- A. invoice_date > '01-02-2019': uses implicit conversion
- B. qty_sold = '05549821': requires explicit conversion
- C. CONCAT(qty_sold, invoice_date): requires explicit conversion
- D. qty_sold BETWEEN '101' AND '110': uses implicit conversion
- E. invoice_date = '15-march-2019': uses implicit conversion

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 12

Which two are true about the NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE functions?

- A. The first expression in NVL2 is never returned.
- B. NVL2 can have any number of expressions in the list.
- C. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first null value.
- D. COALESCE stops evaluating the list of expressions when it finds the first non-null value.
- E. NVL must have expressions of the same data type.
- F. NVL can have any number of expressions in the list.

Correct Answer: AD

**QUESTION 13**

Examine the ORDER_ITEMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
QUANTITY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

Which two queries return rows where QUANTITY is a multiple of ten?

- A. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE quantity = TRUNC (quantity, -1);
- B. SELECT * FROM order_items WHERE MOD (quantity, 10) = 0; C. SELECT" FROM order_items WHERE FLOOR (quantity / 10) = TRUNC (quantity / 10);
- D. SELECT FROM order_items WHERE quantity / 10 = TRUNC (quantity);
- E. SELECT" FROM order_ _items WHERE quantity = ROUND (quantity, 1);

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 14

Which two are true about global temporary tables?

- A. They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.
- B. Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.
- C. If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.
- D. Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.
- E. Indexes can be created on them.
- F. If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 15

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:



INVOICE_ID	CURRENCY_CODE	RAISED_DATE
1	EUR	01-JAN-2019
2	USD	01-FEB-2019
3	JPY	01-MAR-2019

Examine the data in the CURRENCIES table:

CURRENCY_CODE

JPY

GPB

CAD

EUR

USD

Which query returns the currencies in CURRENCIES that are not present in INVOICES?

- A. SELECT currency_ code FROM currencies MINUS SELECT currency_ code FROM invoices;
- B. SELECT * FROM currencies WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT NULL FROM invoices WHERE currency_ code = currency_ code);
- C. SELECT currency_ code FROM currencies INTERSECT SELECT currency_ code FROM invoices;
- D. SELECT * FROM currencies MINUS SELECT * FROM invoices;

Correct Answer: A

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