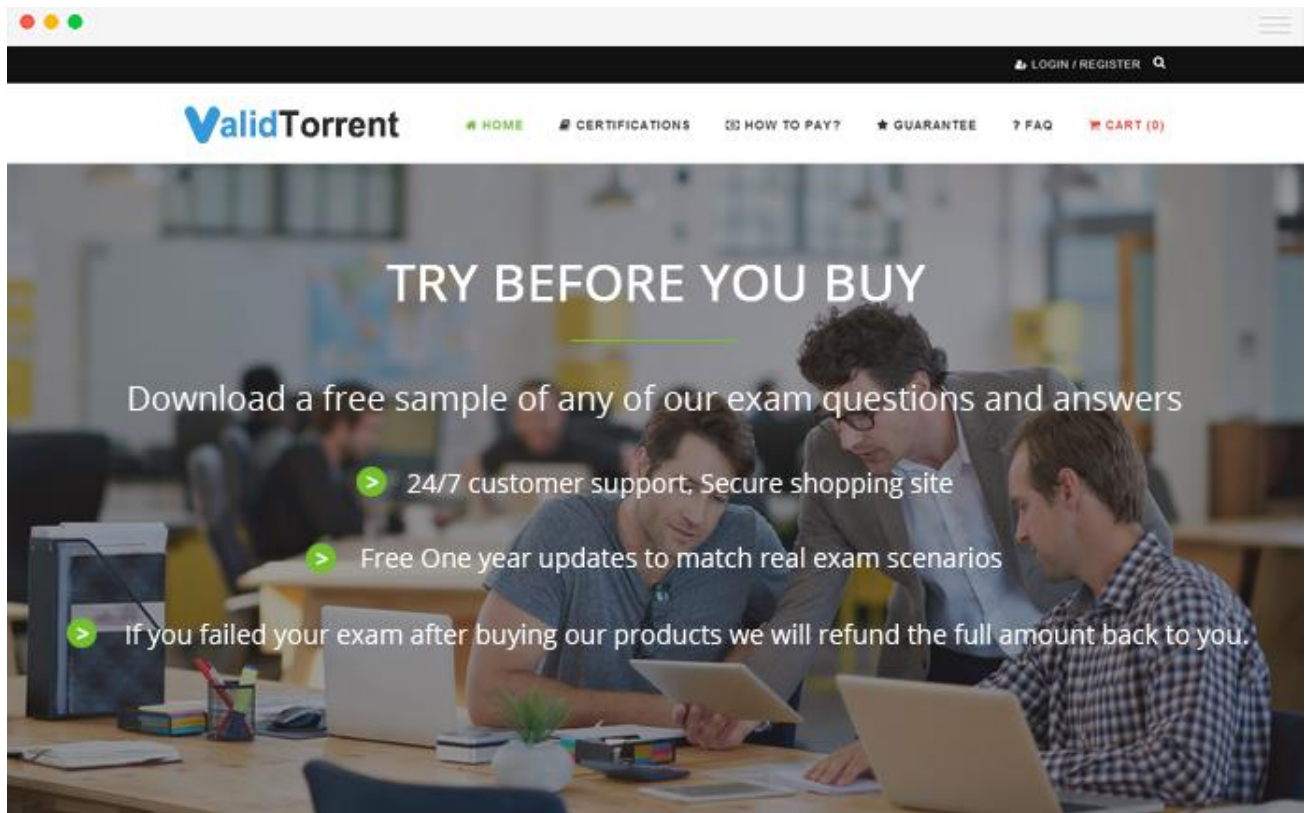


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Exam : **1z0-071**

Title : Oracle Database SQL

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- A. The same table column can be part of a unique and non-unique index
- B. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- C. AN INVISIBLE INDEX is not maintained when DML is performed on its underlying table.
- D. AN INDEX CAN BE CREATED AS part of a CREATE TABLE statement
- E. A DESCENDING INDEX IS A type of function-based index
- F. IF a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of query

Answer: B,D,E

NO.2 Which two statements will convert the string Hello world to ello wozid?

- A. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2, 1)) FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('Hello World', 2)) FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT SUBSTR('Hello world', 2) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT LOWER(TRIM('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM DUAL;

Answer: C,E

NO.3 Examine this data in the EMPLOYERS table:

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
1	Smith	1000	10
2	Jones	2000	10
3	Marhkhham	1500	20
4	Black	1300	20

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT dept_id, STDDEV (last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
- B. SELECT dept_id, LENGTH (last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
- C. SELECT dept_id, MAX (Last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
- D. SELECT dept_id, INSTR (last_name,'A'), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id

Answer: C

NO.4 Which two are true about external tables that use the ORACLE _DATAPUMP access driver?

- A. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used by an external table in the same or a different database.
- B. Creating an external table creates a dump file that can be used only by an external table in the same database.
- C. When creating an external table, data can be selected from another external table or from a table whose rows are stored in database blocks.
- D. Creating an external table creates a directory object.
- E. When creating an external table, data can be selected only from a table whose rows are stored in

database blocks.

