Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-071

Exam Name: Oracle Database 12c SQL

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                         Null?      Type
--------------------         --------   ---------------
EMPLOYEE_ID                  NOT NULL   NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                              VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME                    NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY                                  NUMBER(9,2)
HIREDATE                                DATE
DEPARTMENT_ID                           NUMBER(4)
```

Which two statements will insert a row into the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, SYSDATE);

B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 10, 12000, SYSDATE);

C. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, salary, first_name, hiredate, last_name) VALUES (101, 12100, \\'John\\', SYSDATE, \\'Smith\\');

D. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, hiresate)VALUES ((SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\'. 12000, SYSDATE FROM dual));

E. INSERT INTO employees SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, (SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual), 10 FROM dual;

F. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\' \\', 12000, SYSDATE, 10);

Correct Answer: CF

QUESTION 2

Which two are true about using the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

A. It can be used with SET operators (UNION, INTERSECT etc.).

B. It cannot be used with the DISTINCT keyword.

C. If the NOWAIT clause is added, the statement will automatically acquire locks from their owning transactions and not wait.

D. The statement skips rows locked by other transactions.

E. It can be used with joins.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

Examine this query:

SELECT TRUNC (ROUND(156.00,-2),-1) FROM DUAL;

What is the result?

A. 16

B. 160

C. 150

D. 200 E. 100

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, Which are not present in the SALES2 table.

```
SALES1 table
Name                    Null            Type
------------------      --------------  ------------
SALES_ID                                NUMBER
STORE_ID                                NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                                NUMBER
QUANTITY                                NUMBER
SALES_DATE                              DATE

SALES2 table
Name                    Null            Type
------------------      --------------  ------------
SALES_ID                                NUMBER
STORE_ID                                NUMBER
ITEMS_ID                                NUMBER
QUANTITY                                NUMBER
SALES_DATE                              DATE
```

Which set operator generates the required output?

A. INTERSECT

B. UNION

C. PLUS

D. MINUS

E. SUBTRACT

Correct Answer: D

References: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm

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QUESTION 5

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE. Which function will do this?

A. CURRENT DATE

B. CURRENT_ TIMESTAMP

C. SYSDATE

D. LOCALTIMESTAMP

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11882_01/server.112/e10729/ch4datetime.htm#NLSPG004

QUESTION 6

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
HIRE_ DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER (7,2)

The session time zone is the same as the database server

Which two statements will list only the employees who have been working with the company for more than five years?

A. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSDATE - hire_ data) / 36>;5

B. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSTIMESTAMP - hire_ data) / 365>

C. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (CUARENT_ DATE - hire_ data / 365>5

D. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_ data / 1>; 3

E. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (SYSNAYW - hire_ data / 1>; 3

F. SELECT employee_ name FROM employees WHERE (CUNACV_ DATE - hire_ data / 12> 3

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 7

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_LAST_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2.

The table has two rows whose CUST_LAST_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for CUST_LAST_NAME containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

A. SELECT REPLACE(REPLACE(cust_last_name, 'son

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table.Which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly,the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are Also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, I cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)

AS SELECT I prod_id,cust_id,time_id FROM sales.

Which statement is true regarding the above command?
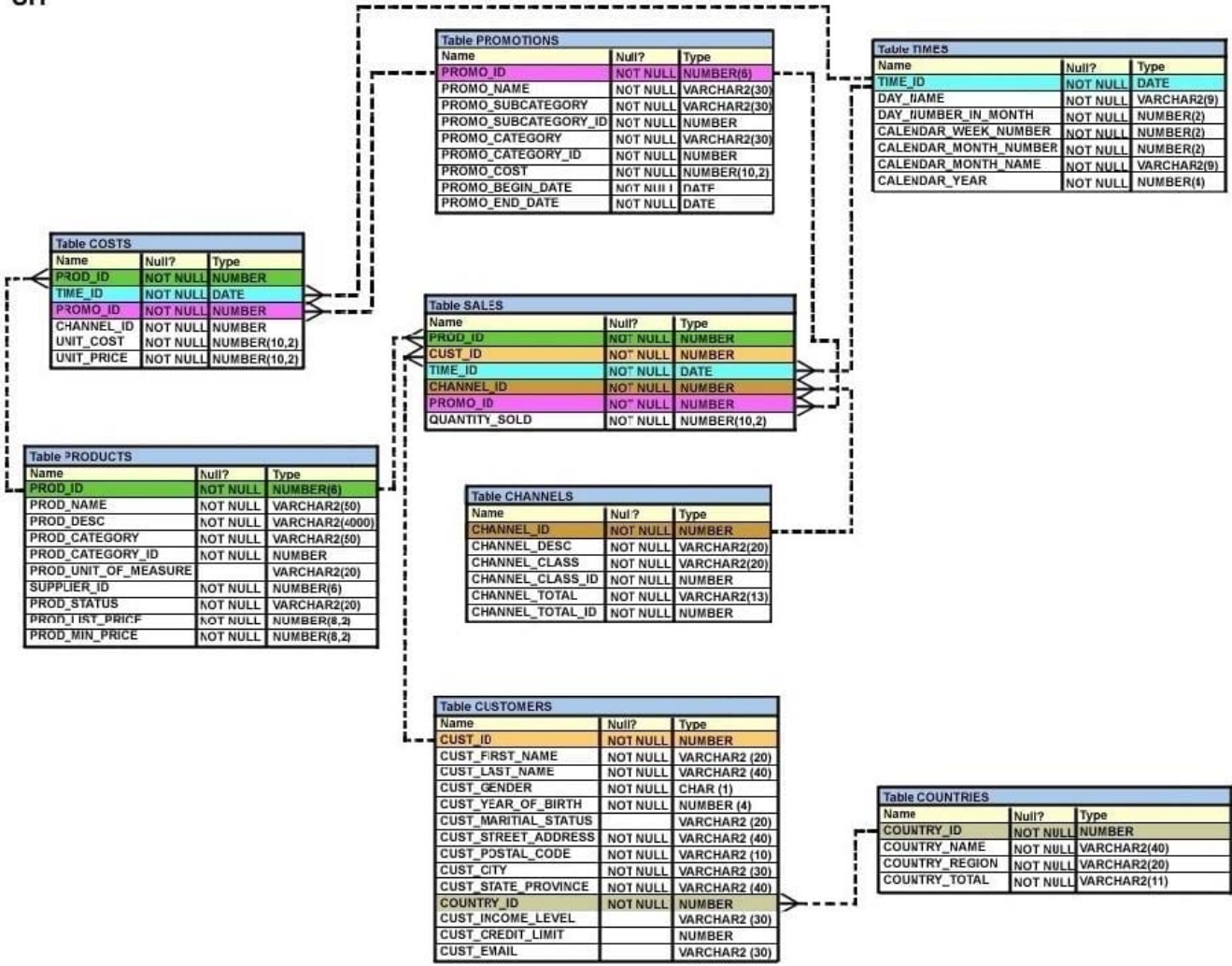
A. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

B. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause I do not match.

D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table

Correct Answer: B

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.

The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, Which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)

AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

A. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

B. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

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 > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 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 WHEN clauses are true.

Correct Answer: A

References: http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm

QUESTION 11

Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

A. DML automatically disables foreign ley constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.

B. Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.

C. A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.

D. DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

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. There is no row containing fountain pen.

C. There is no row containing pencil.

D. The code for pen is 1.

E. The code for fountain pen is 3

F. There is no row containing pen

Correct Answer: ACE