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PDF Exam Material 2024 Realistic 1z0-071 Dumps Questions

The Oracle 1Z0-071 is a certification exam that proves the candidate's knowledge of SQL technology and SQL concepts required to participate in any database project. The target audience for this exam is the IT professionals with some experience in working with these technologies. The fundamental knowledge of general computing concepts and command line interfaces will be an advantage as well.

Oracle 1z0-071 (Oracle Database SQL) Exam is a certification exam designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in SQL programming language and Oracle database. 1z0-071 exam is part of the Oracle Certified Associate (OCA) certification program and is an essential requirement for professionals who want to become Oracle certified professionals. 1z0-071 exam covers a wide range of topics, including SQL statements, data manipulation, database objects, and data control language.

NEW QUESTION 54

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)
* A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
* A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.
* A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.
* A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
* All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

NEW QUESTION 55

Which two are true?
* CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.
* FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
* CONCAT joins two character strings together.
* INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.
* INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.
* FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

The CONCAT function and FLOOR function in Oracle SQL have specific behaviors:

A). CONCAT function joins two or more character strings into one string, making this statement true.

B). FLOOR function returns the largest integer that is less than or equal to the specified number, making this statement true.

C). While CONCAT can join two strings together, this statement is incomplete as it can join more than two.

D). INSTR can find the offset of a substring within a string, not just a single character.

E). INSTR starts searching the string from position 1 in Oracle SQL, not position 0.

F). FLOOR does return the largest integer less than or equal to the specified number, but it can be any integer, not just positive ones.

References:

* Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): “Single-Row Functions”

NEW QUESTION 56

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable exists in your database.

Examine the SQL statement:

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactionsORDER BY 3;

What is the outcome on execution?
* The execution tails unless the numeral 3 in the order by clause is replaced by a column name,
* 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.
* Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
* Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

NEW QUESTION 57

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL *Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees

Which two statements are true regarding the command?
* It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
* It fails because no SQL *Loader data file location is specified.
* It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
* It fails because no SQL *Loader control file location is specified.

NEW QUESTION 58

Which two are true about multiple table INSERT statements?
* They always use subqueries.
* They can transform a row from a source table into multiple rows in a target table.
* The conditional INSERT FIRST statement always inserts a row into a single table.
* The conditional INSERT ALL statement inserts rows into a single table by aggregating source rows.
* The unconditional INSERT ALL statement must have the same number of columns in both the source and target tables.

B: True. Multiple table insert statements, specifically the conditional INSERT ALL, can transform a single row from the source table into multiple rows in one or more target tables depending on the conditions specified in the WHEN clauses.

E: True. The unconditional INSERT ALL statement will insert rows into multiple target tables without any conditions. However, it does not require the same number of columns in both the source and target tables. The INSERT ALL syntax allows you to specify different columns for each target table into which rows will be inserted.

Multiple table insert operations allow for complex insert scenarios, where based on the data, one can insert into different tables or multiple times into the same table based on different conditions.

References:Oracle SQL reference details the use of INSERT ALL and INSERT FIRST clauses for inserting into multiple tables based on conditions specified.

