



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two are true about the USING clause when joining tables?

- A. All column names in a USING clause must be qualified with a table name or table alias.
- B. It can never be used with a natural join.
- C. It is used to specify an equijoin of columns that have the same name in both tables.
- D. It can never be used with a full outer join.
- E. It is used to specify an explicit join condition involving operators.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.

You want to display PROD IDs whose promotion cost is less than the highest cost PROD ID in a promotion time interval.

Examine this SQL statement:

```
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_date - promo_begin_date)));
```

Exhibit 1.



Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Exhibit 2.

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

What will be the result?

- A. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.
- B. It gives an error because the ALL keyword is not valid.
- C. It gives an error because the GROUP BY clause is not valid
- D. It executes successfully and gives the required result.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which two are true about transactions in the Oracle Database? (Choose two.)



- A. DML statements always start new transactions.
- B. DDL statements automatically commit only data dictionary updates caused by executing the DDL.
- C. A session can see uncommitted updates made by the same user in a different session.
- D. A DDL statement issued by a session with an uncommitted transaction automatically commits that transaction.
- E. An uncommitted transaction is automatically committed when the user exits SQL*Plus.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 4

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER DATE		DATE
CUSTOMER ID		NUMBER (3)
ORDER TOTAL		NUMBER (7, 2)

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer_id CONSTRAINT orders_cust_nn NOT NULL (customer_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer_id NUMBER(6)CONSTRAINT orders_cust_id_nn NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Examine the description of the ENPLYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)



Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department?

- A.

```
SELECT *  
  FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id);
```
- B.

```
SELECT *  
  FROM employees e1  
 WHERE salary > (  
    SELECT AVG(salary)  
      FROM employees e2  
     WHERE e1.department_id = e2.department_id  
  );
```
- C.

```
SELECT *  
  FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > (  
    SELECT AVG(salary)  
      FROM employees  
     GROUP BY department_id  
  );
```
- D.

```
SELECT *  
  FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > ANY (  
    SELECT AVG(salary)  
      FROM employees  
     GROUP BY department_id  
  );
```
- E.

```
SELECT *  
  FROM (  
    SELECT e.*, AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id) avg_sal  
      FROM employees e  
  )  
 WHERE salary > avg_sal;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BE



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