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NEW QUESTION: 1

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the costs and promotions tables?

1.2.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM
promotions WHERE promo_cost < ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions GROUP
BY (promo_end_datepromo_ begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

- A. MINUS
- B. UNION ALL
- C. UNION
- D. INTERSECT

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

- A. GRANT CREATE SESSION TO ALL;
- B. GRANT EXECUTE ON prod TO PUBLIC;
- C. GRANT CREATE TABLE TO used ,user2;
- D. GRANT CREATE VIEW ON table1 TO used;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.

To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name  
FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- B. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- C. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.
- D. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name, list_price FROM product_information WHERE (category_id = 12 AND  
category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- B. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- C. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks.

Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.

The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Evaluate the following SQL query;

What would be the outcome?

- A. 200
- B. 16
- C. 160
- D. 150
- E. 100

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Function Purpose ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.) TRUNC(column|expression, n) Truncates the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, n defaults to zero

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

- A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'
- C. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- D. listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'
- E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Describe the Types of Problems That the Subqueries Can Solve

There are many situations where you will need the result of one query as the input for another.

Use of a Subquery Result Set for Comparison Purposes

Which employees have a salary that is less than the average salary? This could be answered by two statements, or by a single statement with a subquery. The following example uses two statements:

```
select avg(salary) from employees;
```

```
select last_name from employees where salary < result_of_previous_query ;
```

Alternatively, this example uses one statement with a subquery:

```
select last_name from employees where salary < (select avg(salary)from employees);
```

In this example, the subquery is used to substitute a value into the WHERE clause of the parent query: it is returning a single value, used for comparison with the rows retrieved by the parent query.

The subquery could return a set of rows. For example, you could use the following to find all departments that do actually have one or more employees assigned to them:

```
select department_name from departments where department_id in  
(select distinct(department_id) from employees);
```

NEW QUESTION: 9

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: Exhibit:

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range \$0-2000 and \$2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:

Exhibit:

What would be the outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause
- B. It executes successfully and gives the required result
- C. It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions
- D. It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

CASE Expression Facilitates conditional inquiries by doing the work of an IF-THEN-ELSE statement: CASE expr WHEN comparison_expr1 THEN return_expr1 [WHEN comparison_expr2 THEN return_expr2 WHEN comparison_exprn THEN return_exprn ELSE else_expr] END

NEW QUESTION: 10

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions.

Which SQL statement must you execute? A)

B)

C)

D)

A. Option A

- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

```
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
```

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:

```
FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
```

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

ORDER__ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.

Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

- A. DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
- B. DELETE FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);
- C. DELETE orders o, order_items i WHERE o.order id = i.order id;
- D. DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

-

NVL(commission_pct,0)

-

NVL(hire_date,'01-JAN-97')

- NVL(job_id,'No Job Yet')

NEW QUESTION: 14

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(list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price = NULL;

B. SELECT COUNT(list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price IS NULL;

C. SELECT COUNT(NVL(list_price, 0))

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price IS NULL;

D. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list_price)

FROM product_information

WHERE list_price IS NULL;

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. It ignores NULL values

B. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query

C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical

D. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE ----DROP COLUMNcommand?

- A. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- B. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- C. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- D. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B. They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
- C. They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
- D. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- E. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table. CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC."

Which query gives the required output?

A. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)

FROM customers

WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');

B. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,')+1)

FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';
C. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1))='Mc';
D. SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Examine the structure of the members table:

Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

- A. Option A
- B. Option C
- C. Option B
- D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'), 'dd "is the first Monday
for"fmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
- B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
- C. It generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.
- D. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
- E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.

LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date The second innermost function is evaluated next. TO_CHAR('28-OCT-2009', 'fmMonth') converts the given

date based on the Month format mask and returns the character string October. The fm modifier trims trailing blank spaces from the name of the month.

NEW QUESTION: 21

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

- 1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
 - 2) The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
 - 3) The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
 - 4) Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
- Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

- A. 2,1,4,3
- B. 4,1,2,3
- C. 4,2,1,3
- D. 2,4,1,3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- B. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
- C. When a DELETE statement is executed
- D. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- E. When a data definition language statement is executed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST LAST NAME is Roberts and CREDIT LIMIT is 600?

- A. INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600), 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date.o.orde_mode.c.customer_id, o.order_total
FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND
c.cust_last_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit_limit=600) VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT
customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND Credit_limit=600), 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode,

```
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)
VALUES(1 ,'IO-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)
VALUES(1 ,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Examine the structure of the members table:

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';
- B. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_ *';
- C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_ *';
- D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.
- B. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- C. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
- D. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- E. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?

- A. A Main query can have many subqueries.
- B. The subquery and main query must retrieve data from the same table.
- C. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the subquery and main query.
- D. A subquery can have more than one main query
- E. The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.

F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the subquery and main query.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

Examine the business rule:

Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format: STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

- A. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
- B. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
- C. The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the students and projects entities.
- D. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID; which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.
- E. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

You want to display the name of the store along with the address, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of the property price. The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- A. Option B
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

- A. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.

- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. A role can be granted to itself.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the

PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id)
AS
SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- A. The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- B. The NEW_IDRDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.
- C. The NEW_IDRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- D. The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

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

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:

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name" FROM customers WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
```

```
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
```

```
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE country_id = 30;
```

Which ORDER BY clause are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ORDER BY 2,1
- B. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- C. ORDER BY 2,cust_id
- D. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
- E. ORDER BY "Last Name"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.
- Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
- The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
- By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

- A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost.

Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes.

Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables.

However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.

Modifying a Sequence

If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement. To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:

```
DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;
```

NEW QUESTION: 34

Evaluate the following two queries:

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST__CREDIT__LIMIT column.
- B. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- C. There would be no change in performance.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function? (Choose two.)

- A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns
- B. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
- C. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
- D. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types
- E. COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- B. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined
- C. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- D. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule,
status FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = ORDERS
```

Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

- A. The column DELETE_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.
- D. In the second column, indicates a check constraint.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

- A. Third normal form
- B. First normal form
- C. Fourth normal form
- D. Second normal form

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Examine the structure of the employees table.

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_ID and MANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output? A)

- B)
- C)
- D)

- A. Option C
- B. Option D
- C. Option B
- D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Examine the following query:

What is the output of this query?

- A. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.
- B. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

- A. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;`
- B. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;`
- C. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;`
- D. `SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR:

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- B. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.
- C. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- D. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

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

- A. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.
- D. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- E. All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. starting up a database instance
- B. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session
- C. changing the password for an existing database
- D. querying data from tables across databases
- E. connecting to a database instance

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL  
ON orders, order_items  
TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries?
(Choose two.)

- A. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
- B. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
- C. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.
- D. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

```
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
```

B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

```
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
```

C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id,order_date)

```
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
```

D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

```
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)||' NO OF ITEMS'
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

- A. Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output
- B. Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- C. Finding the number of characters in an expression
- D. Displaying a date in a nondefault format

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function? (Choose two.)

- A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns
- B. COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column
- C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
- D. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
- E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns.

If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast,

COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

- A. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
- C. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined
- D. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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