NEW QUESTION 59

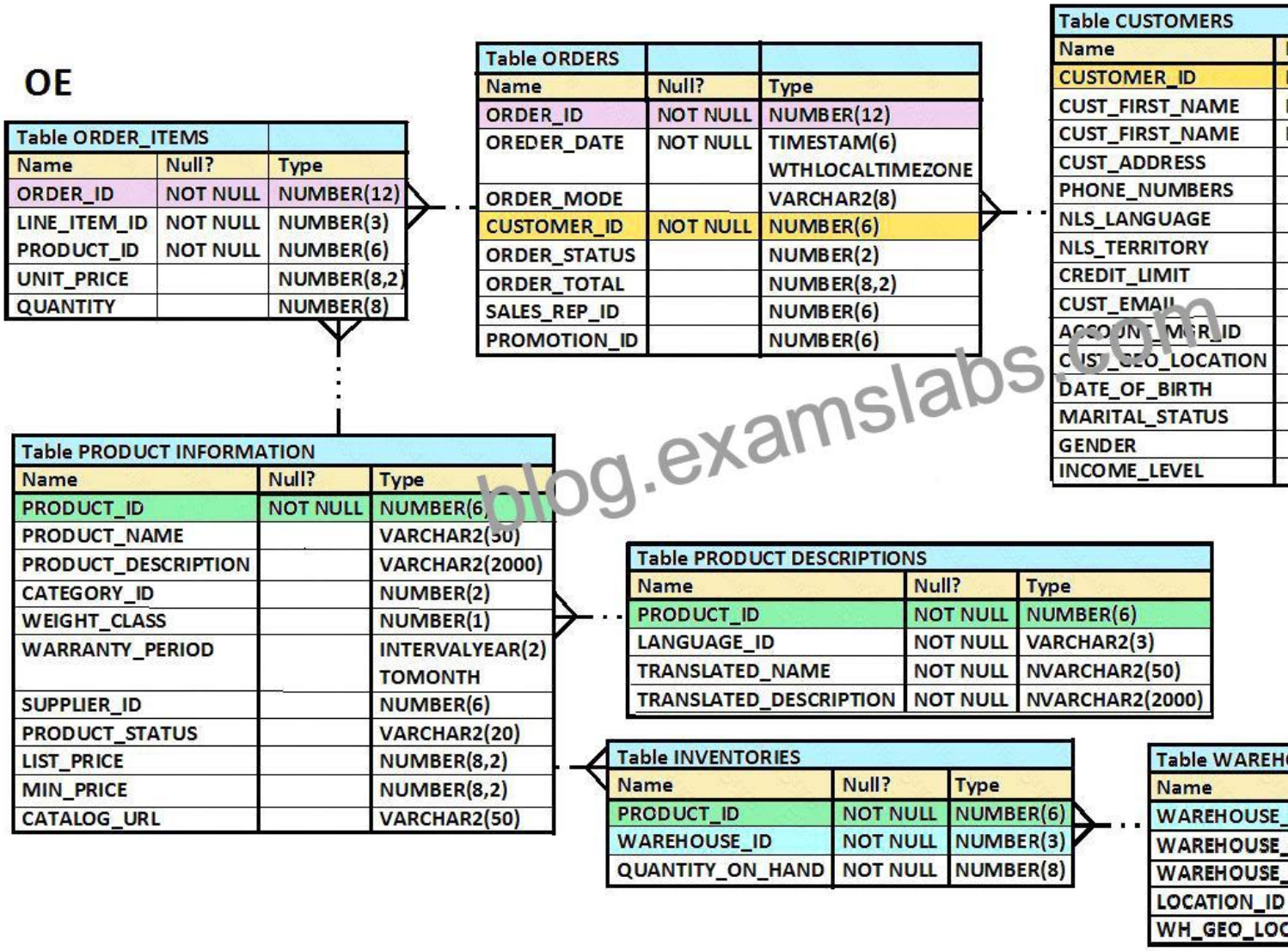
You issued this command:

```
DROP TABLE hr.employees;
```

Which three statements are true?
* Views referencing HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
* All constraints defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
* Sequences used to populate columns in the HR.EMPLOYEES table are dropped.
* The HR.EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.
* All indexes defined on HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.
* Synonyms for HR.EMPLOYEES are dropped.

NEW QUESTION 60

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



Which UPDATE statement is valid?

* UPDATE ordersSET order_date = ’12-mar-2007′,order_total IS NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
* UPDATE ordersSET order_date = ’12-mar-2007′,AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;
* UPDATE ordersSET order_date = ’12-mar-2007′,order_total = NULLWHERE order_id = 2455;
* UPDATE ordersSET order_date = TO_DATE(’12-mar-2007′,’dd-mon-yyyy’),SET order_total = TO_NUMBER (NULL)WHERE order_id = 2455;

NEW QUESTION 61

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

The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.

A candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.

This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, until all the rows are processed.

Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?
* 2, 1, 4, 3
* 4, 1, 2, 3
* 4, 2, 1, 3
* 2, 4, 1, 3
http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html

NEW QUESTION 62

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotionsd
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```


Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?
* It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY.
* It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BYclause with SET operators.
* It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BYclause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement.
* It produces an error because the ORDER BYclause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECTstatement.

NEW QUESTION 63

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.)
* SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE -inv_date))FROM invoice;
* SELECT AVG(inv_date)FROM invoice;
* SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id)FROM invoice;
* SELECT AVG(inv_date – SYSDATE), AVG(inv_amt)FROM invoice;

NEW QUESTION 64

which is true about the round,truncate and mod functions>?
* ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) IS INVALID
* ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) AND TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) ARE BOTH VALID AND GIVE THE SAME RESULT.
* ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) AND TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) ARE BOTH VALID AND GIVE THE DIFFERENT RESULTS.
* TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) IS INVALID.

Both ROUND and TRUNC functions can be applied to numbers, and MOD is a function that returns the remainder of a division. The ROUND function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places, which can be positive, zero, or negative. The TRUNC function truncates a number to a specified number of decimal places.

ROUND(MOD(25,3),-1) rounds the result of MOD(25,3), which is 1, to tens place, which results in 0.

TRUNC(MOD(25,3),-1) truncates the result of MOD(25,3), which is 1, to tens place, which also results in 0.

Both are valid, but in this specific case, they give the same result because the remainder (1) when rounded or truncated to tens place (-1) will be 0.

NEW QUESTION 65

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

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	7	2316	22	55
2356	8	2323	18	55
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	9	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2357	7	2276	236.5	38
2357	8	2289	48	41
2357	1	2211	3.3	140
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	6	2268	75	32
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	5	2262	95	29
2358	4	1803	55	13
2358	3	1797	316.8	12
2358	5	1808	55	14

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:

SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) “Maximum Order”

FROM order_items;

Statement 2:

SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) “Maximum Order”

FROM order_items

GROUP BY order_id;

Which statements are true regarding the output of these SQL statements? (Choose all that apply.)
* Statement 2 would return multiple rows of output.
* Both statements would ignore NULL values for the UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY columns.
* Statement 1 would not return give the same output.
* Both the statements would give the same output.
* Statement 1 would return only one row of output.

NEW QUESTION 66

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEEStable.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

There is a parent/child relationship between EMPLOYEE_IDand 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_IDis 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id

* FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)

AND e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
* FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id
* FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;

SELECT m.last_name, e.manager_id
* FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m

on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)

WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
Explanation

NEW QUESTION 67

Examine the data in the PRODUCTStable:

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_LIST	CATEGORY_ID
101	Plate	10	1
102	Cup	20	1
101	Saucer	20	1
101	Knife	30	1
101	Fork	30	1

Examine these queries:

```
1.  SELECT prod_name, prod_list
      FROM products
     WHERE prod_list = ANY (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;

2.  SELECT prod_name, prod_list
      FROM products
     WHERE prod_list = IN (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;

3.  SELECT prod_name, prod_list
      FROM products
     WHERE prod_list = ALL (10, 20) AND category_id = 1;
```

Which queries generate the same output?
* 1 and 2
* 1 and 3
* 1, 2, and 3
* 2 and 3

Explanation/Reference: https://www.dofactory.com/sql/where-any-all (statement 2 syntax in wrong)

NEW QUESTION 68

Which two are true about granting privilege on objects?
* The owner of an object acquires all object privilege on that object by default.
* The WITH GRANT OPTION clause can be used only by DBA users.
* A table owner must grant the references privilege to allow other users to create FOREIGN KEY constraints using that table.
* An object privilege can be granted to a role only by the owner of that object.
* An object privilege can be granted to other users only by the owner of object.