Answer: A,E

NO.5 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.

You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER ID, and QUANTITY_ON HAND for all the products where in QUANTITY ON HAND is less than five.

Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two)

- A.** SELECT i. product id, i. quantity .on hand, pi. supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi. product. id=i. product id) AND quantity on hand < 5;
- B.** SELECT product id, quantity on hand, supplier id
FROM product information
NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity .on hand < 5;
- C.** SELECT i.product id, i. quantity on hand, pi. supplier id
FROM product information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product id=i. product id) WHERE quantity on hand < 5;
- D.** SELECT i. product_id, i. quantity_on hand, pi. supplier id
FROM product information pi JOIN inventories i USING (product id) AND quantity .on hand < 5;

Answer: A,C

NO.6 In your session NLS_ DATE_ FORMAT is set to DD-MON_RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits?

- A.** SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;
- B.** SELECT TO_DATE (ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;
- C.** SELECT TO_CHAR (ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;
- D.** SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;
- E.** SELECT TO_CHAR (ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE,6)) FROM DUAL;
- F.** SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM/DD/YYYY'),'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

Answer: A,C

NO.7 Which three statements are true about GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES?

- A.** Data Manipulation Language (DML) on GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLES generates no REDO.
- B.** A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have only one index.
- C.** A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE cannot have PUBLIC SYNONYM.
- D.** A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can have multiple indexes
- E.** A GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE can be referenced in the defining query of a view.
- F.** A trigger can be created on a GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE

Answer: D,E,F

NO.8 Examine this Statement which returns the name of each employee and their manager,

```
SELECT e.last name AS emp,,m.last_name AS mgr  
FROM employees e JOIN managers m
```

ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id ORDER BY emp;

You want to extend the query to include employees with no manager. What must you add before JOIN to do this?

- A. FULL OUTER
- B. CROSS
- C. RIGHT OUTER
- D. LEFT OUTER

Answer: D

NO.9 Which three are true about multiple INSERT statements?

- A. They can be performed on relational tables.
- B. They can insert each computed row into more than one table.
- C. They can be performed on remote tables.
- D. They can be performed on views.
- E. They can be performed only by using a subquery.
- F. They can be performed on external tables using SQL*Loader.

Answer: A,C,E

NO.10 .No user-defined locks are used in your database.

Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)?

- A. ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.
- B. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints.
- C. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.
- D. COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.
- E. ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.
- F. COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.

Answer: B,D,F

NO.11 Examine this statement which executes successfully:

CREATE view emp80 AS

SELECT

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 80

WITH CHECK OPTION;

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

- A. SELECT
FROM emp80
WHERE department_id = 80;
- B. UPDATE emp80
SET department_id = 80;

WHERE department_id = 90;
C. DELETE FROM emp80
 WHERE department_id = 90;
D. SELECT
 FROM emp80
 WHERE department_id = 90;

Answer: B

NO.12 Which two statements are true about INTERVAL data types

- A.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a single year.
- B.** INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns support fractions of seconds.
- C.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns only support monthly intervals within a range of years.
- D.** The YEAR field in an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column must be a positive value.
- E.** INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH columns support yearly intervals.
- F.** The value in an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column can be copied into an INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH column.

Answer: B,E

NO.13 Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY+COMMISSION is greater than 20000?

- A.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL2(commission,commission,0)>=20000;
- B.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;
- C.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NULLIF(commission,0)>=20000;
- D.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary)+commission,salary+commission,
- E.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL(commission,0)>=20000;
- F.** SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;

Answer: A,D,E

NO.14 Examine this SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM employees e
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT 'dummy'
FROM emp_history
WHERE employee_id = e.employee_id)
Which two are true?
```

- A.** The subquery is executed for every row in the EMPLOYEES table.
- B.** All existing rows in the EMPLOYEE table are deleted.
- C.** The subquery is not a correlated subquery.
- D.** The DELETE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.
- E.** The subquery is executed before the DELETE statement is executed.

Answer: A,D

NO.15 Examine these statements executed in a single Oracle session:

```
CREATE TABLE product (pcode NUMBER(2),pname VARCHAR2(20));
```

```
INSERT INTO product VALUES(1,'pen');
INSERT INTO product VALUES (2,'pencil');
INSERT INTO product VALUES(3,'fountain pen');
SAVEPOINT a;
UPDATE product SET pcode=10 WHERE pcode =1;
COMMIT;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode =2;
SAVEPOINT b;
UPDATE product SET pcode=30 WHERE pcode =3;
SAVEPOINT c;
DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode =10;
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT b;
COMMIT;
```

Which three statements are true?

- A.** The code for pen is 10.
- B.** The code for pen is 1.
- C.** There is no row containing pencil.
- D.** There is no row containing pen
- E.** The code for fountain pen is 3
- F.** There is no row containing fountain pen.

Answer: A,C,E