Oracle 1Z0-071 Exam

Volume: 73 Questions

Question No : 1
Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

A. changing the password for an existing database

B. connecting to a database instance

C. querying data from tables across databases

D. starting up a database instance

E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: C,E

Question No : 2
Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
     FROM customers
     WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
     FROM customers
     WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
     cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

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. There would be no change in performance.

C. Performance would degrade in query 2.

D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: B

Question No : 3
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 No : 4
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: A,D

Question No : 5
View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the costs and promotions tables?

1.

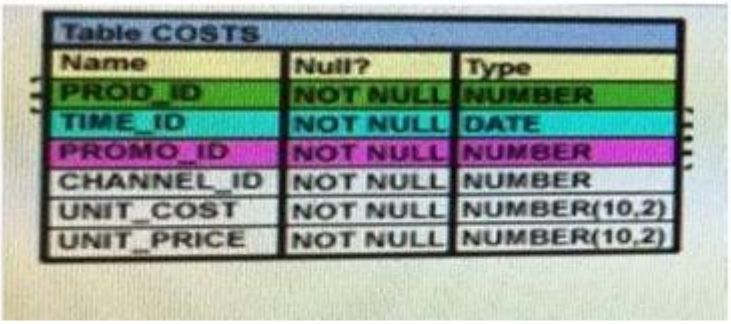


Table COSTS

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)

2.

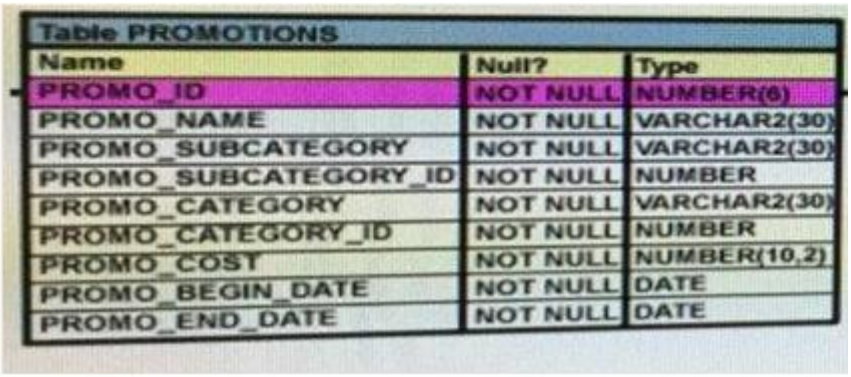


Table PROMOTIONS

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

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 promo with the lowest cost.

B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest 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 promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Answer: D

Question No : 6
Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.

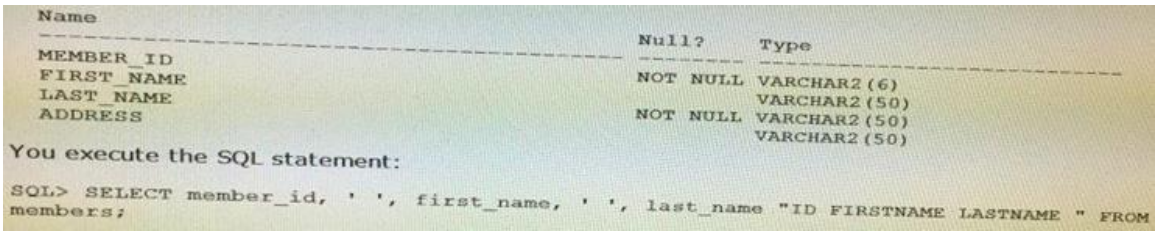
B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.

C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.

D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Answer: C

Question No : 7
Examine the structure of the members table:



What is the outcome?

A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.

B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.

C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.

D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

Question No : 8
Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. They can contain group functions.

B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.

C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.

D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.

E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 9
Examine thestructureof the members table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)
STATE		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_* ;

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

Question No : 10
Examine the structure of the employees table.

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 betweenEMPLOYEE_IDandMANAGER_ID.
You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as

the employee whoseEMPLOYEE_ID123.
Which query provides the correct output?

A)
```
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;
```

B)
```
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;
```

C)
```
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;
```

D)
```
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;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

Question No : 11
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

```
CUSTOMERS
Name            Null?         Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS                 VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)


CUST_HISTORY
Name            Null?         Type
-----------     --------- --------------
CUST_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(4)
CUST_NAME                    VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CITY                    VARCHAR2(20)
CHANGE_DATE                  DATE
```

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. INTERSECT

B. UNION ALL

C. MINUS

D. UNION

Answer: C

Question No : 12
Examine the structure of the invoice table.

```
Name            Null?         Type
-----------     ------------  ------------
INV_NO          NOT NULL      NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE                      DATE
INV_AMT                       NUMBER(10,2)
```

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

A)
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,'Pending','Incomplete')
FROM invoice;
```

B)
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_date,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

C)
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,sysdate-inv_date,sysdate)
FROM invoice;
```

D)
```
SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_amt*.25,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Question No : 13
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: B

Question No : 14
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: A,C

Question No : 15
Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.

B. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.

C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.

E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.

F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

Answer: C,D,F

Question No : 16
Examine the commands used to createDEPARTMENT_DETAILS andCOURSE_DETAILS:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID    NUMBER  PRIMARY KEY ,
 DEPARTMENT_NAME  VARCHAR2(50) ,
 HOD              VARCHAR2(50));
SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID           NUMBER  PRIMARY KEY ,
 COURSE_NAME         VARCHAR2 (50) ,
 DEPARTMENT_ID       NUMBER  REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.
Which SQL statement must you use?

A)

```
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN
course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);
```

B)

```
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN
course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);
```

C)

```
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN
department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);
```

D)

```
SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN
course_details c ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Question No : 17
Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.

B. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.

C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.

D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.

E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 18
Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.