

# Oracle 1Z0-071 Dumps with Valid 1Z0-071 Exam Questions PDF [2018]

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Oracle 1Z0-071 Exam Questions and Answers (PDF)





### Version: 7.0

Question: 1

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: A, C, E

#### Explanation:

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.

#### Question: 2

Which statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
- B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
- C. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.
- D. The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.
- E. The WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if they are applied to different columns in the table.



Question: 3	_
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Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
- D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

Answer: D

#### Question: 4

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

- A. AH INSERT INTO. . . VALUES. . statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.
- B. An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An UPDATE...SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer: AC

#### Question: 5

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.

Answer: B,E

#### Question: 6

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

- A. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.

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- C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

Answer: B,D

#### **Question: 7**

Evaluate the following statement:

**INSERT ALL** 

WHEN order\_total < 10000 THEN

INTO small\_orders

WHEN order\_total > 10000 AND order\_total < 20000 THEN

INTO medium\_orders

WHEN order total > 2000000 THEN

**INTO large orders** 

SELECT order\_id, order\_total, customer\_id

FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

Answer: A

#### **Question: 8**

Examine the structure of the members table:

Name	Null? Type
MEMBER ID	NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6) VARCHAR2 (50)
FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE	NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (50) VARCHAR2 (50) VARCHAR2 (25) VARCHAR2 (3)

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\_\*;

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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: A



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